

THE CONSIDER

HITOPADES'A

OF

NA'RA'YANA



Edited with a Sanskrit commentary, translation and notes in English

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

India is now acknowledged to be the motherland of Fable Literature as she is of almost every other branch of knowledge. Sir William Jones writing as far back as in February 1786, thus expresses himself on the subject:—

"Their (the Hindoos') Nîti-Shastra, or System of Ethics, is yet preserved, and the fables of Vishnu-Sharma whom we ridiculously call Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient, collection of apologues in the world. They were first translated from the Sanskrit, in the sixth century, by Buzerchumihr, or "Bright as the Sun," the chief physician, and afterwards the Vizier of the great Anushirwan, and are extant under various names in more than twenty languages; but their original title is Hitopadesa, or "Amicable Instruction," and as the very existence of Æsop, whom the Arabs believe to have been an Abyssinian, appears rather doubtful, I am not disinclined to suppose that the first moral fables which appeared in Europe were of Indian or Ethiopian origin." For a full account of the wanderings of the stories of Vishnusarman (the Panchatantra) into and through the different countries of Asia and Europe, the student is referred to C. Wilkins' preface to his translation of the Hitopadesa.

The Hitopadesa belongs to that class of compositions which aim at teaching the principles of polity guided by morality as far as possible, presenting them in the more agreeable form of stories. The Panchatantra of Vishnusarman referred to above is its immediate parent, though the work of Kamandaka has been largely drawn upon, and there are occasional quotations from the Mah. Bhar. and other works. The object of the compendium is, as the author himself tell us, to train the young minds in the chief affairs of life by acquainting them with the accumulated experiences of past ages. "It (the Hitopadesa) comes to us," says Prof. H. Morley in his introduction to Wilkins' translation of the Hitopades'a, "from a far place and time, as a manual of worldly wisdom, inspired throughout by the religion of its place and time. There are in fact, so far as concerns the great forces of nature, but accidental

differences between the cities of men or the ant-hills of today and yesterday. When allowance has been made for some real progress in civilization, as in the recognition of the place of women in society, every fable in the Hitopadesa can still be applied to human character; every maxim quoted from the wise men of two or three thousand years ago, when parted from the local accidents of form, might find its time for being quoted now in Church, at home, or upon "Change."

The present edition of the Hitopades'a is specially prepared for High School students into whose hands it is often placed All difficult words as one of the books intended for beginners. and expressions have been explained in easy Sanskrit and Eng. lish. A few ślokas have been interpreted in a new way and an attempt has been made to give a meaning to a few quotations from Kamandaka, hitherto given up by commentators as knotty. All thanks are due to Dr. Peterson for discovering the fact that Náràyana and not Vishnusarman, as popularly supposed till now, is the real author of the present work. I am indebted to the learned Doctor for the last two slokas as well as for a few readings which I have adopted from his edition of the Hitopades'a and which appeared decidedly to improve the sense. hope the work will be found really useful by those for whom it is intended

1st May, 1896.

M. R. Kale.

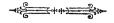
THE THIRD EDITION.

In reprinting the book for this edition, some better readings have been adopted in the text and some alterations and additions made in the commentary. A full translation of the text, too, has been added at the special request of the publishers. The students, however, are strictly warned not to use the translation at once. They should try a passage first by themselves and then refer to the translation as a help, but never learn it by rote. The notes also have been carefully revised.

1st October, 1910.

M. R. Kale.

हितोपदेशः।



॥ प्रस्ताविका ॥

सिद्धिः साध्यं सतामस्त प्रसादात्तस्य धूर्जटेः । जाह्नवीफेनलखेव यन्मृप्ति राशिनः कला॥ १॥ श्रुतो हितापदेशोऽयं पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिष्ठ । वाचां सर्वत्र वैचित्र्यं नीतिविद्यां ददाति च ॥ २ ॥ अजरामरवत प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थे च चिन्तंयेत । गृहीत इव केशेषु मृत्युना धर्ममाचरेत ॥ ३ ॥ सर्वद्रव्येषु विधैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमम्। अहार्यत्वादनध्येत्वादक्षयत्वाच सर्वदा ॥ ४ ॥ संयोजयति विधैव नीचगापि नरं सरित । समद्रमिव दर्धर्षे चपं भाग्यमतः परम् ॥ ५॥ विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम् । पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मं ततः स्रवम् ॥ ६ ॥ विद्या शस्त्रस्य शास्त्रस्य हे विदे प्रतिपत्तये। आद्या हास्याय दुद्धत्वे दितीयाद्रियते सदा ॥ ७ ॥ यन्नवे भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत । कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते ॥ ८ ॥

हितस्य उपदेशः हितोपदेशः । हितश्चासौ उपदेशश्च इति वा । स एव लक्षणया तत्संज्ञः प्रन्थः । धृः भारभूता जटा यस्य असौ धृर्जिटः । तस्य धृर्जिटेः प्रसादात् सतां साध्ये अभिमतिविषये सिद्धिः अस्तु । यन्मूर्षि—यस्य मूर्धा यन्मूर्या तस्मिन् । जाह्ववीफेनलेखेव—जहोः अपत्यं स्त्री जाह्ववी तस्याः फेनस्य लेखा । श्रुतः सम्यगधीतः इत्यर्थः । पाटवं—पटोः भावः । वैचिन्न्यं—विचिन्नस्य भावः । नीतिविद्यां—नीतिशास्त्रज्ञानम् । अजरामरवत्—जरायाः निष्कान्तः अजरः, नास्ति जरा यस्य इति वा । न म्नियते असौ अमरः । अजरः च असौ अमरः च अजरामरः तेन तुल्यम् । अनुत्तमम्—नास्ति उत्तमं यस्मात् । अहार्थत्वात्—हर्तु योग्यं शक्यं वा न भवतीति अहार्ये तस्य भावः अहार्यत्वम् । एवं अनर्ष्यत्वादि । विद्या एव नीचनापि [सती] नरं दुर्धेषे नृपं संयोजयित नीचगापि सिरित् दुर्धेषे समुद्रमिव । दुर्दर्शिमितिपाठः । अतः नृपात्समुद्राच परं महत् भाग्यं अतःपरं नरस्य भाग्यमिति वा । विद्योत—अत्र कारणमालालंकारः । तल्लक्षणं यथा—यथोत्तरं चेत्पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् । का. प्र. १०, (साहि. द. १०.७६.) शस्तस्य विद्या, शास्तस्य विद्या, एते द्वे विद्ये प्रतिपत्तये कीर्तये भवतः । यथा नवे भाजने आमभाजने इत्यर्थः । लग्नः संस्कारः अन्यथा न भवेत् स्वस्थानात्प्रच्यावयितुं प्रमार्ष्टुं वा न शक्यते तथा बाला आपि नीतिमध्यापिताश्वेत्सा तेषां चेतसि दृदं पृदं कुर्यादिति हेतोः सा कथामिषेण बालानामिह

१ साधयेत् इ. पा.

मित्रलाभः सहस्रेदो विद्यहः संधिरेव च। पञ्चतन्त्रात्तथान्यसमाइन्थादाकृष्य लिख्यंत ॥ ९ ॥

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे पाटलिएजनामधेयं नगरम् । तज्ञ सर्वस्वामिएणांपेतः छद-र्शनो नाम नरपतिरासीत् । स भूपतिरेकदा केनापि पठ्यमानं श्लोकद्वयं शुश्राव—

अनेकसंशयोच्छेदि पराक्षार्थस्य दर्शकस । सर्वस्य लोचनं शास्त्रं दस्य नास्त्यन्य एव सः ॥ १० ॥ यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वसविवेकिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किस यत्र चतुष्टयस् ॥ ११ ॥

इत्याकण्यात्मनः पुत्राणामनधिगतशास्त्राणां नित्यसुन्मार्गगामिनां शास्त्राननु-शानेनोद्विग्रमनाः स राजा चिन्तवासास-

> कोऽर्थः प्रत्रेण जातेन यो न विहास धार्मिकः । काणन चक्षपा किंवा चक्षःपीडैव केवलच् ॥ १२ ॥ अजातमृतपूर्खाणां वरमाधौ न चान्तिमः। सक्टहः खकरावाद्यावान्तिमस्त पदे पदे ॥ १३ ॥

स जाता येन जातेन याति वंशः समुक्रतिम् । कि च। परिवर्तिनि संसार चुतः का वा न जायते ॥ १४ ॥ गुणिगणगणनारमं न पतित कठिनी इसंभ्रमायस्य । तेनाम्बा यदि स्रतिनी वद बन्ध्या कीदृक्ती नाम ॥ १५ ॥ दाने तपास शौर्ये च यस्य न प्रथितं यद्याः। विद्यायामर्थलाभे च मातुरुद्धार एव सः ॥ १६॥

अपरं च । वरमेको छणी एको न च सूर्खशतान्यपि । एकश्चन्द्रस्तमो हन्ति न च तारागणोऽपि च ॥ १७ ॥ पुण्यतीर्थे कृतं येन तयः क्षाप्यतिद्वष्करम् । तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वस्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः ॥ १८॥ अर्थागमो नित्यमरांगिता च प्रिया च भार्या प्रियवादिनी च।

बस्यश्च पृत्रोऽर्थकरी च विद्या पह जीवलोकस्य सुस्रानि राजन् ॥ १९ ॥

कथ्यते । सर्वस्वामि ० – स्वामिनः गुणाः स्वामिगुणाः । सर्वे च ते स्वामिगुणाश्च (कर्म) तैः उपेतः । (तृ. त.) सुदर्शनः-शोभनं दर्शनं यस्य (बहु.)। अनेकसं०-अनेके च ते संशयाः तान् उच्छेतुं शीलमस्य । परोक्षार्थस्य-अक्ष्णोः परः परोक्षः तस्य । यौवनेति-वयोरूपविभूतीनामेकैकं मदकारणम् । इति समानार्थः श्लोकांशः रघुवंशे (स. १७. श्लो.-४३). अनिधिगत०-अनिधिगतानि अनिधीतानि शास्त्राणि यैः । उन्मार्गगामिनां-उद्गतः मार्गः उन्मार्गः तेन गन्तुं शीलं येषाम् । शास्त्राननुष्ठानेन–शास्त्रस्य अननुष्ठानं शास्त्राञ्चोद्धंघनं तेन स्वैरवर्तनेन इति यावत् । सक्टदेकवारम् । गुणिगण०- गुणाः एषां विद्यन्ते इति गुणिनः तेषां गणः तस्य गणना तस्याः आरम्भे । कठिनी—कनिष्टिका । गुणिगणगणना रम्भे यस्य [पुत्रस्य कृते] कठिनी सुसंभ्रमात् न पतित तेन पुत्रेण यदि अम्बा तज्जननी <u>सुतिनी प्रशस्तपुत्रवती भवेत् तर्हि वंध्या कीटशी नाम भवेत् इति शेषः । यस्याः पुत्रः</u> गुणिनां न धुरीणः सा वन्या एव इति भावः । पुण्यतीर्थे-पुण्यं च तत् तीर्थं च तस्मिन् । कर्म० । अर्थस्य आगमः प्राप्तिः । प्रिया भर्तुराभिमता । तेन भर्तुरनुरागिता तृतीयं सुखम् ।

१ भनाति इ. पा.

को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापुरणाढकैः। वरमेकः कुलालम्बी यत्र विश्वयते पिता ॥ २० ॥ ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शबुः पुत्रः शबुरपाण्डितः ॥ २१ ॥ अनभ्यासे विषं विद्या अजीर्णे भोजनं विषस । विषं सभा दरिद्रस्य वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषम् ॥ २२ ॥ यस्य कस्य प्रसृतोऽपि गुणवान्पूज्यते नरः। धतुर्वेशविश्वक्रोपि निर्शुणः किं करिष्यति ॥ २३ ॥ हा हा पुत्रक नाधीतं सुगतैतासु रात्रिषु । तेन त्वं विद्वां मध्ये पङ्के गौरिव सीद्सि ॥ २४॥ तत्कथमिदानीमेते मम पुत्रा गुणवंतः क्रियन्ताम् । यतः । आहारनिदाभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पश्चभिर्नराणाम् । धर्मो हि तेषामाधिको विशेषो धर्मेण हीनाः पश्चाभिः समानाः ॥ २५ ॥ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विदात । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ॥ २६ ॥ यचोच्यते-आयुः कर्म च वित्तं च विद्या निधनमेव च। पञ्जेतान्यपि सृज्यन्ते गर्भस्थस्यैव देहिनः॥ २७॥ अवस्यं भाविनो भावा भवन्ति महतामपि। नग्नत्वं नीलकण्डस्य महाहिशयनं हरेः॥ २८॥ अपि च। यदभावि न तन्द्रावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा। इति चिन्ताविषद्वोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते ॥ २९ ॥

एतत्कार्याक्षमाणां केषांचिदालस्यवचनम् । न दैवमपि संचिन्त्य त्यजेद्वयोगमातमनः। अनुयोगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तमईति ॥ २०॥

किंच।

उद्योगिनं पुरुषासिंहसुपैति लक्ष्मी-देवेन देयमिति कापुरुषा वद्नित । दैवं निहत्य क्ररु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्धचति कोऽच दोषः॥ ३१॥

प्रियवादिनी भार्या चतुर्थे सुखम् । म. भा. उ. ३३.८२. कुरुगूला०-आपूर्यन्ति इति आपूरणाः । कुशूलस्य आपूरणाः ते च ते आढकाः च । केवलं विशिष्टसंख्यापूरकैः न तु गुणमण्डितैः इत्यर्थः । धनुरित्या०—वंशविद्युद्धोपि उत्तमवंशनिर्मितोपि धनुः निर्गुणः निर्ज्यः चेत् किं करिष्यति । पक्षे घनुर्वशविशुद्धोपि विशुद्धक्षत्रियवंशसंभवोपि कश्चित् निर्गुणः क्षत्रि-यजातिसहजधेर्यादिगुणराईतः चेत् किं करिष्यति । सुगत-शोभनं गतमायुःक्रमः अस्यास्तीति तस्य सम्बुद्धिः । आयुः आर्युमर्यादा इति यावत् । चिन्ताविषद्मः—चिन्ता एव विषं तत् हन्ति इति चिन्ताविषष्टः । न गदः अस्मात् इति अगदः । पुरुषसिहं---पुरुषश्रेष्टम् । समासोत्तरपदे सिंहादिशब्दाः श्रेष्टार्थवाचका भवन्ति । स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुङ्गवर्षभकुंजराः । सिंहशार्दृलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थगोचराः ॥ इत्यमरः । आत्मशक्त्या–आत्मशक्तिमवलम्ब्य इत्यर्थः । यत्ने कृते इ०-यत्ने कृते अपि यदि कार्यं न सिद्धयति तर्हि अत्र अस्मिन् विषये कर्तुः कः दोषः न कश्चिदिप । यद्वा यत्ने कृते यदि कार्ये न सिद्ध्यति तर्हि अत्र को से

यथा ह्येकेन चक्रेण न रथस्य गतिर्भवेत्। एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिद्धचाति ॥ ३२ ॥ तथा च । पूर्वजनमरुतं कर्म तद्दैवमिति कथ्यते । तस्मात्पुरुषकारेण यत्नं क्रूर्यादतन्द्रितः ॥ ३३ ॥ यथा मृत्पिण्डतः कर्ता कुरुते यद्यदिच्छति । एवमात्मकृतं कर्म मानवः प्रतिपद्यते ॥ ३४ ॥ काकतालीयवत्पातं दृष्ट्रापि निधिमग्रतः । न स्वयं दैवमाद्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते ॥ ३५॥ उद्यमेन हि सिद्धचन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः। न हि सप्तस्य सिंहस्य पविज्ञान्ति सुखे सृगाः ॥ ३६ ॥ मातापितृकृताभ्यासो यणितामेति बालकः। न गर्भच्युतिमात्रेण पुत्रो भवति पण्डितः ॥ ३७ ॥ माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः। न शोभते सभामध्ये हसमध्ये बको यथा॥ ३८॥ रूपयौवनसंपन्ना विशालकुलसंभवाः। विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्मन्धा इव किंशुकाः ॥ ३९ ॥ मुर्खोऽपि शोभते तावत्सभायां वस्रवेष्टितः। तावच शोभते मूर्खो यावित्विचिन्न भाषते ॥ ४० ॥

एति बिन्तियित्वा स राजा पण्डितसभां कारितवान् । राजोवाच-भो भोः पण्डिताः श्रूयताम् । अस्ति कश्चिदेवंभूतो विद्वान्यो मम पुत्राणां नित्यम्रन्मार्गगामिनामन-धिगतशास्त्राणामिदानीं नीतिशास्त्रीपदेशेन पुनर्जन्म कारियतुं समर्थः । यतः ।

> काचः काञ्चनसंसर्गाद्धते मारकर्ती द्युतिम् । तथा सत्संनिधानेन मुर्खो याति प्रवीणताम् ॥ ४१ ॥

उक्तं च । हीयते हि मतिस्तात हीनैः सह समागमात्। समैश्र्व समतामेति विशिष्टेच विशिष्टताम् ॥ ४२ ॥

अत्रान्तरे विष्णुशर्मनामा महापण्डितः सकलनीतिशास्रतत्त्वज्ञो बृहस्पतिरिवात्र-बोत्—देव महाकुलसंभूता एते राजपुत्राः। तन्मया नीति याहयितुं शक्यन्ते । यतः।

> नाइव्ये निहिता काचित्किया फलवती भवेत्। न व्यापारशतेनापि शुक्रवत्पाठ्यते बकः॥ ४३॥

अन्यच । अस्मिस्तु निर्छणं गोत्रे नापत्यम्रपजायते । आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः ॥ ४४ ॥

दोषः इति कत्री विचारणा कार्या । कार्यसिद्धेः उद्यमायत्तत्वात् कार्यविपत्तेश्च दोषं विना असंभवात् । अतिन्द्रतः –तन्द्रा अस्य संजाता असौ तिन्द्रतः न तिन्द्रतः अतिन्द्रतः । कर्ता कुलालः । आत्मकृतं कर्म-कर्मफलं इति यावत् । काकतालीयवत्—अकस्मात् । काकागमनिमव तालपतनिमव काकतालम् । काकतालीमव काकतालीयम् । समासाच तिद्विषयादिति इवार्थे छः । पा. ५. ३. १०६. मात्रा पित्रा च कृतः अभ्यासः यस्य । स्पं च यौवनं च ताभ्यां संपन्नः । किंशुकाः पलाशपुष्पाणि । सकलिन-सकलस्य वा नीति-शास्त्रस्य तत्वानि जानातीति । मारकर्ती-मरकतस्य इयं मारकतीताम् । सुमनःसंगात्—सुमनसः पुष्पस्य सङ्गात् । आस्वाद्यतेयाः—नदाः आस्वाद्यतोया उत्पन्ना भवन्ति । यद्वा समुद्रादन्यं ।

अतोऽहं षण्मासाभ्यन्तरं तव शुत्रान्तीतिशास्त्राभिज्ञान्करिष्यामि । राजा सवि-नयं पुनरुवाच-

> कीटोऽपि समनःसङ्गादारोहाति सतां शिरः। अञ्मापि याति देवत्वं महद्भिः सुप्रतिष्टितः॥ ४५॥

अन्यच । यथोदयगिरेईट्यं संनिक्षेण द्वीप्यते । तथा तन्संनिघानेन हीनवर्णोऽपि दीप्यते ॥ ४६ ॥ रुणा रुणज्ञेषु रुणा भवन्ति ते निर्छणं प्राप्य भवन्ति दोषाः ।

आस्वायतोयाः प्रभवन्ति नयः सम्रद्रमासाद्य भवन्त्यपेयाः ॥ ४७ ॥ तदेतेषामस्मत्पुत्राणां नीतिशाश्चोपदेशाय भवन्तः प्रमाणम् । इत्युक्त्वा तस्य विष्णुशर्मणो वहुमानपुरःसरं पुत्रान्समपितवान् ।

इति प्रस्ताविका ।

॥ मित्रलाभः ॥

अथ प्रासादपृष्टे सुखे।पविष्टानां राजपुत्राणां पुरस्तात्प्रस्तावक्रमेण स पण्डि-तोऽत्रवीत्—

काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमताम् । व्यसनेन च मुर्खाणां निद्रया कलहेन वा ॥ १ ॥

तद्भवतां विनोदाय काकक्षमीदीनां विचित्रां कथां कथयामि । राजपुत्रैरुक्तम -आर्य कथ्यताम् । विष्णुदामीवाच-शृणुत । संप्रति मित्रलाभः प्रस्तूयते यरयाय-माद्यः श्लोकः-

> असाधना वित्तहीना बुद्धिमन्तः सुहृत्तमाः । साधयन्त्याशु कार्याणि काककूर्ममृगासवः ॥ २ ॥

राजपुत्रा ऊचुः।-कथमेतत्। विष्णुशर्मा कथयति-

अस्ति गोदावरीतीरे विशालः शाल्मलीतरः । तत्र नानादिग्देशादागत्य रात्रो पक्षिणो निवसन्ति । अथ कदाचिदवसन्नायां रात्रावस्ताचलचूडावलम्बिनि भग-वित कमुदिनीनायके चंद्रमित लष्डपतनकनामा वायसः प्रबुद्धः कतान्तमिव द्विती-यमायान्तं त्याधमपद्यत्। तमवलोक्याचिन्तयत्-अद्य पातरेवानिष्टदर्शनं जातम्। न जाने किमनभिमतं दर्शियिष्यति। इत्युक्त्वा तदन्तसरणक्रमेण व्याकुलश्चालितः। यतः।

शोकस्थानसहस्राणि भयस्थानशतानि त्व । दिवसे दिवसे मूहमाविशान्ति न पण्डितम् ॥ ३ ॥

आसादयन्त्यः आस्वाद्यतोयाः प्रभवन्ति । किंतु निर्गुणं मधुरतागुणहीनं सागरं प्राप्य अपेयाः भवन्ति । तासामिप सागरक्षारदोषदुष्टत्वात् इति भावः । बहुमानपुरःसरं—बहुमानः पुरः सरः यिसन्कर्मणि तद्यथ तथा । अव्य० । प्रस्तावक्रमेण—नीतिशास्त्रोपदेशस्य इति शेषः । तत्—धीमन्तः काव्यशास्त्रादिपठनेन आत्मानं विनोदयन्तः कालं यापयन्ति । भवन्तोपि धीमन्त एव इति हेतोः । मित्रलाभः—मित्राणां लाभः मित्र०स एव लक्षणया तत्संज्ञकः प्रन्थः । कुमुदिनी०—कुमुदिन्या नायकः चन्दः तिसमन् । तदनुसरणक्रमेण-व्याधानुसर-

अन्यच । विषयिणामिद्मवद्यं कर्तव्यम् ।

उत्थाचोत्थाय बोद्धन्यं महत्त्वहुपरिथतव् । मरणन्याविशोकायां किमच निपतिन्यति ॥ ४ ॥

अथ तेन व्याधेन तण्डुलकणान्धिकीर्य काल विश्तीर्णक्ष । सः व प्रच्छुक्का सृत्या स्थितः । तस्मिन्नेव काले चित्रश्रीवनाका कर्वतात्वः स्वपरिवारो विवति विवर्धस्ता-स्तण्डुलकणानवलोकयामासः । ततः क्ष्यास्तावस्तण्डुलकण्डुक्कान्वयास्त्रभ्यत्यास् स्वतोऽत्र निर्जने वने तण्डुलकणानां संसवः । तक्षित्यतां तावतः । भद्रमिदं न पद्यामि । प्रायेणानेन तण्डुलकणलेश्मेनास्माधिरापि व्या स्वितत्व्यन् ।

कङ्कणस्य तु लोभन मन्नः पङ्के इद्वरतरे । रद्धस्यात्रेण संशासः पश्चिकः स मृतो यथा ॥ ५॥

कपोता ऊच्च:--कथमेतत् । सोऽववीदः--

॥ कथा १॥

अहमेकदा दक्षिणारण्ये चरन्नपद्यम्। एको दृद्धव्याद्यः स्नातः कुशहस्तः सरस्तीरं नृते-भो भोः पान्थाः इदं सुवर्णकङ्कणं यहाताम्। ततो लोभाकृष्टेन केनचित्पान्थे-नालोचितम्—भाग्येनैतत्संभवति । किं त्वस्थिन्नात्मसंदेहे प्रवृत्तिर्न विधेया । यतः ।

अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा । यत्रास्ते विषसंसर्गोऽष्टतं तदपि मृत्यवे ॥ ६ ॥

किंतु सर्वत्रार्थार्जने प्रदत्तिः संदेह एव । तथा चोक्तम् न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति । संशयं पुनरारुह्य यदि जीवति पश्यति ॥ ७ ॥

तिस्वस्पयामि तावत् । प्रकाशं श्रूते-सुत्र तव कङ्कणम् । व्याघ्रो हस्तं प्रसार्य दर्श-याति । पान्थोऽवदत्-कथं मारात्मके त्विय विश्वासः । व्याघ्र उवाच-गृण् रे पान्थ प्रागव यौवनदशायामतिद्वर्र्शत आसम् । अनेकगोमात्त्रणणां वधान्मे पुत्रा मृता द्राराश्व । वंशहीनश्र्वाहम् । ततः केनिचद्धार्मिकेणाहमादिष्टः-दानधर्मादिकं चरतु भवान् । तदुपदेशादिदानीमहं स्नानशीलो दाता वृद्धो गलितनस्वदन्तो न कथं विश्वासमूमिः । यतः ।

णक्रमेण । विषयिणां—संसारिणाम् । उत्थायोत्थायेति—प्रतिदिनं प्रवुष्य महद्भयं उपस्थितं इति बोद्धव्यं । मरणव्याधिशोकानां मध्ये अद्य किं निपतिष्यित इति न ज्ञायते इति विचिन्त्य तत्प्रतिकारिचन्तापरैः स्थातव्यमित्यर्थः । कपोतराजः—कपोतानां राजा । राजाहःसिखम्यष्टच इति टच् प्रत्ययः । पथिकः—पन्थानं नित्यं गच्छतीति पथिकः पान्यः वा । पाणि. ५. १. ७५. । सर्वत्रेति—अथार्जने प्रकृतेन नरेण आत्मा सर्वत्र संदेहे पात्यते एव । निति—संशयं अनारह्य नरः भद्राणि न पश्यति । पुनः संशयं आरह्य यदि जीवित तिर्हे भद्रं पश्यति एव । साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसित इति भावः । म. भा. आ. प. अ. ९४०. श्रो. ७३. मारात्मके—मार्यतीति मारः त्यदशः आत्मा स्वभावः यस्य । हिंसके इत्यर्थः । आत्मा कल्यवरे याने स्वभावे परमात्मिन । इति धरणिः । धार्मिकेण—धर्मे अधीते चरतीति वा धार्मिकः । गलित०—न खं अस्य इति नखः । नखाश्च दन्ताश्च नखदन्तं (स० द्वं०)

मित्रलामः ।

डज्याध्ययनदानानि तपः सत्यं धृतिः क्षमा। अलोभ इति मार्गीयं धर्मस्याष्टाविधः स्मृतः॥ ८॥ तत्र पूर्वश्र्वतुर्वर्गो दम्भार्थमपि सेव्यते। उत्तरस्तु चतुर्वर्गो महात्मन्येव तिष्टति॥ ९॥

मम चैतावाँ होभाविरही येन स्वहस्तस्थमपि छवर्णकङ्करणं यस्मैकस्मैचिहातु-मिच्छामि। तथापि व्याद्रो मानुषं स्वादतीति होकाषवादे। दुर्निवारः। यतः।

गतानुगतिको लोकः कुट्टनीस्टपदेशिनीम्। प्रमाणयति नो धर्मे यथा गोन्नमिवि द्विजम्॥ १०॥

मया च धर्मशास्त्राण्यधीतानि । शृद्ध--

मरुस्थन्यां यथा रुष्टिः क्षुधातें भोजनं तथा। दिरिद्रे दीयते दानं सफलं वाण्डुनन्दन ॥ ११॥ प्राणा यथात्मनोऽभीष्टा भूतानामपि ते तथा। आत्मोपम्येन भूतेष्ठ द्यां क्रुवेन्ति साधवः॥ १२॥

अपरं च । प्रत्याख्याने च दाने च सुखदुःखे प्रियाप्रिये । आत्मीपम्येन पुरुषः प्रमाणमधिगच्छाति ॥ १३ ॥

अन्यच । मातृवत्परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोधवत् । आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पद्मति स पण्डितः ॥ १४ ॥

त्वं चातीव दुर्गतस्तेन तत्तुभ्यं दाहुं सयत्नोऽहम् । तथा चोक्तम्— दरिद्रान्भर कौन्तेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरं धनम् । व्याधितस्योषधं पथ्यं नीरुजस्य किमोषधेः ॥ १५ ॥

अन्यच । दातव्यंमिति यहार्व दीयतेऽनुपकारिणे । देशे काले च पात्रे च तहानं सात्विकं विदुः ॥ १६ ॥

तद्त्र सरिस स्नात्वा स्ववर्णकङ्कणं यहाण ।। ततो यावदसो तह्न्यः प्रतीतां लोभात्सरः स्नातुं प्रविश्वति तावन्महापङ्के निमग्नः पलायितुमक्षमः । पङ्के पतितं दृष्ट्वा व्याघोऽवदत् अहह महापङ्के पतितोऽसि । अतस्त्वामहस्रुत्थापयामि । इत्यु-क्त्वा शनैः शनैरुपगम्य तेन व्याधेण धतः स पान्थोऽचिन्तयत्—

न धर्मशास्त्रं पठतीति कारणं न चापि वेदाध्ययनं हुरात्मनः ॥ स्वभाव एवाच तथातिरिच्यते यथा प्रकृत्या मधुरं गवां पयः ॥ १७॥

किं च। अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानिमव क्रिया दुर्भगाभरणप्रायो ज्ञानं भारः क्रियां विना ॥ १८ ॥

गिलतं नखदन्तं यस्य । विश्वास ० – वि० पात्रम् । इज्याध्ययन ० – तिष्ठति – म. भा. उद्यो. अ. ३२, ५६ – ५७. इज्या यद्यः । अध्ययनं — स्वाध्यायाभ्यासः । गतानुगतिकः — गतं अनु गितः यस्य । कुट्टनी — परनारीं पुंसा योजियित्री स्त्री । मातृवत् — मात्रा तुत्यं मातृवत् । व्याधितस्य — व्याधिः अस्य संजातः तस्य । निर्गता रुजा यस्यासौ नीरुजः तस्यौषधेः विं न किमिप अयौँजनिमत्यर्थः । १छो. १६ – भगवद्गीता अ. १७.२०. कश्चिदुरात्मा धर्मशास्त्रं पठित वेदाध्ययनं च करोतीति दुरात्मनः तस्य विश्वासदाने कारणं न तस्मिन विश्वस्यादित्यर्थः । इस्तिस्नान ० – यथा इस्ती स्नात्वा तद्नुपद्मेव स्वाङ्गं धृत्या मिलनयित तद्वद्वशोन्दि- यित्रानां किया विक्रियानुगतेव न किंचित्रार्थसाधिका इत्यर्थः । दुर्भगा० — दुःशीला-

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तन्मया भद्रं न कृतं यद्त्र मारात्मके विश्वासः कृतः । तथा ह्युक्तम्— नदीनां रास्त्रपाणीनां निष्कनां गृङ्गिणां तथा । विश्वासो नैव कर्तव्यः स्त्रीष्ठ राजकुलेषु च ॥ १९ ॥

अपरं च । सर्वस्य हि परीक्ष्यन्ते स्वभावा नेतरे राणाः । अतीत्य हि राणान्सर्वान्स्वभावो मूर्क्षि वर्तते ॥ २० ॥

अन्यच । स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी दशशतकरधारी ज्योतिषां मध्यचारी । विश्वरपि विधियोगाद्रस्यते राहुणासौ लिखितमपि ललाटे पोज्झितं कः समर्थः ॥ २१ ॥

इति चिन्तयन्नेवासौ व्याघ्रेण व्यापादितः खादितश्च । अताहं ब्रवीमि कंक-णस्य तु लोभेन इत्यादि । अतः सर्वधाऽविचारितं कर्म न कर्तव्यम् । यतः ।

स्रजीर्णमन्नं स्विचक्षणः स्रतः स्वशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः स्वसेवितः । स्विन्त्य चोक्तं स्विचार्य यन्ट्रतं स्वीर्षकालेपि न याति विक्रियाम् ॥ २२ ॥

तद्वचनं श्चत्वा कश्चित्कपोतः सदर्पमाह—आः किमेबसच्चतं । रुद्धानां वचनं याह्यमापत्काले स्पुपस्थिते । सर्वत्रैवं विचारेण भोजनेप्यप्रवर्तनम् ॥ २३ ॥

यतः। शंकाभिः सर्वमाक्रान्तमन्नं पानं च भूतले। प्रदात्तिः कुत्र कर्तन्या जीवितन्यं कथं तु वा ॥ २४ ॥ ईर्ष्यी घृणी त्वसंतुष्टः क्रोधनो नित्यशंकितः। परभाग्योपजीवी च षडेते दुःखभागिनः॥ २५ ॥

एतच्छुत्वा सर्वे कपोतास्तत्रोपविष्टाः । यतः ।

सुमहान्त्यिप शास्त्राणि धारयन्तो बहुश्रुताः। छेत्तारः संशयानां च क्विश्यन्ते लोभमोहिताः॥ २६॥

अन्यच । लोभात्क्रोधः प्रभवति लोभात्कामः प्रजायते । लोभान्मोहश्च नाशश्च लोभः पापस्य कारणम् ॥ २७ ॥

अन्यच । असंभवं हेमसृगस्य जन्म तथापि रामो छुछुभे सृगाय । प्रायः समापन्नविपत्तिकाले धियोऽपि पुंसां मलिना भवन्ति ॥२८॥

पोषणवत् । दुर्भगायाः आभरणवत् इति वा । गगनविहारी---गगने विहर्तुं शिल्मस्य । एवमन्यत्रापि ताच्छील्ये णिनिः । इर्घ्या-परोत्कर्षासिहिष्णुः । ष्ट्रणी-जुगुप्सनशीलः । ष्ट्रणा तु स्याज्जुगुप्सायां करणायाम् । इति हैमः । जुगुप्सा करणे ष्ट्रणे इत्यमरः । म. भा, उ. अ. ३३,९०.धारयन्तः-सम्यग्जानन्तः । समापन्ना उपस्थिता विपत्तिः तस्याः काळः तस्मिन् ।

असंभवो हेममयस्य जन्तोस्तथापि रामो छुछुभे मृगाय । प्रायः समासन्त्रपरामवाणां धियो विपर्यस्ततरा भवन्ति ।। इति महाभारतीयः श्लोकः । सभा प. ७६. ५ ।

अतःपरं-तथा चोक्तम्-आपदां कथितः पन्था इन्द्रियाणामसंयमः । तज्जयः सम्पदां मागों येनेष्टं तेन गम्यताम् ।। इत्यधिकमेकस्मिम् पुस्तके ।

अनन्तरं सर्वे जालेन बद्धा बभुद्धः । ततो यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलम्बितास्तं सर्वे तिरस्कुर्वन्ति । यतः ।

> न गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत्सिन्द्वे कार्ये समं फलम् । यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते ॥ २९ ॥

तस्य तिरस्कारं श्चत्वा चित्रग्रीव उवाच-नायमस्य दोषः । यतः । आपदामापतन्तीनां हितोऽप्यायाति हेतुताम् ।

मातृजङ्घा हि वत्सस्य स्तम्भीभवति बन्धने ॥ ३० ॥

अन्यच । स बन्धुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः । न तु दुर्विहितातीतवस्तुपालम्भपण्डितः ॥ ३१ ॥

विपत्काले विस्मय एव काषुरुषलक्षणम्। तदत्र धैर्यमवलम्ब्य प्रतीकारश्चि-न्यताम्। यतः।

विपदि धैर्यमथाभ्यद्ये क्षमा सदिस वाक्पद्वता युधि विक्रमः । यशासि चाभिरुचिर्व्यसनं श्रुतौ प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम् ॥ २२।। संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वम् । तं सुवनत्रयतिलकं जनयति जननी स्तं विरलम् ॥ २३ ॥

अन्यच । षड् दोषाः पुरुषेणेह हातव्या भूतिमिच्छता । निद्रा तन्द्रा भयं कोध आलस्यं दीर्धसूत्रता ॥ ३४ ॥

इदानीमप्येवं क्रियताम् । सर्वेरेकचित्तीभृय[जालमादायोङ्घीयताम् । यतः ।

अल्पानामपि वस्तुनां संहातिः कार्यसाधिका । तृणैर्श्रणत्वमापन्नैर्वध्यन्ते मत्तदन्तिनः ॥ ३५ ॥

संहतिः श्रेयसी षुंसां स्वकुलैरत्पकैरपि । तुषेणापि परित्यक्ता न प्ररोहन्ति तण्डुलाः ॥ ३६ ॥

इति विचिन्त्य पक्षिणः सर्वे जालमादायोत्पतिताः । अनन्तरं स व्याधः स्रदृशा-जालापहारकांस्तानवलोक्य पश्चाद्धावन्नचिन्तयत्—

> संहतास्तु हरन्ती मे जालं मम विहंगमाः। यदा तु विवदिष्यन्ते वशमेष्यन्ति मे तदा ॥ ३७ ॥

कार्यविपात्तिः—कार्यनाशः । मुखरः (मुखं रातीति) अग्रगः । स्तम्मीमवित न स्तम्मः अस्तम्मः । अस्तमः स्तम्मः सम्पद्यते स्तम्मीमवित । दुर्विहितेति—दुर्विहितमसाधुक्ततमतीतं वा काळेऽकृतोपायं यद्वस्तु तस्योपालम्मे । भीतपरित्राणेति पाठे भीतानां परित्राणं तदेव वस्तु तस्य उपालम्मे । पंडितः एवं भीतानां परित्राणं कर्तव्यं एवं न कर्तव्यमिति वाक्पाण्डित्ये एव कुशलः इत्यर्थः । यद्वा उपालम्भः कालयापनं तत्र पण्डितः । विस्मयः—किंकर्तव्यतामुद्धता इति यावत् । प्रतीकारः—उपायचिन्तनेन आपदः निराकरणम् । उपसर्गस्य घञ्यमजुष्ये वहुलं इति दीर्घः । तन्द्रा विगलितगात्रता । दीर्घस्त्रता—दीर्घ सूत्रं व्यवस्था यस्य तस्य भावः दीर्घस्त्रता चिरिकयता । 'दीर्घस्त्रता विनञ्यति ' । इ० पं. तन्त्रे (च. तं.) एकचित्तीमूय—न एकं चित्तं येषां ते अनेकचित्ताः ते एकचित्ताः मूत्वा । विवदिष्यन्ते

१. न तु भीतपरित्राण० इति । न त्वतीतपरित्राण० इ० च पा० ।

ततस्तेषु चक्षुर्विषयातिकान्तेषु पक्षिषु स व्याघो निरुत्तः । अथ हृब्धकं निरुत्तं स्ट्री कपोता ऊचुः—किमिदानीं कर्तृसुचितम् । चित्रशीव उवाच—

माता मित्रं पिता चेति स्वभावाधितयं हितस । कार्यकारणतश्चान्ये भवन्ति हितसुद्धयः ॥ ३८ ॥

तदस्माकं मित्रं हिरण्यको नाम मुषकराजो गण्डकीतीरे चित्रवनं निवसति। सांऽ-स्माकं पाशां रछेत्स्यति। इत्यालोच्य सर्वे हिरण्यकवित्ररसमीपं गताः। हिरण्यकश्च सर्वेदापायशङ्कया शतद्वारं विवरं कृत्वा निवसति। ततो हिरण्यकः कृपोतावणः तमयाचिकतस्तूष्णीं स्थितः। चित्रश्चीत्र उवाच स्थे हिरण्यक किमसमान्न संभाष्मं। ततो हिरण्यकस्तद्वचनं प्रत्यभिज्ञाय ससंश्रमं बहिनिः सृत्याव्रवीत् आः पुण्यवानिस्म। प्रियसहन्मे चित्रश्चीवः समायातः।

यस्य मित्रेण मंभाषा यस्य मित्रेण संस्थितिः। यस्य मित्रेण मंलापस्तती नास्तीह पुण्यवानः॥ ३९॥ पाशबद्धांश्चेतान्हृष्टा सविस्मयः क्षणं स्थित्वावाच—संव किसेततः।चित्रग्रीवीऽवः दतः— ससे अस्माकं प्राक्तेनजन्मकर्मणः फलसेतदः।

> यसमा येन च यथा च यदा च यच यावच यच च ग्रुभाशुभमात्मकर्म। तस्माच तेन च तथा च तदा च तच तावच तच च विधातृत्रशादुपैति ॥ ४० ॥ रोगशांकपरीतापवन्धनन्यसनानि च । आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्यतानि देहिनाम् ॥ ४१ ॥

एतच्छुतः। हिरण्यकश्चित्रश्रीवस्य बन्धनं छेत्तुं सत्वरस्रपसपिते । चित्रश्रीय उवाच मित्र मा मैवम्। अस्मदाश्रितानामेषां तायत्पाशांविछन्धि तदा मम पाशं पश्चाच्छेत्स्यसि । हिरण्यकोऽप्याह-अहमल्पशाक्तिः । दन्ताश्च मे कोमलाः । तदेतेषां पाशांविछत्तं कथं समर्थः । तदावन्मं दन्ता न युट्यान्ति तावन्तव पाशं छिनादि । तदनन्तरमेषामपि वन्धनं यावच्छक्यं छेत्स्यामि । चित्रश्रीव उवाच-अस्त्वेवस । तथापि यथाशक्त्येतेषां बन्धनं सण्डय । हिरण्यकेनाक्तस्-आत्मपरित्यागेन यदा श्रितानां परिरक्षणं तन्न नीतिविद्यां समतम् । यतः ।

आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेद्वारात्रक्षेद्धनैरपि । आत्मानं सततं रक्षेद्वारैरपि धनैरपि ॥ ४२ ॥

कलहं करिष्यन्ति । निपतिष्यन्ति इति पाठान्तरम् । चक्षुर्त्तिषया०—चक्षुपोर्विषयः तं अतिकान्तेषु दृष्टिपथमतीत्य गतेषु । कार्यकारणतः कारणे सत्येव कार्यमिति नियमात् कपोत०—
कपोतानां अवपातः अवरोहः तस्मात् भयं तस्मात् । प्रत्यभिज्ञाय—स एव मम परिचितः अयं
शब्द इति ज्ञात्वा । ससंभ्रमं सत्वरं सम्मानपूर्वकं च। 'गृहसुपगते संभ्रमविधिः ' इति भतृर्हारः।
संमाषा—आलापमात्रम् । संलापः—अन्योन्यं प्रति भाषणं विश्रम्भालापः इत्यर्थः । 'संलापो
भाषणं मिथः ' इत्यमरः । प्राक्तन०—प्राक् भवं प्राक्तनं, प्राक्तनं च तत् जन्म तस्मिन्
कर्म तस्य । परीतापः—सर्वतः संतापः पीडा । उपसर्गस्य चन्यमनुष्ये बहुलं इति उपसर्गे
अकारस्य दीर्घः । अस्मदा०—मां आधिताः अस्मदाश्रिताः तेषाम् । तावत्—प्रथमम् । आत्मपरित्यागेन स्वप्राणान् संशये निक्षिप्येत्यर्थः । आपदर्थमिति—आपदर्थमापत्प्रतीकारार्थम् ।
रक्षेत् संगृह्णीयात् । दारान्स्वभार्याम् । म. स्यः ७. २१३. म. भा. उ. प. ३७. १८.

१ प्राक्तनजन्मदुःकृतमिदं विचेष्टितम् । इ. पा.

अन्यद्य। धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां वाणाः संस्थितिहेतवः। तास्त्रिवता किं न हतं रक्षता किं न रक्षितम्॥ ४३॥

चित्रगीव उवाच तसे नीतिस्ताबदीदृश्येव । किं त्वहमस्मदाश्रितानां दुःखं सोहुं सर्वथाऽसमर्थः । तेनदं व्रवीसि । यतः ।

धनानि जीवितं चैव परार्थे बाज्ञ उत्स्रुजेत् । सन्निमिने वरं त्यागो विवाशे नियते सति ॥ ४४ ॥

अयमपरश्र्वासाधारणो हेतुः।

जातिष्रव्यरणानां च साम्यमेषां मया सह । मत्यस्रवाफलं ब्रुहि कदा किं तद्भविष्यति ॥ ४५ ॥

अन्यच । विना वर्तनभेवैते न त्यजित समान्तिकम् । तन्मे प्राणव्ययेनापि जीवयैतान्समाश्रितान् ॥ ४६ ॥

किं च । मांसमूज्ञप्रिषास्थिनिधितेऽस्मिन्क्लेयरे । विनश्यरे विहायास्थां यज्ञाः पालय मित्र मे ॥ ४७ ॥ अपरं च । पद्य ।

यदि नित्यमानित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कायेन लभ्येत तस लब्धं भवेस् किम् ॥ ४८ ॥

यतः । शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यन्तमन्तरम् । शरीरं क्षणविध्वासि कल्पान्तस्थायिनां गुणाः ॥ ४९ ॥

इत्याकण्यं हिरण्यकः प्रहृष्टमनाः पुलाकितः सञ्जञ्जवीत्–साधु मित्र साधु । अन-नाश्रितवात्सल्येन बैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते । एवसुकत्वा तेन सर्वेषां बन्धनानि छिन्नानि । ततो हिरण्यकः सर्वान्साद्यं संपूज्याह—सस्व चित्रज्ञीत्र सर्वथात्र जालबन्धनविधौ दोषमाशङ्क्यात्मन्यवज्ञा न कर्तव्या । यतः ।

योऽधिकाद्योजनशतात्पश्यतीहामिषं स्वगः। स एव प्राप्तकालस्तु पाशवन्धं न पश्यति॥ ५०॥ अपरं च।

शशिदिवाकरयोर्श्वहपीडनं गजशुजंगमयोरपि बन्धनम् । मतिमतां च विल्लोक्य दरिहतां विधिरहो बलवानिति म मतिः ॥५१॥ अन्यच ।

व्योमैकान्तविहारिणोऽपि विहगाः संप्राप्नुवन्त्यापदं बध्यन्ते निष्ठणैरगाधसिललान्मत्त्याः सम्बद्रादपि । दुर्नीतं किमिहास्ति किं सुचरितं कः स्थानलाभे राणः कालो हि व्यसनप्रसारितकरो ग्रह्माति दूरादपि ॥ ५२ ॥

किं न हतं सर्वमेव हतं विनाशितिमिति यावत् । सर्वभ्रा—सर्वप्रकारेण । प्रकारवचने थाल् इति थाल्प्रत्ययः । सत् च तत् निमित्तं च तिस्मन् । नियते ध्रुवं भाविनि । वर्तनं जीवनोपायम् । वेत न मित्यर्थः । कलेवरे शरीरे । विनश्चरे इति—यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः इति अनुरूपभावः रखुवंशे । २, ५७. पुलिकतः—पुलका अस्य संजाताः स पुलिकतः रोमा- जिचतः । आश्चितेषु वात्सत्येन स्नेहेन । आत्मन्यवद्गिति आत्मानं मा तिरस्कुर । मितमतां प्रशस्तबुद्धिशालिनाम् । ब्योमेकान्त०—एकः अन्तः एकान्तः व्योमनः एकान्तस्तिमन् विहर्तुं शीलमेषामाकाशैकदेशसंचारिणामित्यर्थः । अगाधमतलस्पर्शे सिललमुदकं यस्य तस्मात्। दुनीतं—दुनैयः । स्थानलभे—अनुकूलस्थानप्राप्तौ । व्यसन० न्यसनमेव प्रसारितः करः येन ।

इति प्रबोध्यातिथ्यं कृत्वालिङ्गच च चित्रश्रीवस्तेन संप्रिषतो यथेष्टदेशान्सपिन-वारो ययौ । हिरण्यकोऽपि स्वविवरं प्रविष्टः ।

> यानि कानि च मित्राणि कर्तव्यानि शतानि च। पद्य मूषिकमित्रेण क्षोता मुक्तवन्धनाः ॥ ५३॥

अथ लघुपतनकनामा काकः सर्ववृत्तान्तद्शीं साश्चर्यमिदमाह—अहो हिरण्यक श्लाध्योऽसि । अतोऽहमपि त्वया सह मैत्रीमिच्छामि । अतो मां मैत्र्येणानुग्रहीतुम-हिस । एतच्छुत्वा हिरण्यकोऽपि विवराभ्यन्तरादाह—कस्त्वस् । स श्रूते—लघुपतन-कनामा वायसोऽहस् । हिरण्यको विहस्याह—का त्वया सह मैत्री । यतः ।

यथेन युज्येत लोके बुधस्तनेन योजयेत्। अहमन्त्रं भवान्मोक्ता कथं प्रीतिर्भविष्यति ॥ ५४ ॥ अपरं च । भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणम् । बृगालात्पाशबद्धोऽसौ मृगः काकेन रक्षितः ॥ ५५ ॥ वायसोऽववीत्—कथमेतत् । हिरण्यकः कथयति--

॥ कथा २ ॥

अस्ति मगधदेशं चम्पकवती नामारण्यानी। तस्यां चिरान्महता खेहन मृगक।का निवसतः। स च मृगः खेच्छ्या आम्यन्हृष्टपुष्टाङ्गः केनचिच्छृगालेनावलोकितः। तं दृष्ट्वा शृगालोऽचिन्तयत्-आः कथमेतन्मांसं सुललितं भक्षयामि। भवतु। विश्वासं तावदुत्पादयामि। इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याववीत्-मित्र कुशलं ते। मृगणोक्तम्-करत्वम्। स ब्रूते क्षुद्रसुद्धिनामा जम्बुकोऽहम्। अवारण्य बन्धुहीनो मृतविव्यत्मामा। इदानी त्वां मित्रमासाध पुनः सबन्धुर्जीवलोकं प्रविष्टोऽस्मि। अधुना तवानुचरंण मया सर्वथा भवितव्यम्। मृगणोक्तम्-एवमस्तु । ततः पश्चादस्तंगतं सविति भगवित मरीचिमालिनि तौ मृगस्य वासभूमिं गतो। तत्र चम्पकवृक्षशाखायां सुद्धुद्धिनामा काको मृगस्य चिरमित्रं निवसित । तौ दृष्ट्वा काकोऽवदत्—संव चित्राङ्ग कोऽयं द्वितीयः। मृगो बृत्-जम्बुकोऽयम्। अस्मत्सख्यमिच्छन्नागतः। काको बृत्ते— मित्र अकस्मादागन्तुना सह मैत्री न युक्ता। तथा चोक्तम्—

अज्ञातकुल्रशीलस्य वासो देयो न कस्यचित्। मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गुधो जरद्गवः॥ ५६॥

तावाहतुः-कथमेतत् । काकः कथयाति-

॥ कथा ३॥

अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे ग्रथक्कटनाम्नि पर्वते महान्पर्कटीरृक्षः । तस्य कोटंर दैयंदु-विपाकाद्गान्नितनखनयनो जरद्गवनामा ग्रथः प्रतिवसति । अथ रूपया तज्जीवनाय तद्रुक्षवासिनः पक्षिणः स्वाहाराक्षिचिक्षिचिद्वुद्भुत्य ददति । तनासौ जीवति ।

यह्नात्यात्मवशं नयित । विपत्तेर्मृत्योः । अरण्यानी—महारण्यम् । मृतवत्—मृतेन तुल्यम् । अस्तं गते अस्तम् इति मान्तमव्ययम् । गते प्राप्ते । मरीचिमालिनि—मरीचयः ग्दमयः तेषां माला समृहः सा अस्यास्तीति मरीचिमाली सूर्यः तिस्मन् । चिरमिन्नं—चिरकाला त्प्रभृति जातं मिन्नम् । कुलं च शीलं च कुलशीलम् । अज्ञातं कुलशीलं यस्य । दैवदुर्वि पाकात्—दुष्टः विपाकः दुर्विपाकः दैवस्य दुर्विपाकस्तस्मात् । गलित ० —नश्वा नयने च नख नयनं गलितं नखनयनं यस्य । पोतः पाकोभको हिम्भः पृथुकः शावकः शिद्यः । इत्यमरः ।

शावकानां रक्षणं करोति । अथ कदाचिद्दीर्घकर्णनामा मार्जारः पक्षिशावकान्मक्ष-यितुं तत्रागतः । ततस्तमायान्तं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिशावकैर्भयार्तेः कोलाहलः छतः । तच्छुत्वा जरद्भवेनोक्तम्—कोऽयमायाति । दीर्घकर्णो गृधमवलोक्य सभयमाह-हा हतोऽस्मि । यतः ।

> तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतम् । आगतं तु भयं विक्ष्य नरः क्रुर्यायथोचितम् ॥ ५७ ॥

अधुनास्य संनिधाने पलायितुमक्षमः । तद्यथा भिवतन्यं तद्भवतु । ताविदृश्वासमु-त्पाद्यास्य समीपस्रपगच्छामि । इत्यालोच्योपसृत्याववीत् आर्य त्वामभिवन्दे । एश्रोऽवदत् कस्त्वम् । सोऽवदत् मार्जारोऽहम् । एश्रो क्रृते दूरमपसर । नो चद्धन्तन्योऽसि मया । मार्जारोऽवदत् श्रुयतां तावद्समद्भचनम् । ततो यद्यहं वध्यस्तदा इन्तन्थः । यतः ।

जातिमात्रण किं कश्चिद्धन्यतं पूज्यतं क्वचित्। व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वध्यः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत्॥ ५८॥

ग्रशं त्र्ते वृहि किमर्थमागतोऽसि । सोऽवदत् अहमत्र गङ्गातीरे नित्यसायी त्रह्मचारी चान्द्रायणत्रतमाचरंस्तिष्ठामि । ययं धर्मज्ञानरता इति विश्वासभूमयः पक्षिणः सर्वे सर्वदा ममाथे प्रस्तुवन्ति । अतो भवद्भशो विद्यावयोद्देश्यो धर्मे ओतुमिहागतः।भवन्तश्र्वेतादृशा धर्मज्ञा यन्मामतिथि हन्तुमुद्यताः।गृहस्थधर्मश्र्वेषः ।

> अरावप्युचितं कार्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागते । छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते हुमः ॥ ५९ ॥

यदि वा धनं नास्ति तदा प्रीतिवचसाप्यतिथिः पूज्य एव । यतः ।

तृणानि भूमिरुद्कं वाक्चतुर्थी च सूनृता। एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छियन्ते कदाचन ।: ६०॥

अपरं च । निर्छणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वन्ति साधवः ।

न हि संहरते ज्योत्सां चंद्रश्वाण्डालवेदमनः ॥ ६१॥

अन्यच । युरुरग्निद्धिजातीनां वर्णानां ब्राह्मणो युरुः पतिरेको युरुः स्त्रीणां सर्वबाभ्यागतो युरुः ॥ ६२ ॥

भयातें:—भयपीडितैः । कोलाहलः—कलकलः । नित्यस्नायी—नित्यं स्नातुं शीलमस्य । चान्द्रायणवतम्—चन्द्रस्य अयनं इव अयनं यस्मिन् । एतल्लक्षणमुक्तं वसिष्टेन—मासस्य कृष्णपक्षादौ प्रासानवाचात्र्रदेश । प्रासापचयभोजी स्थात्पक्षशेषं समापयेत् ॥ एवं हि ग्रुक्त-पक्षादौ प्रासमेकं तु भक्षयेत् । प्रासोपचयभोजी स्थात्पक्षशेषं समापयेत् ॥ अत्रैव गायेत्साः मानि अपि वा व्याहतीर्जपेत् । एव चान्द्रायणो मासः पवित्रमृषिसंस्तुतः ॥ अनाविष्टेषु सर्वेषु प्रायित्रत्तं विधीयते ॥ एकैकं वर्धयेतिपण्डं शुक्तं कृष्णो च न्हासयेत् । अमावास्यां न मुर्जात एवं चान्द्रायणो विधिः ॥ एकैकं न्हासयेत् पिण्डं कृष्णो शुक्ते च वर्धयेत् । उपस्पृ-शंक्षिपवणमेतचान्द्रायणं स्पृतम् ॥ इति मनुश्च (१९. २१६.) । विश्वासभूमयः—विश्वासभाजनानि श्रद्धेयवचसः इत्यर्थः । अतिथये इदम् आतिथ्यमितिथिसत्कारादिकम् । तृणानि तृणनिर्मितमासनादि । सृतृता—सत्या प्रिया च । सृतृतं प्रिये । सत्ये इत्यमरः ।

[?] छेत्तुमप्यागताच्छायां इ० पा० । २ वेरमनि इ० पा० ।

अतिथिर्यस्य भग्नाशो गृहात्प्रतिनिववर्तते । स तस्मै दुष्कृतं दत्त्वा पुण्यमादाय गच्छति ॥ ६३ ॥

अन्यञ्च । उत्तमस्यापि वर्णस्य नीचोऽपि ग्रहमागतः । पूजनीयो यथायोग्यं सर्वदेवमयोऽतिथिः ॥ ६४ ॥

गृश्चोऽवदत्-मार्जारो हिमांसरुचिः।पक्षिशावकाश्चात्र निवसन्ति। तेनाहमेवं त्रवीमि । त्रळुत्वा मार्जारो भूमिं स्पृष्टा कर्णौ स्पृशति । वृते च—मया धर्मशास्त्रं श्रुत्वा वीतरागेणेदं दुष्करं व्रतं चान्द्रायणमध्यवसितम् ।परस्परं विवदमानानामपि धर्मशास्त्राणाम् 'अहंसा परमो धर्मः' इत्यत्रैकमत्यम् । यतः ।

सर्विहिंसानिवृत्ता ये नराः सर्वसहाश्च ये । सर्वस्याश्रयभूताश्च ते नराः स्वर्गगामिनः ॥ ६५ ॥ एक एव सहस्द्वर्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः । शरीरेण समं नाशं सर्वनन्यन्त गच्छति ॥ ६६ ॥

अन्यज्ञ । योऽत्ति यस्य यदा मांसम्धभयोः पद्मयतान्तरम् । एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिरन्यः प्राणीवमुच्यते ॥ ६७ ॥

अपि च । मर्तव्यमिति यद्वःखं प्ररूपस्योपजायते । शक्यते नातुमानेन परेण परिवर्णितुम् ॥ ६८ ॥

शृष्ण पुनः । स्वच्छन्द्वनजातेन ज्ञाकेनापि प्रपूर्यते । अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् ॥ ६९ ॥ एवं विश्वास्य स मार्जारस्तरुकोटरे स्थितः ।

ततो दिनेषु गच्छत्सु पश्चिशावकानाक्रम्य कोटरमानीय प्रत्यहं खादति । येषामपत्यानि खादितानि तैः शोकार्तैर्विछपद्भिरितस्ततो जिज्ञासा समारव्या । तत्परिज्ञाय मार्जारः कोटरान्निःसृत्य बहिः पल्लायितः । पश्चात्पक्षिभिरितस्ततो निरूपय-द्भिस्तत्र तरुकोटरे शावकार्त्थानि प्राप्तानि । अनन्तरमनेनैव जरद्भवेनारमार्कं शावकाः खादिता इति सर्वैः पश्चिभिर्मित्रिव्यय गृधो व्यापादितः । अतोऽहं व्यवीमि अज्ञातकुलशिलस्य इत्यादि ॥ इत्याकर्ण्य स जम्बुकः सकोपमाह—सृगस्य प्रथम-दर्शनदिने भवानप्यज्ञातकुलशील एव । तत्कथं भवता सहैतस्य बेहानुदित्तिरुत्तरं वर्षते ।

यत्र विद्वज्जने। नास्ति श्लाध्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि । निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि दुमायते ॥ ७० ॥

नोच्छिद्यन्ते सदैव संनिहितानीत्यर्थः । गुरुः पूज्यः । भन्ना आशा यस्य । सर्वदेवमयः— सर्वेषां देवानां विकारः । वीतः गतः रागः विषयासिक्तः यस्य । विवदमानानां परस्पर-विरुद्धार्थप्रतिपादकानामित्यर्थः । एकं मतं येषां तान्येकमतानि तेषां भावः ऐकमत्यम् । सर्वा वाक्कायमनःकृता त्रिप्रकारेत्यर्थः या हिंसा सर्वेषां वा हिंसा तस्याः । धर्मः एव एकः सुह्द्यः निधनेप्यनुयाति । प्रपूर्यते उदरमिति शेषः । दग्धं तुच्छमुदरं तस्य । शोकेन आतेंः शोकातेंः । पंडितैः जिज्ञासा ज्ञातुमिच्छा अन्वेषणा । निरुपयाद्भिः—निपुणमालोकयाद्भः । निरस्ताः पादपा वृक्षा यस्मात्तास्मन् । हुमायते—हुमवदाचरित हुमस्थाने भवतीत्यर्थः ।

१ युक्तस्तेनानुमानेन परोपि परिरक्षितुम् । इ० पा०

अन्यञ्च । अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् । उदारचिरतानां तु वस्त्रधैव कुदुम्बकम् ॥ ७१ ॥ यथायं मृगो मम बन्धुस्तथा भवानिष । मृगोऽत्रवीत्—िकमनेनोत्तरोत्तरेण । सर्वै-रेकत्र विश्रम्भालापैः स्रुखिभिः स्थीयताम् । यतः ।

> न कश्चित्कस्यचिन्मित्रं न कश्चित्कस्यचिद्रिष्ठः व्यवहारेण मित्राणि जायन्ते रिपवस्तथा ॥ ७२ ॥

काकेनोक्तम्—एवमस्तु । अथ प्रातः सर्वे यथाभिमतदेशं गताः । एकदा निभृतं शृगालो वृते-सखे अस्मिन्वनैकदेशे सस्यपूर्णक्षेत्रमस्ति । तद्दृहं त्वां नीत्वा दर्शयामि । तथा क्षते सित स गृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र गत्वा सस्यं खादित । अथ क्षेत्रपतिना तद्दृ हृष्ट्रा पाशो नियोजितः । अनन्तरं पुनरागतो गृगः पाशैर्बद्धोऽचिन्तयत्—को मामितः कालपाशादिव व्याधपाशात्रातुं मित्रादन्यः समर्थः । तत्रान्तरे जम्बुक-स्तत्रागत्योपस्थितोऽचिन्तयत्—फिलता तावदस्माकं कपटप्रवन्धेन मनोरथ-सिद्धः । एतस्योत्कृत्यमानस्य मांसाम्रिक्तान्यस्थीनि मयावश्यं प्राप्तव्यानि । तानि बाहुल्येन भोजनानि भविष्यन्ति । गृगस्तं दृष्ट्रोहुसितो वृते—सखे छिन्धि तावन्मम बन्धनम् । सत्वरं त्रायस्व माम् । यतः ।

आपत्स मित्रं जानीयासुद्धे झूरमृणे सुचिम् । भार्यो श्लीणेषु वित्तेषु व्यसनेषु च बान्धवान् ॥ ७३ ॥ अपरं च । उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे राष्ट्रविप्लवे । राजद्वारे इमशाने च यस्तिष्टति स बान्धवः ॥ ७४ ॥

जम्बुको मुहुर्मुहुः पाशं विलोक्याचिन्तयत्--दृहस्तावदयं बन्धः। ब्रूते च—सस्य स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः तदय भट्टारकवारे कथमेतान्दन्तैः स्पृशामि । मित्र यदि चित्ते नान्यथा मन्यसे तदा प्रभाते यस्वया वक्तव्यं तत्कर्तव्यम् । इत्युक्तवा तत्समीप आत्मानमाच्छाय स्थितः । अनन्तरं स काकः प्रदोषकाले स्गमनाग-तमवलोक्येतस्ततोऽन्विष्य तथाविधं दृष्ट्रोवाच—ससे किमेतत् । सृगेणोक्तम्—अवधीरितसृहृद्दाक्यस्य फलमेतत् । तथा चोक्तम्—

स्रुहृदां हितकामानां यः शृणोति न भाषितम् । विपत्संनिहिता तस्य स नरः शञ्जनन्दनः ॥ ७५ ॥

काको ब्रते—स वञ्चकः कास्ते । मृगेणोक्तम्—मन्मांसार्थी तिष्टत्यत्रैव । काको बृते—उक्तमेव मया पूर्वम् ।

> अपराधो न मेऽस्तीति नैतद्दिश्वासकारणम्। विद्यते हि नृशंसेभ्यो भयं ग्रणवतामपि ॥ ७६ ॥ दीपनिर्वाणगन्धं च सहद्वाक्यमरुन्धतीम् । न जिद्यन्ति न सृण्वन्ति न पश्यन्ति गतायुषः ॥ ७७ ॥

उत्तरोत्तरेण वाक्कलहेन । निभृतं-रहिस । उपस्थितः-निकटस्थः । कपटप्रबन्धेन-कपट-युक्तिरचनेन । उल्लसितः-उल्लासं प्राप्तः हर्षितः । ग्रुचिम्-अकुटिल्ल्यवहारं, सत्यवादिनं वा । राष्ट्रविष्ठवे-राष्ट्रस्य विष्ठवे विनाशे राष्ट्रोच्छेदे । तिष्ठति-उक्तास्ववस्थासु समग्रत्तिरेव साहाय्यकरणे दक्षः तिष्ठति । भग्नरकवारे-रिववासरे । अन्यथा मन्यसे-विकर्षं न गृह्णासि । तथा विधा दशा यस्य तम् । अवधीरित ०-अवधीरितं तिरस्कृतं सुहृदः वाक्यमुपदेशः इति यावत् तस्य । गृशंसेभ्यः-घातुकेभ्यः कूरेभ्यः । दीप ०-दीपस्य निर्वाणं ज्योतिरुपिः परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् ।
वर्जयेनादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोस्रखम् ॥ ७८ ॥
ततः काको दीर्घं निःश्वस्य अरे वश्वक किं त्वया पापकर्मणा छतम् । यतः ।
संलापितानां मधुरैर्वचोार्भिमध्योपचारैश्व वशीछतानाम् ।
आशावतां श्रद्धधतां च लोके किमधिनां वश्वयितत्यमस्ति ॥ ७९ ॥
उपकारिणि विश्रव्धे शुद्धमतौ यः समाचरित पापम् ।
तं जनमसत्यसंधं भगवित वसुधे कथं वहित ॥ ८० ॥
दुर्जनेन समं सख्यं प्रीतिं चापि न कारयेत् ।
उष्णो दृहित चाङ्गरः शीतः कृष्णायते करम् ॥ ८१ ॥

अथवा स्थितिरियं दुर्जनानाम् ।

प्राक्पाद्योः पतित खादति पृष्ठमांसं
कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैविचित्रम् ।
छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशङ्कः
सर्वे खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति ॥ ८२ ॥
दुर्जनः प्रियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणम् ।
मधु तिष्टति जिन्हांग्रे हृदि हालाहलं विषम् ॥ ८३ ॥

अथ प्रभाते क्षेत्रपतिर्लग्डहस्तस्तं प्रदेशमागच्छन्ककिनावलोकितः। तमालोक्य किनोक्तम्-सस्वे स्ग त्वमात्मानं स्तवत्संदर्श्य वातेनोदरं प्रयित्वा पादान्स्तन्धी- कृत्य तिष्ट । यदाहं शब्दं करोमि तदा त्वसुत्थाय सत्वरं पलायिष्यसे । सगस्तथैव काकवचनेन स्थितः । ततः क्षेत्रपतिना हर्षोत्स्रकुल्लोचनेन तथाविधो स्ग आलोक्तिः। आः स्वयं मृतोऽसि इत्युक्तवा सृगं वन्धनानमोच्चित्वा पाशान्यहीतुं सयत्नो बसूव । ततः काकशब्दं श्रुत्वा सृगः सत्वरस्थाय पलायितः। तस्रहिश्य तेन क्षेत्र- पतिना क्षिमेन लग्रहेन गृगालो हतः। तथा चोक्तम्—

त्रिभिर्वर्षेस्त्रिभिर्मासैस्त्रिभिः पक्षेस्त्रिभिर्दिनैः । अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फल्लमशुते ॥ ८४ ॥

अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिः इत्यादि ॥ काकः पुनराह— भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः । त्विय जीवति जीवामि चित्रग्रीव इवानघ ॥ ८५ ॥

अन्यच । तिरश्चामपि विश्वासो दृष्टः पुण्यैककर्मणाम् । सतां हि साधुशीलत्वात्स्वभावो न निवर्तते ॥ ८६ ॥

किं च। साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम्। न हि तापियतुं शक्यं सागराम्भस्तृणोलकया॥ ८७॥

तस्य गन्थः । अरुग्धती—तन्नाम्नी अल्पा तारका । मिथ्योपचारै:-अन्यथोपासनया कपटव्यवहारेण । किर्मार्थनां - तेषां वश्चने का श्राघा गुणो वा तान् वश्चयित्वा को लाभ इति वा । विश्वव्धे-विश्वस्ते । असत्यसन्धं-असत्या संधा प्रतिज्ञा यस्य तम् । स्थितिः— स्वभावः वर्तनकमो वा ॥ खादित पृष्ठमांसं-खलपक्षे परोक्षे अधिक्षिपित । छिद्रं-रन्प्रम् । लगुङः-यष्टिः । अत्युक्तदैः-अतिभूमिं गतैः, अतिवृद्धैरित्यर्थः । पापपुण्येः हेतुना अक्तुते नर इति शेषः । त्वयि जीवतीति— त्वं जीविस चेन्भम साहाय्यं करिष्यसि । एव मजीवनं दापिद त्वज्ञीवितिनबन्धनमित्यर्थः । तिरश्चां पञ्चपक्षिणाम् । पुण्येक ० पुण्यं एकं मुख्यं कर्म येषाम् । तृणोक्कया-निर्गतज्वालेन तृणकाण्डेन । शत्रूणां पक्षोस्यास्तीति ।

हिरण्यको ब्रूते चपलस्त्वम् । चपलेन सह स्नेहः सर्वथा न कर्तव्यः । तथा चोक्तम् । मार्जारो महिषो मेषः काकः कापुरुषस्तथा । विश्वासात्प्रभवन्त्येते विश्वासस्तत्र नोचितः ॥ ८८ ॥

किं चान्यत् । शत्रुपक्षो भवानस्माकम् । उक्तं चैतत् । शत्रुणा न हि संद्ध्यात्स्रश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना । स्रतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम् ॥ ८९ ॥ दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्यो विद्ययालंकतोऽपि सन् । मणिना भषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भगक्तः ॥ १० ।

मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः ॥ ९०॥ यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं यच्छक्यं शक्यमेव तत्। नोदके शकटं याति न च नौर्गच्छति स्थले॥ ९१॥

अपरं च । महताप्यर्थसारेण यो विश्वसिति शत्रुषु । भार्याषु च विरक्तासु तदन्तं तस्य जीवनम् ॥ ९२ ॥

लघुपतनको बृते--श्चतं मया सर्वम्। तथापि मम चैतावान्संकलपस्त्वया सह सौहृद्यमवद्यं करणीयमिति । नो चेदनाहारेणात्मानं वयापाद्यिष्यामि। तथा हि।

> मृद्घटवत्स्रसभेयो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति । स्रजनस्त कृनकघटवद्दुभेयश्चाश्च संधेयः॥ ९३॥

किं च । द्रवत्वात्सर्वलोहानां निमित्तान्यगपक्षिणाम् । भयालोभाच मुर्खाणां संगतं दर्शनात्सताम् ॥ ९४ ॥

किं च। नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यन्ते हि सृहज्जनाः। अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः॥ ९५॥ स्नेहच्छेदेऽपि साधनां गुणा नायान्ति विक्रियाम्। भङ्गेऽपि हि सुणालानामसुबधन्ति तन्तवः॥ ९६॥

अन्यच । शुचित्वं त्यागिता शौर्यं सामान्यं सुखदुःखयोः।

दाक्षिण्यं चानुरक्तिश्च सत्यता च महद्भुणाः ॥ ९७ ॥ एतैर्ग्रणैरुपेतो भवदन्यो मया कः महत्याप्तव्यः । इत्यादि तद्वचनमाकर्ण्य हिरण्यको बहिर्निःसत्याह आप्यायितोऽहं भवतानेन वचनामृतेन । तथा चोक्तम् । घर्मार्ते न तथा मुशीतलजलैः स्नानं न मुक्तावली

न श्रीखण्डाविलेपनं सुखयति प्रत्यङ्गमप्यापितम् । प्रीत्या सज्जनभाषितं प्रभवति प्रायो यथा चेतसः

सद्धक्त्या च पुरस्कृतं सुकृतिनामाकाष्ट्रमन्त्रोपमम् ॥ ९८ ॥

सुन्छिष्टेन—सुघिटतेन । महताप्यर्थसारेण—हेतौ तृतीया । शत्रोः महानर्थलाभः भूतः इति मया वा शत्रुर्महता धनव्ययेन वशीकृतः इति हेतोः । तदन्तं तद् विश्वासकरणमेवान्तोऽव- धिर्यस्य । अनाहोरण—उपवासेन प्रायोपवेशनेनेति यावत् । दुःसंघानः—संधानं पुनर्मेलनं मेत्री च । अनुबन्निन—आसक्ताः तिष्ठन्ति । त्यागिता—त्यागः अस्यास्तीति त्यागी तस्य भावः । सामान्यं—सम्व्यवहारः । दाक्षिण्यं—सरलता अनुकृत्वचरणं वा । आप्यायितः—तर्पितः वृद्धि प्रापितः । घर्मार्तम्—घर्मेण निदाधेन आर्ते पीडितं जनं सुशीतल्जलैः स्नानं न तथा सुखयति, मुक्तावली मुक्ताहारो न सुखयति इत्यन्वयः । अङ्गे अङ्गे इति प्रत्यङ्गम् । प्रीत्या इ०—संयुक्तया पुरस्कृतं सनायं आकृष्टिमन्त्रोपमं आकृष्टिमन्त्रः वशीनकरणमन्त्रः तेन उपमा यस्य । अतिमनोहारि । प्रीत्या—प्रीतिपूर्वकमुक्तं सजनमाषितं यथा

अन्यच । रहस्यभेदो याच्ञा च नैष्टुर्यं चलचित्तता ।

क्रोधो निःसत्यता द्यूतमेतिनमत्रस्य दूषणम् ॥ ९९ ॥

अनेन वचनक्रमेण तदेकदूषणमपि त्विय न लक्ष्यते । यतः ।

पदुत्वं सत्यवादित्वं कथायोगेन बुध्यते ।

अस्तव्धत्वमचापत्यं प्रत्यक्षेणावगम्यते ॥ १००॥

अपरं चा।

अन्यथैव हि सौहार्दं भवेत्स्वच्छान्तरात्मनः।

प्रवर्ततेऽन्यथा वाणी शाुठ्योपहतचेतसः ॥ १०१ ॥

मनस्यन्यद्वस्यन्यत्कार्यमन्यद् दुरात्मनास् । मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनाम् ॥ १०२ ॥

तद्भवतु भवतोऽभिमतमेव । इत्युक्त्वा हिरण्यको मैठ्यं विधाय भोजनविशेषैर्वायसं संतोष्य विवरं प्रविष्टः । वायसोऽपि स्वस्थानं गतः । ततः प्रभृति तयोरन्योन्याहार-प्रदानेन कुशलप्रश्लेविश्रम्भालापेश्र्व कालोऽतिवर्तते ।

एकदा ल्रापतनको हिरण्यकमाह-सखे कष्टतरलभ्याहारमिदं स्थानं तत्पारित्यज्य स्थानान्तरं गन्तुमिच्छामि । हिरण्यको ब्रते—मित्र क्व गन्तव्यम् । तथा चोक्तम ।

चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्टत्येकेन बुद्धिमान्।

माऽसमीक्ष्य परं स्थानं पूर्वमायतनं त्यजेत् ॥ १०३ ॥

वायसो ब्रूते-अस्ति छुनिरूपितं स्थानम्। हिरण्यकोऽवदत्—िकं तत् ।वायसो ब्रूते-अस्ति दण्डकारण्ये कर्पूरगौराभिधानं सरः। तत्र चिरकालोपार्जितः प्रियछहन्मे मन्थराभिधानः कच्छपो धार्मिकः प्रतिवसति । यतः।

> परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं सर्वेषां स्रकरं नृणाम्। धर्मे स्वीयमनुष्टानं कस्याचित्तु महात्मनः॥ १०४॥

स च भोजनविद्शेषमां संवर्धियष्यति । हिरण्यकोऽप्याह—तत्किमत्रावस्थाय मया कर्तव्यम् । यतः ।

> यस्मिन्देशे न संमानो न रुत्तिर्न च बान्धवः । न च विद्यागमः कश्चित्तं देशं परिवर्जयेत् ॥ १०५ ॥

अपरं च।

लोकयात्रा भयं लजा दाक्षिण्यं त्यागशीलता। पश्च यत्र न विचन्ते न कुर्यात्तत्र संस्थितिम् ॥ १०६ ॥ तत्र मित्र न वस्तव्यं यत्र नास्ति चतुष्टयम् । ऋणदाता च वैद्यश्च श्रोत्रियः सजला नदी ॥ १०७ ॥

ततो मामपि तत्र नय । अथ वायसस्तत्र तेन मित्रेण सह विचित्रकथालापैः सुसेन तस्य सरसः समीपं ययौ । ततो मन्थरो दूराद्वलोक्य लघुपतनकस्य यथोचितमा-तिथ्यं विधाय सूषिकस्यातिथिसत्कारं चकार । यतः ।

> बालो वा यदि वा रुद्धो युवा वा ग्रहमागतः। तस्य पूजा विधातस्या सर्वज्ञाभ्यागतो ग्रहः॥ १०८॥

सुकृतिनां न तु दुर्जनानाम् । तेषां एव गुणग्रहणसामर्थ्यात् । चेतसः प्रभवित चेतसि मुदं जनियतुं शक्नोति तथा इत्या॰ । अचापत्यं समीक्ष्यकारिता । सौहार्द-शोभनं हृदयं यस्य असौ सुहृत् तस्य भावः । शाट्येनोपहृतमाकान्तं चेतो यस्य । चलतीति—सर्वथा विचार्यकर्मणि प्रवर्तते । परं स्थानमसमीक्ष्य सम्यगनिक्येत्यन्वयः । कच्छपः कूर्मः । बृत्तिर्जाविकासाधनिमिति यावत् । श्रोत्रियः—छंदः अधीते वेत्ति वा श्रोत्रियः अधीतवेदः ब्राह्मणः । तदुक्तम् जन्मना ब्राह्मणो क्षेयः संस्कारहिर्द्वज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः

वायसोऽवद्द् स्वे मन्थर सविशेषपूजामस्मै विधेहि। यतोऽयं पुण्यकर्मणां धुरीणः कारुण्यरत्नाकरो हिरण्यकनामा मूषिकराजः। एतस्य ग्रणस्तुतिं जिह्नसहस्रद्वयेनापि सर्पराजो न कदाचित् कथयितुं समर्थः स्यात्। इत्युक्त्वा चित्रश्रीवोषाख्यानं वर्णि-तवान्। मन्थरः साद्रं हिरण्यकं संयुज्याह-भद्र आत्मनो निर्जनवनःगमगकारण-माख्या-तुमर्हसि । हिरण्यकोऽवदत्—कथयामि । श्रृयताम्।

॥ कथा ४॥

अस्ति चम्पकाभिधानायां नगर्यां परिव्राजकावसथः। तत्र चूडाकणों नाम परिव्राद् प्रतिवसति। स च भोजनाविश्वष्टभिक्षान्नसहितं भिक्षापात्रं नागद्नतकेऽवस्थाप्य स्वपिति। अहं च तद्नमुल्ण्डल्य प्रत्यदं भक्षयामि। अनन्तरं तस्य प्रियसुहृद्दीणाकणों नाम परि-व्राजकः समायातः। तेन सह कथाप्रसङ्गावस्थितो मम ज्ञासार्थं जर्जरवंश्वः संडेन चूडाकणों भूमिमताडयत्। वीणाकणं उवाच संबे किमिति मम कथा-विरक्तोऽन्यासक्तो भवान्। चूडाकणेंनोक्तम् मित्र नाहं विरक्तः। किंतु पद्यायं मूषिको ममापकारी सदा पाञस्थं भिक्षान्नमुलुल्य भक्षयति। वीणाकणों नागद्नतकं विलोक्याह कथं मूषिकः स्वल्पबलोऽप्येतावहूरमुल्यति। तद्व केनापि कारणेन भवितव्यम्। तथा चोक्तम्

अकस्माग्रुवती रुद्धं केशेष्वास्त्रष्य चुम्बति । पतिं निर्दयमालिङ्गच हेतुरत्र भविष्यति ॥ १०९ ॥ चूडाकर्णः पृच्छति—कथमेतत् । वीणाकर्णः कथयति—

॥ कथा ५॥

अस्ति गौडविषयं कौशाम्बी नाम नगरी। तस्यां चन्द्नदासनामा विणिग्महाधनो निवसित। तेन पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानेन कामाधिष्टितचेतसा धनदर्पाछीलावती नाम विणक्षत्री परिणीता। सा च मकरकेतोर्विजयवैजयन्तीव यौवनवती बभूव। स च दद्धपतिस्तस्याः संतोषाय नाभवत्। यतः।

शशिनीव हिमार्तानां घर्मार्तानां स्वाविव । मनो न रमते स्त्रीणां जराजीणेन्द्रिये पतौ ॥ ११० ॥

अन्यच । पिलतेष्विप दृष्टेषु पुंसः का नाम कामिता । भेषज्यमिव मन्यन्ते यदन्यमनसः स्त्रियः ॥ १११ ॥

स च टद्धपतिस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् । यतः ।

धनाशा जीविताशा च छर्वी प्राणभृतां सदा । रुद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी ॥ ११२ ॥ नोपभोक्तुं न च त्यन्हुं शक्नोति विषयाञ्जरी । अस्थि निर्देशनः श्वेव जिह्नया लेढि केवलम् ॥ ११३ ॥

अथ सा लीलावती यौवनदर्पाद्तिक्रान्तकुलमर्यादा केनापि वणिक्युवेण सहा-तुरागवती बसूव। यतः।

श्रोत्रिय उच्यते । धुरीणः-धुरं वहित अर्हतीित वा । अभ्यः-श्रेष्टः । आवसथः-भायतनम् । नागदन्तः-भारयष्टिभित्यादौ निहितः हस्तिदन्तः काष्टिविशेषो वा । निर्दयं दृढम् । कामेन अधिष्ठितं चेतः यस्य तेन । मकरकेतोः कामस्य । विजयस्य वैज-यन्तीविजयपताका । हिमेन-शितेनार्तानां पीडितानां । पतौ-अपप्रयोग आर्षो वा पत्यौ इत्येव साधः ! पिलतेषु दृष्टेषु पलितं जरसा शौक्त्यं इत्यमरः । जरया ग्रुक्लीकृतेषु केशेषु । भैषज्यमौषधमिव उद्वेगजनकत्वात् । अति०-अतिकान्ता कुलमर्यादा कुलस्थितः यया । स्वातन्त्र्यं पितृमन्दिरे निवसतिर्यात्रोत्सवे संगति-र्गोष्टीपुरुषसंनिधावनियमो वासो विदेशे तथा। संसर्गः सह पंश्र्वलीभिरसट्टद् दत्तेर्निजायाः क्षतिः पत्युर्वार्धकर्मार्षितं प्रवसनं नाशस्य हेतुः स्त्रियाः ॥ ११४॥

अपरं च । पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽटनम् । स्वप्नश्चान्यगृहे वासी नारीणां दूषणानि षट् ॥ ११५॥ सुरूपं पुरुषं दृष्टा भ्रातरं यदि वा सुतम्।

॥ २२६॥

किं च । स्थानं नास्ति क्षणं नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः ॥ तेन नारद नारीणां सतीत्वम्रपजायते ॥ ११७॥ स्त्रियो हि चपला नित्यं देवानामपि विश्चतम्। ताश्चापि रक्षिता येषां ते नराः सुखभागिनः ॥ ११८॥ न श्रीणामप्रियः कश्रिवत्प्रियो वापि न विद्यते । गावस्तृणमिवारण्ये प्रार्थयन्ति नवं नवम् ॥ ११९ ॥

अपरं च । घृतकुम्भसमा नारी तप्ताङ्गारसमः प्रमानः । तस्माद् पृतं च विह्नं च नैकत्र स्थापयेट् बुधः ॥ १२० ॥ न लज्जा न विनीतत्वं न दाक्षिण्यं न भीरुता। प्रार्थनाभाव एवैकः सतीत्वे कारणं स्त्रियाः ॥ १२१ ॥ पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने । रक्षन्ति स्थाविरे पुत्रा न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति ॥ १२२ ॥

एकदा सा लीलावती रत्नावलीकिरणकर्न्नरे पर्यङ्के तेन वणिक्युत्रेण सह विश्र-म्भालापैः सुखासीना तमलक्षितोपस्थितं पतिमवलोक्य सहस्रोत्थाय केशेष्वाकृष्य गाढमालिङ्ग्च चुम्बितवती । तेनावसरेण जारश्च पलायितः । उक्तं च ।

> उशना वेद यच्छास्त्रं यच वेद बृहस्पतिः। स्वभावेनैव तच्छास्रं स्त्रीबुद्धौ सप्रतिष्ठितम् ॥ १२३॥

तदालिङ्गनमवलोक्य समीपवर्तिनी कुदृन्यचिन्तयत् अकस्मादियमेनम्रपग्रह-वती इति । ततस्तया कुट्टन्या तत्कारणं परिज्ञाय सा लीलावती छप्तेन दण्डिता । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि-अकस्मासुवती टद्धम् इत्यादि ॥ मूपिकबलोपस्तम्भेन केनापि कारणेनात्र भवितव्यम् । क्षणं विचिन्त्य परिव्राजकेनोक्तम् कारणं चात्र धनवा-हुल्यमेव भविष्यति । यतः ।

धनवान्बलवाँहोके सर्वः सर्वत्र सर्वदा। प्रभुत्वं धनमूलं हि राज्ञामप्युपजायते ॥ १२४ ॥

स्वातन्त्र्यं—निरवग्रहत्वम् । निवसतिः चिरकालिका इति शेषः । संगतिःपरपुरुषाणामिति शेषः । गोष्ठीपुरूषसन्निधौ—सभ्यानां सन्निधौ । अनियमः अनियन्त्रितः । पुंश्वर्र्शाभः-कुलटाभिः । असकृत् अनेकदारम् । वृत्तेः – उचिताचारस्य । क्षतिः भ्रंशः । ईर्षितं ईर्ध्या । प्रवसनं पत्युर्दूरदेशावस्थानम् । क्षणं-अवसरः । रक्षिता येषां-यैः । पिता रक्षति इत्या०-म. स्पृ. अ. ९, श्लो. ३. रत्नावली०-रत्नानां आवली तस्याः किरणाः तैः कर्बुरे चित्रिते। उपगूडवती-आर्लिगितवती । गुप्तेन दण्डेन इति शेषः । कुद्धन्या तद्गेण्यं रक्षितव्यं इति किंचिद् द्रव्यदानं तस्या आवश्यकं वभूवेति भावः । बलोपस्तम्भकेन बलोपचयकारणेन ।

ततः सनिव्रमादाय तेन विवरं सनिस्वा चिरसंचितं मम धनं गृहीतम् । ततः प्रभृति निजशाकिहीनः सन्त्वोत्साहरहितः स्वाहारमण्युत्पाद्यितुमक्षमः सवासं मन्दं मन्दसुपसपंश्रुडाकर्णेनाहमवलोकितः । ततस्तेनोक्तम्—

धनेन बलवाँ होके धनाद्भवति पण्डितः।

पद्येनं मूषिकं पाषं स्वजातिसमतां गतम् ॥ १२५॥

किं च । अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुरुषस्याल्पमेघसः।

क्रियाः सर्वा विनश्यन्ति शीष्मे कुसरितो यथा ॥ १२६ ॥

अपरं च । यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थोस्तस्य बान्धवाः

यस्यार्थाः स पुमाँहोके यस्यार्थाः स हि पण्डितः ॥ १२७ ॥

अन्यच । अपुत्रस्य गृहं शून्यं सन्मित्ररहितस्य च ।

मूर्खस्य च दिशः शून्याः सर्वश्रून्या दरिद्रता ॥ १२८ ॥

अपरं च । तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि तदेव नाँम

सा बुद्धिरप्रातिहता वचनं तदेव । अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव

अन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विाचित्रमेततः ॥ १२९ ॥

ः एतत्सर्वमाकण्यं मयालोचितम् ममात्रावस्थानमयुक्तमिदानीम् । यञ्चान्यस्मा एतद्दुत्तान्तकथनं तद्प्यत्तचितम् । यतः ।

> अर्थनाशं मनस्तापं गृहे दुश्चरितानि च । वश्चनं चापमानं च मतिमान्न प्रकाशयेत् ॥ १३० ॥

अपि च । आयुर्वित्तं गृहच्छिद्रं मन्त्रमैथुन्भेषजम् ।

तपो दानापानं च नव गोप्यानि यत्नतः ॥ १३१ ॥

तथा चोक्तम् । अत्यन्तविस्रुखे दैवे व्यर्थे यत्ने च पौरुषे ।

मनास्विनो दरिद्रस्य वनादन्यत्कृतः स्रखम् ॥ १३२ !।

अन्यच । मनस्वी म्रियते कामं कार्पण्यं न तु गच्छति । अपि निर्वाणमायाति नानलो याति शीतताम् ॥ १३३ ॥

किं च। कुसुमस्तबकस्यव दे दृत्ती तु मन्स्वनः।

सर्वेषां मुर्जि वा तिष्टेहिशीर्येत वनेऽथवा ॥ १३४ ॥ ॥

यचात्रैव याच्यया जीवनं तदतीव गर्हितम् । यतः ।

वरं विभवहिनेन पाणैः संतर्पितोऽनलः।

नोपचारपरिश्रष्टः रूपणः प्रार्थितो जनः ॥ १३५॥

दारिद्याद्धियमेति न्हीपरिगतः सत्त्वात्परिश्रदयते

निःसत्त्वः परिभयते परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते ।

निर्विण्णः शुचमेति शोकनिहतो बुद्धवा परित्यज्यते ।

निर्द्धाः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदम् ॥ १३६ ॥

किं च। वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं

वरं क्लैच्यं पुंसां न च परकल्जाभिगमनम्।

सत्वं चोत्साहश्च ताभ्यां रहितः । अल्पा मेधा यस्यासौ **अ**ल्पमेधाः तस्य । कुसरितः-कुत्सिताः सरितः अल्पतोया नयः । आयुः आयुःप्रमाणम् । तपः चरितं तपः । विभवहीनेन दरिद्रेण । उपचारपरिश्रष्टःअदक्षिणः इत्यर्थः । द्रियंत्रज्ञाम् । परिभूयतेतिरस्क्रियते । बुद्ध्या-विवेकधिया ।

१, अर्थेन बलवान्सर्वो ह्यर्थाद्भवति पाण्डितः । इ० पा० । २, मनस्तदेव इ० पा०

वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिर्श्वनवाक्येष्वाभिरुचि-वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुसम् ॥ १३७ ॥ वरं श्रूत्या शाला न च खलु वरं दुष्टरूषभो वरं वेश्या पत्नी न पुनरविनीता कुलवधः । वरं वासोऽरण्ये न पुनरविवेकाधिपपुरे वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानासुपगमः ॥ १३८ ॥

वर प्राणत्यांगा न पुनरधमानाम्वपंगमः ॥ १३८ ॥ अपि च । सेवेव मानमखिलं ज्योत्सेव तमो जरेव लावण्यम् । हरिहरकथेव दुरितं गुणशतमप्यर्थिता हरति ॥ १३९ ॥

इति विसुदय तिकमहं परिपण्डेनात्मानं पोषयामि । कष्टं भो । तद्पि द्वितीयं सत्यद्वारम् ।

पहनिश्राहि पाण्डित्यं क्रयक्रीतं च मैथुनम् । भोजनं च पराधीनं तिस्रः षुंसां विद्यम्बनाः ॥ १४० ॥ रोगी चिरप्रवासी परान्नभोजी परावसथशायी । यज्जीवति तन्मरणं यन्मरणं सोऽस्य विश्रामः ॥ १४१ ॥

इत्यालोच्यापि लोभात्युनरप्यर्थे यहीतुं यहमकरवम्। तथा चोक्तमः।

लोभेन बुद्धिश्वलति लोभो जनयते तृषाम् । तृषार्तो दुःखमाप्नोति परवेह च मानवः॥ १४२॥

ततोऽहं मन्दं मन्दस्रपसर्पस्तेन वीणाकर्णेन जर्जस्वंशखण्डेन ताडितोऽचिन्तयम्— छन्धो ह्यसंतुष्टो नियतमात्मद्रोही भवति । तथा च ।

सर्वाः संपत्तयस्तस्य संतुष्टं यस्य मानसम् । उपानद्गुढपादस्य नतु चर्मातृतेव भूः॥ १४३ ॥

अपरं च । संतोषामृततृप्तानां यत्स्रसं शान्तचेतसाम् । कुतस्त-द्धनछुच्धानामितश्चेतश्च धावताम् ॥ १४४ ॥

किं च। तेनाधितं श्रुतं तेन तेन सर्वमनुष्टितम्। येनाशाः पृष्टतः छत्वा नैराज्यमवलस्वितम्॥ १४५॥

अपि च । असेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहृद्यथम् । अनुक्तक्कीबवचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम् ॥ १४६ ॥

यतः । न योजनशतं दूरं बाध्यमानस्य तृष्णया । संतुष्टस्य करपाप्तेऽप्यर्थे भवति नादरः ॥ १४७ ॥

तदत्रावस्थोचितकार्यपरिच्छेदः श्रेयान् ।

को धर्मो भूतदया किं सौख्यमरोगिता जगित जन्तोः। कः स्नेहः सद्भावः किं पाण्डित्यं परिच्छेदः॥ १४८॥

[?] एतत्स्थाने-धनछुब्धो ह्यसंतुष्टोऽनियनात्माऽजितोन्द्रियः । सर्वा एवापद्स्तस्य यस्य तृष्टं न मानसम् । इति पद्यं क्वचित् ।

तथा च । परिच्छेदो हि पाण्डित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः । अपरिच्छेदकर्तॄणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे ॥ १४९ ॥

तृथाहि । त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ १५० ॥

अपरं च । पानीयं वा निरायासं स्वाद्वन्नं वा भयोत्तरम् । विचार्य खळ पश्यामि तत्स्रसं यत्र निर्दातः ॥ १५१ ॥

इत्यालोच्याहं निर्जनवनमागतः। यतः।

वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजेन्द्रसेवितं दुमालयं पक्रफलाम्बुभोजनम् । तृणानि शय्या परिधानवल्कलं न बन्धुमध्ये धनहीनजीवनम् ॥ १५२ ॥

ततां ऽस्मत्पुण्योदयादनेन मित्रेणाहं स्नेहानुरुत्त्यानुगृहीतः । अधुना च पुण्यपरम्पर-या भवदाश्रयः स्वर्ग एव मया प्राप्तः । यतः—

संसारविषद्क्षस्य द्वे एवं रसवफत्ले।

काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संगमः सुजनैः सह ॥ १५३॥

मन्थर उवाच।

अर्थाः पादरजोपमा गिरिनदीवेगोपमं यौवनं आयुष्यं जललोलविन्दुचपलं फेनोपमं जीवितम् । धर्मे यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं पश्चात्तापयुतो जरापरिगतः शोकाग्निना दह्यते ॥ १५४ ॥

नाम् । त्यजेत्—अखिलकुलनाशे समुत्पन्ने एकं त्यक्त्वा कुलरक्षणं कर्तव्यमिति भावः । एवमग्रे । आत्मार्थे—आत्मसंरक्षणार्थे । तथा च श्रुतिः ' आत्मानं सततं गोपायीत ' इति । स्वात्मार्थे इति पाठे स्वस्य आत्मा शरीरं तद्थें । यदाह कालिदासः ' शरीरमायं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ' इति । अतस्तद्रक्षणायावद्यं यत्नो विधेय इत्यर्थः । पृथिवीं त्यजेत्—पृथिवीन्वययेनाि स्वसंरक्षणं कर्तव्यमिति भावः । पानीयं केवलं जलम् । निरायांसं सुखलभ्यम् । भयोत्तरम्—भयं उत्तरं यस्मिन् भयानुगतम् । सुखं सुखकरम् । दुमालयं दृम एव आलयः यस्मिन् (वने) । पक्ष०—पक्षािन फलािन अम्बु च भोजनं यस्मिन् । तृणािन इ०—यत्र तृणान्येव शय्या वत्कलमेव परिधानं ताद्यवनं वरम् । पादरजोपमाः पादरजेण उपमा येषाम् । अत्र रजशब्दोऽकारान्तः पुल्लिंगः । पादरजो यथा पादासक्तः भूत्वा तत्क्षणमेव पति तद्वदर्था अपि अस्थिराः तुच्छा एवेत्यर्थः । गिरिनदीवेगोपमं अतिशीद्रगामि । जललोल०——जलस्य यः लोलः विन्दुस्तद्वचपलं अतीवास्थायि । फेनोपमम् फेनेन जलक्फेन उपमा यस्य क्षणभङ्गुरम् । अत्र समानार्थः श्लोकांशः भतृहरेः—आयुः कल्लोल्लोलं कतिपयिदवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः । अर्थाः संकत्पकल्या धनसमयतिद्विद्वभ्रमा भोगपूराः ॥ इं० । निन्दितमितः मननशालिनी वुद्धिः मितः । निन्दिता मितः तस्या अनुपयुज्यमानन्त्वात् यस्य । स्वर्गारेलो०—अत्र स्वर्गशब्देन स्वर्गद्वारं लक्ष्यते तस्य अर्गला वन्धनकाष्टं तस्य

१ द्वे फले अमृतोपमे । इ॰ पाठान्तरम्

युष्माभिरतिसंचयः कृतः । तस्यायं दोषः । श्रृणु । उपार्जितानां वित्तानां त्याग एव हि रक्षणम् । तडागोदरसंस्थानां परिवाह इवाम्भसाम् ॥ १५५ ॥

अन्यच । यद्घोऽधः क्षितौ वित्तं निचखान मितंपचः । तद्घोनिलयं गन्तुं चक्रे पन्थानम्यतः ॥ १५६ ॥

अन्यञ्च । निजसौख्यं निरुन्धानो यो धनार्जनमिच्छति । पदार्थभारवाहीव हेहशस्यैव हि भाजनम् ॥ १५७॥

अपरं च । दानोपभोगहीनेन धनेन धनिनो यदि । भवामः किं न तेनैव धनेन धनिनो व्यम् ॥ १५८ ॥

अन्यञ्च । अंसंभोगेन सामान्यं क्रपणस्य धनं परैः । अस्यदमिति संबन्धो हानौ दुःखेन गम्यते ॥ १५९ ॥ दानं प्रियवाक्सहितं ज्ञानमगर्वे क्षमान्वितं शौर्यम् । वित्तं त्यागनियुक्तं दुर्लभमेतचतुष्टयं लोके ॥ १६० ॥

उक्तं च । कर्तत्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः । पश्य संचयशीलोऽसौ धनुषा जम्बुको हतः ॥ १६१ ॥

तावाहतुः-कथमेतत् । मन्थरः कथयति-

॥ कथा ६॥

अस्ति कल्याणकटकवास्तव्यो भैरवो नाम व्याधः । स चैकदा सुँगमन्विष्यन्वि-नध्याटवीं गतः । तेन तत्र व्यापादितं सृगमादाय गच्छता घोराक्टातिः ऋकरे दृष्टः । ततस्तेन व्याधेन सृगं भूमौ निधाय ऋकरः शरेणाहतः । ऋकरेणापि घनघोरगर्जनं कृत्वा स व्याधा सुष्कदेशे हतः संदिछन्नद्वम इव भूमौ निपपात । यतः ।

जलमग्निर्विषं शस्त्रं श्रुद्वचाधिः पतनं गिरेः । निमित्तं किंचिदासाद्यं देही प्राणैर्विष्ठच्यते ॥ १६२ ॥

अथ तयोः पादास्फालनेन सर्पोऽपि मृतः । अथानन्तरं दीर्घरावो नाम जम्बुकः परिश्रमन्नाहारार्थी तान्मृतान्मृगव्याधसर्पश्चरानपश्चत् । अचिन्तयच्च अहो अद्य महद्भोज्यं मे समुपस्थितम् । अथवा ।

अचिन्तितानि दुःखानि यथैवायान्ति देहिनाम् । स्रुखान्यपि तथा मन्ये दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते ॥ १६३ ॥

उद्घाटनं । जरापरिगतः जरयाभिभूतः सन् । तडागोदर ० तडागस्य उदरे संस्था येषां तेषाम् । 'पूरोत्गोडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया । 'इति उत्तररामचिरते भवभूतिः । आत्मनो द्रव्यं भूमिसात्कर्तुमिच्छन् यां गर्तो कृपणः खनति सा एव तेन तस्याधोगमनार्थं मार्गः क्रियते इति भावः । परा ० – परार्थं भारं वोद्धं शीलमस्य । असंभोगेन — असंभोगा- छेतोः । गम्यते ज्ञायते । यद्वा सम्बन्धः दुःखेन गम्यते युक्तः भवति इत्यर्थः । त्यागिन युक्तम् — त्यागे नियुक्तम् । कत्याण० — वसतीति वास्तव्यः कत्याणकटके वास्तव्यः कत्याणकटकवास्तव्यः । अत्र कटकण्डदः प्रान्तवाची । धन० – धनानामिव वोरगर्जनम् । पादास्कालनेन पादाधातेन, पादावमर्दनेन वा । दैवमन्ना० – सुखदुः खादिदान सर्वत्र दैवमेव

[?] अस्मात् श्लोकात्परं 'धनं वा पुरुषो ब्रह्मन् पुरुषं धनमव वा। अवश्यमेकं त्यजित तस्मात् किं धननृष्णया ॥ इति एकस्मिन्धुद्रितपुस्तकं । धनेन किं यो न ददाति नाश्चुते बलेन किं यच रिपून्न बाधते । श्चुतेन किं यो न च धर्ममाचरेत्किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत ॥ इति अन्यस्मिन् पद्यं उपलभ्यते । २ पापबुद्धिर्जुब्धो-मृगयातिङ्बन्धः भ्राम्यन् इ० पा०

तस्वतः । एषां मांसैर्मासत्रयं मे स्रुखेन गामिष्यति । मासमेकं नरो याति हो मासौ मृगञ्जकरो । अहिरेकं दिनं याति अद्य भक्ष्यो धनुर्छणः ॥ १६४ ॥

ततः प्रथमनुसुक्षायामिदं निःस्वाद्धं कोदण्डलग्नं स्नायुवन्धनं सादामि । इत्यु-क्त्वा तथास्रते साति छिन्ने स्नायुवन्धनं उत्पतितेन धनुषा हृदि निर्मिन्नः स दीर्घ-रावः पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि-कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यम् इत्यादि । तथा च ।

> यददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनम् । अन्ये मृतस्य क्रीडन्ति दारेरपि धनैरपि ॥ १६५ ॥

किं च। यहदासि विशिष्टेभ्यो यज्ञाश्चासि दिने दिने। तत्ते वित्तमहं मन्ये शेषं कस्यापि रक्षासि॥ १६६॥

थातु । किमिदानीमतिक्रान्तोपँवर्णनेन । यतः । नाप्राप्यमभिवाञ्छन्ति नष्टं नेच्छन्ति शोचितुम् । आपत्त्वपि न सुद्यन्ति नराः पण्डितबुद्धयः ॥ १६७ ॥

तत्सखे सर्वदा त्वया सोत्साहेन भवितव्यम् । यतः ।

शास्त्राण्यधीत्यापि भवन्ति मुर्खा यस्तु क्रियावान्युरुषः स विद्वान् । छौचिन्तितं चौषधमातुराणां न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगम् ॥ १६८ ॥ अन्यच । न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरोः करोति विज्ञानविधिर्ग्रणं हि ।

अन्यस्य किं हस्ततलस्थितोऽपि प्रकाशयत्यर्थमिह प्रदीपः ॥ १६९ ॥ तदत्र सखे दशाविशेष शान्तिः करणीया। एतदप्यतिकष्टं त्वया न मन्तव्यम् । यतः

रौंजा कुलवधर्विंघा मन्त्रिणश्च पयोधराः। स्थानअष्टा न शोभन्ते दन्ताः केशा नखा नराः॥ १७०॥ इति विज्ञाय मतिमान्स्वस्थानं न परित्यजेत्।

कापुरुषवचनमेतत्। यतः।

स्थानसुत्रसुज्य गच्छन्ति सिंहाः सत्युरुषा गजाः । तत्रैव निधनं यान्ति काकाः कायुरुषा मृगाः ॥ १७१ ॥ को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्त्रथा यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितम् । यदंष्ट्रानसलाङ्गलप्रहरणः सिंहो वनं गाहते

तस्मिन्नेव हतद्विपेन्द्ररुधिरैस्तृष्णां छिनत्यात्मनः ॥ १७२ ॥

प्रभवति । न मुद्यन्ति—मोहं न प्राप्नुवन्ति । किंकर्तव्यतामूढा न भवन्तीत्यर्थः । कियावान्—य आत्मनः शास्त्रज्ञानं कियया व्यनक्ति स एव परमार्थतो विद्वान् इत्यर्थः । आतुरः—रमणः । नाममात्रेण पानं विनेत्यर्थः । अध्यवसायभीरोः—अध्यवसायः 'उत्साहोध्यवसायः स्यात्' इत्यमरः । उत्साहपूर्वको यत्नः इत्यर्थः । तस्माद्भीरोः । विज्ञानविधिः विशिष्ट्यान्करणं । केवलं ज्ञानसंपादनं इति यावत् । अर्थे वस्तु । मनस्विनः प्रशस्तं मनः अस्यास्तीति मनस्वी । 'अस्मायामेधास्रजो विनिः' इति मतुवर्थे विनिः । दंष्ट्रा०—दंष्ट्रे च नखाश्र लाङ्गुलं च दंष्ट्रानखलाङ्गुलं प्रहरणं यस्य । हत०—द्वाभ्यां पिवतीति द्विपः । द्विपेष्विन्दः

१ मासमेकं समधिकं यावज्जीवनं मे भविष्यति । तद्त्र प्रथमबुभुक्षायामित्याः पाः २ अतिकान्ते।पालस्भेन इ० पा॰ । ३ सुचिन्त्यमप्योः । ४ इयं पंक्तिनास्ति क्वचित् ।

अपरं च । निपानमिव मण्ड्काः सरः पूर्णमिवाण्डजाः । सोयोगं नरमायान्ति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः ॥ १७३ ॥

अन्यद्य। सुखमापिततं सेव्यं दुःखमापिततं तथा। चक्रवत्परिवर्तन्ते दुःखानि च सुखानि च॥ १७४॥

अन्यद्य । उत्साहसंपन्नमदीर्घस्त्रं क्रियाविधिज्ञं व्यसनेष्वसक्तं । इतं कृतज्ञं दृढसौहदं च लक्ष्मीः स्वयं याति निवासहेतोः ॥ १७५॥

विशेषतश्च । विनाप्यर्थेर्वीरः स्पृशाति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं समायुक्तोऽप्यर्थैः परिभवपदं याति रूपणः ।

स्वभावादुद्भुतां गुणसम्बद्यावासिविषयां

द्यातें सैंहीं कि श्वा धतकनकमालोऽपि लभते ॥ १७६ ॥

धनवानिति हि मदस्ते किं गतविभवो विषादमुपयासि करनिहतकन्दुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणाम् ॥ १७७ ॥

अपरं च । अभ्रच्छाया खलप्रीतिर्नवसस्पानि योषितः । किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि योवनानि धनानि च ॥ १७८ ॥ वृत्त्यर्थे नातिचेष्टेत सा हि धात्रैव निर्मिता । गर्भादुत्पतिते जन्तौ मातुः प्रस्रवतः स्तनौ ॥ १७९ ॥

अपि च सखे।

येन ग्रुङ्कीकृता हंसाः ग्रुकाश्च हरितीकृताः । मयुराश्चित्रिता येन स ते रात्तिं विधास्यति ॥ ९८० ॥

भयराश्चित्रता यन संत दात्त विधास्यात ॥ १८० ॥ अपरं च । सतां रहस्यं शृष्ण मित्र । जनयन्त्यर्जने दुःखं तापयन्ति विपत्तिषु । मोह्यन्ति च संपत्तौ कथमर्थाः सुखावहाः ॥ १८१ ॥

अपरं च । धर्मार्थं यस्य वित्तेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता । प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम् ॥ १८२ ॥

यतः । यथा ह्यामिषमाकाशे पक्षिभिः श्वापदैर्श्ववि ।
भक्ष्यते सिलले नक्षेस्तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् ॥ १८३ ॥
राजतः सिललादग्नेश्वोरतः स्वजनादि ।
भयमर्थवतां नित्यं मृत्योः प्राणभृतामिव ॥ १८४ ॥

इव द्विपेन्द्रः । हतः यः द्विपेन्द्रः तस्य र्राधिरैः । निपानं कूपतडागादि । विवशाः परतन्त्राः । क्रियाविधित्रं किया च विधिः शास्त्राज्ञा च क्रियाविधी तौ जानीते इति तम् । स्पृशति— लभते इत्यर्थः । परिभवपदं याति—अवज्ञायते, तिरास्क्रियते । स्वभावादुःद्भूतां निसर्ग-प्राप्ताम् । गुण०—गुणानां शौर्यादीनां समुदयः तस्य अवाप्तिः तस्या विषयां स्थानभूताम् । सेहीं सिंहस्य इयं ताम् । वृत्त्यर्थे—जीविकालाभार्थम् । वित्तेद्दा द्व्यतृष्णा । निरी-हता तृष्णाभावः । प्रक्षालना०—एतद्वाक्यं न्यायत्वेनोदाहियते 'पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः ' इति संज्ञायते च । तस्यार्थः निन्दितकरणात्तदकरणं वरिमिति । नक्रैः—(स्वस्थानात्) न क्रामतीति नकः । 'नम्राङ् '—इत्यादिना नयः प्रकृतिभावः । नक्रैः इति पदं सर्वेषां जलजन्त्नामुपलक्षणम् । वित्तवान् भक्ष्यते इति पूर्णायं । सर्वे वित्तवन्त-

[🎙] प्रवणाः इ० पा० । २ यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि । आकाशे पाक्षिभिश्चैव।। इ०पा०।

अपरं च । निपानमिव मण्डूकाः सरः पूर्णमिवाण्डजाः । सोद्योगं नरमायान्ति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः ॥ १७३ ॥

अन्यच । सुखमापतितं सेव्यं दुःखमापतितं तथा । चक्रवत्यरिवर्तन्ते दुःखानि च सुखानि च ॥ १७४ ॥

अन्यञ्च । उत्साहसंपन्नमदीर्घसूत्रं क्रियाविधिज्ञं व्यसनेष्वसक्तं । भ्रूरं क्रतज्ञं दृढसौहृदं च लक्ष्मीः स्वयं याति निवासहेतोः ॥ १७५ ॥

विशेषतश्च । विनाप्यर्थेर्वारः स्ष्टशाति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं समायुक्तोऽप्यर्थैः परिभवपदं याति रूपणः । स्वभावादुङ्तां रुणसम्बद्यावाप्तिविषयां

द्यातें सैंहीं कि श्वा धतकनकमालोऽपि लभते ॥ १७६ ॥ धनवानिति हि मदस्ते किं गतविभवो विषादग्रपयासि करनिहतकन्दुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणाम् ॥ १७७ ॥

अपरं च । अभ्रच्छाया खलप्रीतिर्नवसस्यानि योषितः । किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च ॥ १७८॥ वृत्त्यर्थे नातिचेष्टेत सा हि धात्रैव निर्मिता । गर्भादुत्पतिते जन्तौ मातुः प्रस्रवतः स्तनौ ॥ १७९॥

अपि च सखे।

येन शुक्कीछता हंसाः शुकाश्च हरितीछताः । मयुराश्चित्रिता येन स ते दात्तें विधास्यति ॥ १८० ॥

अपरं च । सतां रहस्यं शृष्ण मित्र । जनयन्त्यर्जने दुःखं तापयन्ति विपत्तिष्ठ । मोहयन्ति च संपत्तौ कथमर्थाः सुखावहाः ॥ १८१ ॥

अपरं च । धर्मार्थे यस्य वितेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता । प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम् ॥ १८२ ॥ यतः । यथा ह्यामिषमाकाशे पक्षिभिः श्वापदैर्भुवि ।

यतः । यथा ह्यामिषमाकाशे पक्षिभिः श्वापदेश्चेति । भक्ष्यते सिलले नक्षेस्तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् ॥ १८३ ॥ राजतः सिललादग्नेश्चोरतः स्वजनादपि । भयमर्थवतां नित्यं मृत्योः प्राणभृतामिव ॥ १८४ ॥

इव द्विपेन्द्रः। हतः यः द्विपेन्द्रः तस्य रिविरेः। निपानं कूपतडागादि। विवशाः परतन्त्राः। क्रियाविधिशं क्रिया च विधिः शास्त्राङ्गा च क्रियाविधी तौ जानीते इति तम्। स्पृशति—लभते इत्यर्थः। परिभवपदं याति—अवज्ञायते, तिरिक्तियते। स्वभावादुद्भूतां निसर्ग-प्राप्ताम्। गुण०—गुणानां शौर्यादीनां समुद्यः तस्य अवाप्तिः तस्या विषयां स्थानमूताम्। सेंहीं सिंहस्य इयं ताम्। वृत्त्यर्थे—जीविकालाभार्थम्। वित्तेद्दा द्व्यतृष्णा। निरी-हता तृष्णाभावः। प्रक्षालना०—एतद्वाक्यं न्यायत्वेनोदाहियते 'पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः 'इति संज्ञायते च। तस्यार्थः निन्दितकरणात्तदकरणं वरिमिति। नक्रैः—(स्वस्थानात्) न क्रामतीति नकः। 'नन्नाइ '—इत्यादिना नवः प्रकृतिभावः। नक्रैः इति पदं सर्वेषां जलजन्तुनामुपलक्षणम्। वित्तवान् भक्ष्यते इति पूर्णीयं। सर्वे वित्तवन्त-

१ प्रवणाः इ॰ पा॰ । २ यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापवैर्धीव । आकाशे पाक्षिभिश्चैव।। इ॰पा॰।

तथा हि । जन्मनि क्वेशबहुले किं तु दुःसमतः परम् । इच्छासंपयतो नास्ति यचेच्छा न निवर्तते ॥ १८५ ॥

अन्यच म्रातः शृणु ।

धनं ताबद्धलमं लब्धं कच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते । लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युस्तस्मादेतन्न चिन्तयेत् ॥ १८६ ॥ तृष्णां चेह परित्यज्य को दरिद्रः क ईश्वरः । तस्याश्चेत्प्रसरो दत्तो दास्यं च शिरसि स्थितम् ॥ १८७ ॥

अपरं च । यद्देव हि वाञ्छेत ततो वाञ्छानुवर्तते ।

प्राप्तः एवार्थतः सोऽर्थो यतो वाञ्छा निवर्तते ॥ १८८ ॥

किं बहुना। मम पक्षपातेन मयैव सहात्र कालो नीयताम्। यतः। आमरणान्ताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभङ्गराः। परित्यागाश्च निःसङ्ग भवँन्ति हि महात्मनाम्॥ १८९॥

इति श्रुत्वा लघुपतनको ब्रूते—धन्योऽसि मन्थर सर्वदा श्लाध्यग्रणोऽसि । यतः । सन्त एव सतां नित्यमापद्वन्दरणक्षमाः ।

गजानां पङ्कमग्नानां गजा एव धुरंघराः॥ १९०॥

श्लाच्यः स एको भुवि मानवानां स उत्तमः सत्प्रहैषः स धन्यः ॥ यस्पार्थिनो वा शरणागता वा नाशाभिभङ्गाद्विम्रुखाः प्रयान्ति ॥ १९१ ॥ तदेवं ते स्वेच्छाहारविहारं कुर्वाणाः संतुष्टाः स्रखं निवसन्ति ।

अथ कदाचिन्निञ्ञाङ्गनामा भृगः केनापि जासितस्त्रज्ञागत्य मिलितः। ततः तत्पश्चादायान्तं भयहेतुमालोक्य मन्थरो जलं प्रविष्टः। स्षिकश्च विवरं गतः। काकोऽप्युङ्घीय दक्षाग्रमारूढः। ततो लघुपतनकेन सुदूरं निरूप्य भयहेतुर्न कोऽप्या-यातीत्यालोचितसः।पश्चात्तद्वचनादागत्य पुनः सर्वे मिलित्वा तज्ञैवोपविष्टाः। मन्थरंणोक्तम्—भद्रम्। स्ग स्वागतम्। स्वेच्छयोदकाद्याहारोऽस्यताम्। अत्रावस्थानेन वनिमदं सनाथिकियताम्। चित्राङ्गो ब्रते—लुब्धकञ्जासितोऽहं भवतां शरणमागतः। भवद्धः सह सस्यिमच्छामि। हिरण्यकोऽवदत्—मिञ्च तत्तावद्रस्माभिः सहायत्नेन निष्यस्रमेव भवतः। यतः।

औरसं कृतसंबन्धं तथा वंशक्रेमागतम् । रक्षितं व्यसनेभ्यश्च मित्रं ज्ञेयं चतुर्विधम् ॥ १९२ ॥

तदत्र भवता स्वग्रहिनविशेषं स्थीयताम् । तच्छुत्वा मृगः सानन्दो भूत्वा स्वेच्छाहारं छत्वा पानीयं पीत्वा जलासन्नतरुच्छायाग्रामुपविष्टः । अथ मन्थरे-णोक्तम्—सर्वे मृग एतस्मिन्निर्जने वने केन त्रासितोऽसि । कदाचित्कि व्याधाः संचरन्ति । मृगेणोक्तम् ।

मुपर्जावन्तीत्पर्थः । सिललात् जलात् । इच्छासम्पत् यावती इच्छा तावती सम्पत् । प्रसरः—अवकाशः । पक्षपातेन—स्नेहानुष्टत्येर्थ्यः । परित्यागाः दानानि । 'त्यागो दाने च वर्जने' इति मेदिनी । निःसङ्गाः—फलापेक्षारिहताः । 'दातव्यमिति यद्दानं दीयतेऽनुपकारिणे' इति भगवदुक्तत्वात् । धुरंधराः धुरं धारयन्तीति । गजोद्धरणभारं निर्वोद्धं क्षमाः इत्यर्थः । यस्यार्थिनः—अत्र कालिदासः—अद्वेषि नृनं शरणं प्रपन्ने समत्वसुचैः शिरसां सतीव । भयहेतुम्—भयस्य हेतुं कारणं व्याधादिकम् । औरसम् उरसा निर्मितम् । यथा भ्रात्रादि । स्वग्रहनिविशेषं स्वग्रहात् निर्गतः विशेषः यस्मिन्कर्मणि तद्यथा तथा ।

१ तृष्णया चेत्परित्यक्तः इ०पा० । २ न भवन्त्यमहात्मनाम्।। इ०पा० । ३ सत्युरुषव्रतश्च इ०पा०।

अस्ति कलिङ्गविषये रुक्माङ्गदो नाम नरपतिः। स च दिग्विजयव्यापारक्रमेणागत्य चन्द्रभागानदीतीरे समावासितकटको वर्तते। प्रातश्व तेनात्रागत्य कर्पूरसरःसमीपे भवितव्यमिति व्याधानां स्रखात्किवदन्ती श्रूयते। तद्त्रापि प्रातरवस्थानं भयहेतुकमित्यालोच्य यथावसरकार्यमारभ्यताम्। तङ्कृत्वा क्रमीः सभयमाह—जलाशयान्तरं गच्छामि। काकसृगावष्युक्तवन्तौ—एवमस्तु। ततो हिरण्यको विहस्याह—जलाशयान्तरे प्राप्ते मन्थरस्य कुशलम्। स्थले गच्छतः कैः प्रतीकारः। यतः

अम्भांसि जलजन्तुनां हुर्गे हुर्गनिवासिनाम् ।
स्वंभामिः श्वापदादीनां राज्ञां मन्त्री परं बलम् ॥ १९३ ॥
सखे लघुपतनक अनेनोपदेशेन तथा भवितव्यम् ।
स्वयं वीक्ष्य यथा वध्वाः पीडितं कुचकुड्मलम् ।
विणक्पत्रोऽभवद्दुःखी त्वं तथैव भविष्यसि ॥ १९४ ॥
त ऊचुः—कथमेतत् । हिरण्यकः कथयित—

॥ कथा ७॥

अस्ति कान्यकुञ्जविषये विरसेनो नाम राजा। तेन वीरपुरनाम्नि नगरे तुङ्गवलो नाम राजपुत्रो भोगपतिः कृतः। स च महाधनस्तरुण एकदा स्वनगरे भ्राम्यन्नति-भौढयौवनां लावण्यवतीं नाम विणक्षुत्रवध्मालोकयामास। ततः स्वहर्म्यं गत्वा स्मराकुलमतिस्तस्याः कृते दूतीं प्रेषितवान्। यतः।

सन्मार्गे तावदास्ते प्रभवति पुरुषस्तावदेवेन्द्रियाणां लज्जां तावद्विधत्ते विनयमपि समालम्बते तावदेव।

भूचापाक्वष्टमुक्ताः श्रवणपथगता नीलपक्ष्माण एते

यावल्लीलावतीनां न हृदि धृतिमुषो दृष्टिबाणाः पतन्ति ॥ १९५ ॥ सापि लावण्यवती तद्वलोकनक्षणात्त्रभृति स्मरशरप्रहारजर्जरितहृदया तदेक-चित्ताभवत् । तथा ह्युक्तम्—

असत्यं साहसं माया मात्सर्यं चातिलुब्धता । निर्यणत्वमशौचत्वं स्त्रीणां दोषाः स्वभावजाः ॥ १९६ ॥

•विषये देशे। समावासितकटकः—समावासितं कटकं सेना येन सः। किंवदन्ती—जनश्रुतिः। किंविप वादः' किंवदन्ती (उ. सू. ३. १२८ पा. ७. १. ३.) यद्वा 'किंवदन्ती' इति आख्यायमाना। अनुकरणशब्दादाख्यानण्यन्तात् इत्याद्यमरटीकाकृत्। यथावसरकार्यम्—अनसरमनितकम्य वर्तते यथावसरं कालोचितं कार्यम्। जलाशयान्तरम्—अन्यो जलाश्यायः जलाशयान्तरम्। नित्यसमासः। भोगपितः—प्रान्ताधिपितः, देशविभागस्य शासिता। प्रभविति इन्द्रियाणां—इन्द्रियाणि वशिकर्तुं शक्नोति। भ्रूचाप०—भ्रूतेव चापः भ्रूचापः। अभविति इन्द्रियाणां—इन्द्रियाणि वशिकर्तुं शक्नोति। भ्रूचाप०—भ्रूतेव चापः भ्रूचापः। आत्रेष्ठाः पश्चान्मुक्ताः आकृष्टमुक्ताः। भ्रूचापादाकृष्टमुक्ताः भ्रूचापेन आकृष्टाः मुक्तान्थिति वा। श्रवण०—श्रवणस्य पन्थाः श्रवणपथः तं गताः। नील०—नीलपुंखवन्तः। धृतिमुषः—धृति मुष्णन्तीति। दृष्टिवाणाः—दृष्टय एव बाणाः। स्मरेति—स्मरस्य शरास्तेषां प्रहारास्तैर्जर्जरितं हृदयं यस्याः। तदेकचित्ता—स एव एकः तदेकः तस्मिन् स वा चित्तं चित्ते वा यस्याः। तेन सह एकं चित्तं यस्याः सा इति वा। माया—कपटाचरणम्। निर्गुणत्वं—गुणनिरासः। अशौचत्वं—नास्ति शौचं पावित्र्यं यस्याः सा अशौचत तस्याः भावः

१ को निधिः । इ. पा. । २ स्वभूपश्च पदातीनां राज्ञामुक्तं बलं बलम् । इ. पा. ।

अथ दूर्तीवचनं श्रुत्वा लावण्यवत्युवाच—अहं पातिव्रता कथमेतस्मिन्नधर्मे पाति-लङ्घने प्रवर्ते। यतः।

सा भार्या या ग्रहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ १९७ ॥ न सा भार्येति वक्तव्या यस्यां भर्ता न तुष्यति । तुष्टे भर्तरि नारीणां संतुष्टाः सर्वदेवताः ॥ १९८ ॥

ततो ययदादिशति मे प्राणेश्वरस्तदेवाहमविचारितं करोमि।दूत्योक्तम्-सत्यमेतत्। छावण्यवत्युवाच—भुवं सत्यमेतत्। ततो दूतिकया गत्वा तत्तत्सर्वे तुङ्गबल्लस्यामे निवेदितं । तच्छुत्वा तुङ्गबलोऽन्नवीत्—स्वामिनानीय समर्पयितव्येति कथमेत-

च्छक्यम् । कुट्टन्याह—उपायः क्रियताम् । तथा चोक्तम्— उपायेन हि यच्छक्यं न तच्छक्यं पराक्रमेः । शृगालेन हतो हस्ती गच्छता पङ्कवर्त्मना ॥ १९९ ॥

राजपुत्रः पुच्छाति-कथमेतत् । सा कथयाति-

॥ कथा ८॥

आस्ति ब्रह्मारण्ये कर्पूरतिलको नाम हस्ती। तमवलोक्य सर्वे शृगालाश्चिन्तयन्ति सम-यवयं केनाप्युपायेन ब्रियते तदास्माकमेतहेहेन मासचतुष्टयस्य स्वेच्छया भोजनं भविष्यति। तत्रैकेन रुद्धशृगालेन प्रतिज्ञातम्—मया बुद्धिप्रभावादस्य मरणं साधियि-तव्यम्। अनन्तरं स वश्चकः कर्पूरतिलकसमीपं गत्वा साष्टांगपातं प्रणम्योवाच—देव दृष्टिप्रसादं क्रुरुः। हस्ती ब्र्ते—कस्त्वम्। क्रुतः समायातः। सोऽवदत्-जम्बुकोऽ-हम्। सर्वेवनवासिभिः पश्चभिर्मिलित्वा भवत्सकाशं प्रस्थापितः। यदिना राज्ञावस्थातुं न युक्तं तदत्राटवीराज्येऽभिषक्तं भवान्सर्वस्वामिग्रणोपेतो निकापितः। यतः।

यः कुलाभिजनाचारैरतिश्चद्धः प्रतापवान् । धार्मिको नीतिकुशलः स स्वामी युज्यते भ्रवि ॥ २०० ॥

अपरं च । राजानं प्रथमं विन्देत्ततो भार्यो ततो धनम् । राजन्यसाति स्रोकेऽस्मिन्कुतो भार्या कुतो धनम् ॥ २०९ ॥

अन्यच । पर्जन्य इव भूतानामाधारः पृथिवपितिः । विक्लेऽपि हि पर्जन्ये जीव्यते न तु भूपतौ ॥ २०२ ॥

किं च। नियतविषयवर्ती प्रायशो दण्डयोगा-ज्जगति परवशेऽस्मिन्दुर्लभः साधुदृत्तः।

अशौचत्वम् । गृहे गृहकर्मणि । प्रजावती प्रशस्तापत्यवती । पतिप्राणा—पतिरेव प्राणाः यस्याः सा । म. भा. आ. प. २४. ४० । स्वेच्छ्या यथेच्छम् । साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणम्य—जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भग्रामुरसा शिरसा विया । शिरसा वचसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोष्टाङ्ग ईरितः ॥ कुलेति०—कुलं च अभिजनश्च आचारश्च तैः । विकले असति । नियत०—परवशे अस्मिन् जगति पुरुषः प्रायशः दृण्डयोगात् नियतविषयवतीं नियतः विषयः नियतविषयः तस्मिन् वर्तते सः । स्वकर्मकारी अत्याचारमकुर्वन् (दृश्यते) । अथवा (यः कश्चित्) नियतविषयवतीं (दृश्यते सः) प्रायः दृण्डयोगात् (तथा दृश्यते) साधुवृत्तः (तु) दुर्लभः ।

<mark>१ अग्निसाक्षिकमर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं</mark> स्त्रियाः । इ. पा. ।

क्रशमापै विकलं वा व्याधितं वाऽधनं वा पतिमपि कुलनारी दण्डभीत्याभ्युपैति ॥ २०३ ॥

तथथा लग्नवेला न विचलति तथा छत्वा सत्वरमागम्यतां देवेन। इत्युक्तवो-तथाय चिलतः। ततोऽसौ राज्यलोभारुष्टः कर्पूरतिलकः गृगालवर्त्मना धावन्महा-पङ्के निमग्नः। ततस्तेन हस्तिनोक्तम्—सखे गृगाल किमधुना विधेयम्। पङ्के निपतितोऽहं ख्रिये। परावृत्य पद्य। गृगालेन विहस्योक्तम्—देव मम एच्छका-वलम्बनं छत्वोत्तिष्ट। यन्मद्विधस्य वचसि त्वया प्रत्ययः कृतस्तद्वभूयतामद्यारणं दुःसम्। तथा चोक्तम्—

यदि सत्सङ्गनिरतो भविष्यसि भविष्यसि । तथाऽसज्जनगोष्टीषु पतिष्यसि पतिष्यसि ॥ २०४ ॥

ततो महापङ्के निमग्नो हस्ती शृगालैर्भक्षितः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—उपायेन हि यच्छ-क्यम इत्यादि ॥ ततः कुट्टन्युपदेशेन तं चारुदत्तनामानं वणिक्छत्रं स राजपुत्रः सेवकं चकार । ततोऽसौ तेन सर्वविश्वासकार्येषु नियोजितः ।

एकदा तेन राजपुत्रेण स्नातानुलिसेन कनकरबालंकारधारिणा प्रोक्तम्—अद्या-रभ्य मासमेकं मया गौरीव्रतं कर्तव्यम् । तद्व प्रतिरात्रमेकां कुलीनां युवतीमानीय समर्पय । सा मया यथोचितेन विधिना पूजियतव्या । ततः स चारुदत्तस्तथाविधां नवयुवतीमानीय समर्पयति । पश्चात्र्यच्छन्नः सन्किमयं करोतीति निरूपयति । स च तुङ्गबलस्तां युवतीमस्पृशन्नेव दूराद्वस्नालंकारगन्धचन्दनैः संपूज्य रक्षकं दत्वा प्रस्थापयति । अथ विषक्षुत्रेण तद् दृष्ट्वोपजातविश्वासेन लोभाक्चष्टमनसा स्ववध्-र्लावण्यवती समानीय समर्पिता । स च तुङ्गबलस्तां हृदयप्रियां लावण्यवतीं विज्ञाय ससंग्रममुत्थाय निर्भरमालिङ्गच निर्मालिताक्षः पर्यक्के तया सह विललास । तद्वलोक्य विणक्षुत्रश्चित्रतिवित इवेतिकर्तव्यतामुहः परं विषादमुपगतः । अतोऽहं व्रवीमि—स्वयं वीक्ष्य इत्यादि ॥ तथा त्वयापि भवितव्यम् इति ।

तिस्तवचनमवधीर्य महता भयेन विम्रग्ध इव तं जलाशयमुत्सुज्य मन्थरश्च-लितः। तेऽपि हिरण्यकाद्यः स्नेहाद्निष्टं शङ्कमाना मन्थरमतुगच्छन्ति । ततः स्थले गच्छन्केनापि व्याधेन काननं पर्यटता मन्थरः प्राप्तः। प्राप्य च तं गृही-त्वोत्थाप्य धनुषि बद्धा श्रमक्केशात्क्षुत्पिपासाकुलः स्वगृहाभिम्रखश्चलितः। अथ मृगवायसम्प्रिकाः परं विषादं गच्छन्तस्तमनुजग्मः। ततो हिरण्यको विलपति—

एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छाम्यदं पारिमवार्णवस्य । तावद् द्वितीयं सम्रपस्थितं मे छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति ॥ २०५ ॥

विकलं विकलाङ्गमित्यर्थः । अपिः सर्वत्र योज्यः विकलमपि पतिं कुलनारी अपि इत्य-न्वयः । मालिनीवृत्तम् । तल्रक्षणम्—ननमथययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः । लम्नवेला ग्रुभ-राघोरदयवेला सुमुहूर्तः । 'राशीनामुदयो लमम् ' इत्यमरः । अशरणं नास्ति शरणं यस्य । अप्रतीकारं इति यावत् । यदि सत्सङ्गनिरतः भविष्यसि तर्हि भविष्यसि आयत्यां सुखेन कत्स्यसि । यदि असज्जनमेलके पतिष्यसि तर्हि पतिष्यसि तव पातः ध्रुवं भविष्यति । 'यदा सत्संगरिहतः ' इति पाठे यदा यदा सज्जनसंगतिं हास्यसि तदा तदा शठानां हस्ते पतिष्यसि इत्यर्थः । तिद्धत ०——तत् हिरण्यकोक्तं हितं कल्याणोदकं इत्यर्थः । विमुग्धः कर्त-व्यमुदः । अर्णवः—अर्णोसि अस्य सन्ति । छिदेष्यिति—आपदापदनुविभ्वनीति भावः । स्वाभाविकं तु यन्मित्रं भाग्येनैवाभिजायते। तदक्वित्रमसौहार्दमापत्स्विप न सुञ्चिति ॥ २०६॥ न मातरि न दारेषु न सोदर्ये न चात्मजे। विश्वासस्तादृशः पुंसां यादृङ्कित्रे स्वभावजे ॥ २०७॥

इति मुहुर्विचिन्त्य—अहो दुर्दैवम् । यतः ।

स्वकर्मसंतानविचेष्टितानि कालान्तरावर्तिशुभाशुभानि । इहैव दृष्टानि मयैव तानि जन्मान्तराणीव दृशान्तराणि ॥ २०८॥

अथवेत्थमेवैतत् । कायः संनिहितापायः संपदः पदमापदाम् ।

समागमाः सापगमाः सर्वम्रत्वादि भङ्गरुम् ॥ २०९ ॥

पुनर्विष्टस्याह—शोकारातिभयत्राणं प्रीतिविश्रम्भभाजनम् । केन रत्नमिदं सृष्टं मित्रमित्यक्षरद्वयम् ॥ २१० ॥

किं च। मित्रं प्रीतिरसायनं नयनयोरानन्दनं चेतसः पात्रं यत्सुखदुःखयोः सह भवेन्मित्रेण तद्दर्शभम् ।

वे चान्ये सहदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुला-

स्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति तत्त्वनिकष्यावा तु तेषां विषत् ॥ २११ ॥ इति बहु विलप्य हिरण्यकश्चित्राङ्गलघुपतनकावाह—यावदयं व्याधो वनान्न निःस-रति तावन्मन्थरं मोचियितुं यत्नः क्रियताम् । तादचतुः सत्वरं कार्यमुच्यतास्। हिरण्यको इते—चित्राङ्गो जलसमीपं गत्वा मृतमिवात्मानं दर्शयतु। काकश्च तस्यो-परि स्थित्वा चञ्च्वा किमपि विलिखतु । चूनमनेन लुब्धकेन तत्र कच्छपं परित्यज्य मृगमांसार्थिना सत्वरं गन्तव्यम् । ततोऽहं मन्थरस्य बन्धनं छेत्स्यामि । संनिहिते

अकृत्रिमसौहार्दम् कार्येण निर्वर्तितं कृत्रिमं । न कृत्रिमं अकृत्रिमं सहजं सौहार्दे यस्य । स्वकर्मेति–स्वस्य कर्मणां संतानं अविरतः प्रवाहः । स्वफलभोगदानाय प्रवृत्ता कर्भसंतित-रिाति यावत् । तस्य विचेष्टितानि विलसितानि कालान्तरावार्तिग्रुभाग्रुभानि कालान्तरेषु आवर्तितुं शीलं येषां तानि कालान्तरावर्तीनि च तानि ग्रुभानि अशुभानि च । यानि दशान्तराणि अन्याः दशाः दशान्तराणि । तानि इहैव जन्मनि मयैव प्रस्तुतशरीराविच्छि-यस्य । सापगमाः अपगमेन विरहेण सहिताः । उत्पादि–उत्पन्नं वस्तुजातम् । शोकाराति०– शोक एवारातिः तस्माद्भयं तस्मान्नायते तत् । प्रीतिविश्रम्म०-प्रीतिः हर्षः विश्रम्मः च तयोः भाजनं आस्पदम् । अक्षरद्वयम् अक्षरयोर्द्वयं यस्य तद् इति रत्नविशेषणम् । मित्रमिति— यद् मित्रं नयनयोः प्रीतिरसायनै प्रीतेः रसायनमिव रसायनम्। वीर्यवद्रसायनं यथाऽमोघफलं तथेदमपि मित्ररसायनं आत्मनः आह्वादजननकार्यात्कदापि न व्यभिचरतीति भावः । चेतसः आनन्दनं हृदयानन्दनकारि । यच आत्मनः मित्रेण सह सुखदुःखयोः पात्रं भवेत् । आपदि सुखे च समक्रियमित्यर्थः । तद् दुर्रुमं सहसा न लभ्यते इत्यर्थः । ये चान्ये अन्याह्यः पुरुषाः द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलाः सन्तः समृद्धिसमये न तु आपदि सुहृदः भवन्तीति शेषः ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति सौकर्येण लभ्यन्ते । तेषां तत्त्वस्य निकषट्रावा कषपहिका विपदेव । विपद्येव ते सुहृदो वा दुर्हदो वेति स्वरूपतः प्रतीयन्ते । कार्ये यत्कर्तुसुचितं तत्।

१ स्वभावजं, भाग्येनैव हि भाग्येरेव प्रजाः । इ० पा० । २ शोकार्तिभयसंत्राणं । इ० पा० ।

छुन्धके भवद्भवां पलायितव्यम् । चित्राङ्गलघुपतनकाभ्यां शीघ्रं गत्वा तथानुष्टितं सित स व्याधः श्रान्तः पानीयं पीत्वा तरोरधस्तादुपविष्टस्तथाविधं सृगमपञ्चत्।ततः कर्तिरिकामादाय प्रहृष्टमना सृगान्तिकं चलितः । तत्रान्तरे हिरण्यकेनागत्य मन्थर्रस्य बन्धनं छिन्नम् । स सृगं आसन्नं तं व्याधं विलोक्योत्थाय पलायितः । प्रत्यादृत्य छुन्धको यावत्तरुत्तलमायाति तावन्त्रक्रममपञ्चन्नचिन्तयत्-उचितमेवतन्ममासमीक्ष्यकारिणः । यतः ।

यो भ्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अभ्रुवाणि निषेवते।

श्रुवाणि तस्य नदयन्ति अश्रुवं नष्टमेव हि॥ २१२॥ ततोऽसौ स्वकर्मवशान्त्रिराशः कटकं प्रविष्टः। मन्थरादयश्च सर्वे विस्रकापदः स्वस्थानं गत्वा यथासुखमास्थिताः॥

अथ रोजपुत्रैः सानन्दमुक्तम्-सर्वे श्रुतवन्तः स्रुखिनो वयम् । सिद्धं नः समी-हितम् । विष्णुरुमोवाच--एतावता भवतामभिल्रषितं संपन्नम् । अपरमणीदमस्तु-

मित्रं प्राप्तुत सज्जना जनपदैर्लक्ष्मीः समालम्ब्यतां

भूपालाः परिपालयन्तु वसुधां शश्वत्स्वधमें स्थिताः । आस्तां मानसतुष्टये स्कृतिनां नीतिर्नशेढेव वैः कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चन्द्रार्धचूडामणिः ॥ २१३ ॥

🗸 ॥ सुहद्वेदः ॥

अथ राजपुत्रा ऊचुः—आर्य मित्रलाभः श्रुतस्तावदस्माभिः। इदानीं स्रहःदेदं श्रोतुमिन्छामः। विष्णुशर्मोवाच--स्रहःदेदं तावन्छुणुत यस्यायमार्यः श्लोकः—

वर्धमानो महासेहो सगेन्द्रवृषयोर्वने ।

पिशुनेनातिलुब्धेन जम्बुकेन विनाशितः ॥ १ ॥

राज उत्रेरक्तम् कथमेतत् । विष्णु शर्मा कथयति --

अस्ति दक्षिणापथे स्रवर्णवती नाम नगरी । तत्र वर्धमानो नाम वणिग्निवसति । तस्य प्रैंचुरेऽपि वित्तेऽपरान्बन्धनतिसमृद्धानवलोक्य पुनरर्थनृद्धिः करणीयेति मति-र्वभ्रुव । यतः ।

अघोऽधः परयतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते । उपर्श्वपरि परयन्तः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ २ ॥

असमीक्ष्यकारिणः अविचार्य कर्म कुर्वतः । अविमृत्यकारिणः जात्मस्य । जात्मोऽसमी-ध्यकारी स्यात् इत्यमरः । कटकं-सेनानिवेशम् । शश्वत्त्वधर्मे स्थिताः कदािप प्रजापाल-नरूपस्वधर्मात्र व्यभिचरन्तः । सुकृतिनां वः । नवोढेव अचिरपरिणीता वधृरिव । एतेन तस्या राजपुत्रैरचिरपरिग्रहः सूचितः । स्त्रीत्वं च ध्वनितम् । मित्रं इत्यादि भरतवाक्यं काव्योपसंहारं दर्शयति । तदुक्तम् 'वरदानस्य उक्तिर्या सा काव्य उपसंहतिः । ' इति । इति हितोपदेशे मित्रलामो नाम प्रथमः कथासंग्रहः समाप्तः ।

सुह्रद्भेदः — सुह्दोः भेदः । शेषं मित्रलाभवत् । पिशुनेन — खलेन सुह्रद्भेदकरेण इति यावत् । पिशुनो दुर्जनः खलः इत्यमरः । दक्षिणापथे — दक्षिणदेशे । अधोधः इति — उच्च-

१ अथ राजपुत्रैः सानन्दचेतोभिः सर्वं तच्छूतमुक्तं च । सर्वे ते मुखिनः सम्पन्नास्तस्मात्सिद्धं नः समीहितम् । इ० पा० । २ सा । ३ निपातितः । इ० पा० । ४ प्रभूते इ० पा० ।

अपरं च । ब्रह्महापि नरः पूज्यो यस्यास्ति विष्ठुलं धनम् । शशिनस्तल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते ॥ ३ ॥

अन्यच । अव्यवसायिनमलसं दैवपरं साहसाच परिहीणम् । प्रमदेव हि दृद्धपतिं नेच्छत्युपग्रहितुं लक्ष्मीः ॥ ४ ॥

किंच। आलस्यं स्त्रीसेवा सरोगता जन्मभूमिवात्सल्यम्। संतोषो भीरुत्वं षड् व्याघाता महत्त्वस्य॥ ५॥

यतः। संपदा स्रस्थितंमन्यो भवति स्वल्पयापि यः।

रुतकृत्यो विधिर्मन्ये न वर्धयति तस्य ताम् ॥ ६ ॥ अपरं च । निरुत्साहं निरानन्दं निर्वीर्यमरिनन्दनम् । मा स्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत्प्रत्रमीहराम् ॥ ७ ॥

तथा चोक्तम् । अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वेक्षया । रक्षितं वर्धयेत्सम्यग्ट्दं तीर्थेषु निक्षिपेत् ॥ ८ ॥

र्यतोऽलज्धमनिच्छतोऽनुद्योगादर्थाप्राप्तिरेव । लज्धस्याप्यरक्षितस्य निधेरपि स्वयं विनाशः । अपि च । अवर्धमानश्चार्थः काले स्वल्पन्ययोऽप्यञ्जनवत्क्षयमेति । अनुपभुज्यमानश्च निष्पयोजन एव सः । तथा चोक्तम—

> धनेन किं यो न ददाति नास्तुते बलेन किं यश्च रिपूस बाधते ॥ श्चतेन किं यो न च धर्ममाचरे-क्लिमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् ॥ ९ ॥

पदस्थमपि आत्मानं रुघुमेव मन्यमानस्य कस्य महिमा न उपचीयत वर्धते । सर्वस्यापि मानस्य कस्य महिमा न उपचीयत वर्धते । सर्वस्यापि उपचीयत एव । किंतु लघुपदभा-गपि य आत्मानं उच्चपदस्यं मन्यते स दिख् एव अवित । अयं भावः-प्रभूतधनोऽिप य आत्मानमल्पधनं मन्यते सोधिकद्रव्यप्राप्तये यत्नं विद्धाति भनाद्यश्च भवति । एवं तस्य महिमा उपचीयते । यः कश्चित्पुनः स्वल्पधनोपि आत्मानं विपुलधनं सन्यते सोर्थ-प्राप्तये न व्यवस्यति आत्मानं तथा दर्शयितुं प्रयतमानश्च ऋणादिनाऽकिंचनतां याति 🛔 एवं तस्य महिमाऽपक्षीयते । तदुक्तम् कालिदासेन 'रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय । ' इति मेघदूते । अयमर्थः पुरस्तात् ' संपदा सुस्थितंमन्यः ' इत्यत्र प्रन्थकृतैव स्फुटीकृतः । शशिनः वंशस्य इति शेषः । अव्यवसायिनम्-व्यवसायः अस्यास्तीति व्यव-सायी न व्यवसायी अव्यवसायी तं अनुद्योगिनम् । अथवा ताच्छीत्ये णिनिः । दैवपरं-दैवं परं यस्य दैवावलाम्बनमित्यर्थः । प्रमदा प्रकृष्टो मदोऽस्या अस्तीति तरुणी । उपगू-हितुं आर्लिगतुम् । व्याघाताः-विद्नाः प्रतिबन्धाः । सीमन्तिनी-सीमन्तः केशवेशः अस्या अस्ति इति । लिप्सेत-लब्धुं इच्छेत् । अवेक्षया व्ययापव्ययादौ सम्यक्पर्यालोचनेन । तीर्थेषु पात्रेषु । तीर्थे शास्त्राध्वरक्षेत्रोपायनारीरजःसु च । अवतार्राषेजुष्टाम्बुपात्रोपाध्यायम-न्त्रिषु । इति मेदिनी । अर्थयोगात्-अर्थस्य योगात् विद्यमानधनसाधनात् । यः अलब्धं इच्छति स तत्प्राप्यर्थे विद्यमानधनेन व्यवसायं कुरुते अधिकं धनं रूभते चेति । पाठान्तर-स्यार्थः । अञ्जनवन् –अञ्जनं यथा स्वल्पमपि उपयुज्यमानं व्ययमेति तथा । धनेन-तस्य

१ अलुन्धमिच्छतोर्थयोगादर्थस्य प्राप्तिरेव इ. पा. ।

अन्यञ्च। अञ्जनस्य क्षयं दृष्ट्या वल्मीकस्य च संचयम्॥

अवन्ध्यं दिवसं क्रुयीद्दानाध्ययनकर्मस् ॥ १० ॥

यतः। जलविन्द्रनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः।

स हेतुः सर्वविद्यानां धर्मस्य च धनस्य च ॥ ११ ॥

दानोपभोगरहिता दिवसा यस्य यान्ति वै। स कर्मकारभस्रेव श्वसन्त्रिप न जीवति॥ १२॥

इति संचिन्त्य नन्दकसंजीवकनामानौ रुषभौ धुरि नियोज्य शकटं नानाविधद्रव्य-पूर्णे रुत्वा वाणिज्येन गतः काश्मीरं प्रति ।

> कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां किं दूरं व्यवसायिनाम् । को विदेशः सविद्यानां कः परः प्रियवादिनाम् ॥ १३ ॥

अथ गच्छतस्तस्य सुदुर्गनाम्नि महारण्ये संजीवको भग्नजानुर्निपतितः। तमा-लोक्य वर्धमानोऽचिन्तयत्—

> करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः। फल्ठं पुनस्तदेवास्य यद्विधर्मनिस स्थितम्॥ १४॥

किं तु।

विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्यहः सर्वकर्मणाम् । तस्मादिस्मयम्बन्धन्य साध्ये सिद्धिविधीयताम् ॥ १५ ॥

इति संचिन्त्य संजीवकं तत्र परित्यज्य वर्धमानः एनः स्वयं धर्मपुरं नाम नगरं गत्वा महाकायमन्यं २९भमेकं समानीय धुरि नियोज्य चलितः। ततः संजीव-कोऽपि कथं कथमपि ख़रत्रये भारं छत्वोत्थितः। यतः।

निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ पर्वतात्पतितस्य च ।
तक्षकेणापि दष्टस्य आग्चर्ममाणि रक्षाति ॥ १६ ॥
नाकाले स्रियते जन्तुर्विद्धः शरशतैरपि ।
कुशाग्रेणापि संस्पृष्टः प्राप्तकालो न जीवति ॥ १७ ॥
अरक्षितं तिष्टति दैवरक्षितं
द्धरक्षितं दैवहतं विनक्ष्यति ।
जीवत्यनाथोपि वने विसर्जितः ।
कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे न जीवति ॥ १८ ॥

ततो दिनेषु गच्छत्सु संजीवकः स्वेच्<mark>छाहा</mark>रविहारं छत्वारण्यं भ्राम्यन्हृष्टपुष्टाङ्गो बलवन्ननाद । तस्मिन्वने पिङ्गलकनामा सिंहः स्वभुजोपार्जितराज्यस्वमनुभविन-वसाति । तथा चोक्तम्—

> नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते सृगैः। विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव सृगेन्द्रता ॥ १९ ॥

इति सर्वत्राध्याहार्यम्। अवन्ध्यं सफलम् । दानाध्ययनकर्मसु-दानं च अध्ययनं च कर्म व्यवसा-यश्च तेष्ठ । तैः इति यावत् । तृतीयार्थे सप्तमी । यद्वा एतेषां मध्ये एकेन अवन्ध्यं दिवसं कुर्यात् । कर्मकारभन्ना कर्मकारः लोहकारादिस्तस्य भन्ना दृतिः चर्मप्रसेविका । ' भन्ना चर्मप्रसेविका ' इत्यमरः । वाणिज्येन-वाणिज्यं कर्तुम् । हेतौ तृतीया । विधेः-दैवस्य । विस्मयः चित्तस्य पर्याकुलता । हेयस्यक्तव्यः । प्रत्यृहः-विद्वाः । कथं कथमपि महता प्रयासेन । आयुः दिर्घमायुः स्यात् चेत् । सति आयुषि मर्माभिषातः न भवति इति भावः । बळवत्-उच्चैः । स चैकदा पिपासाकुालितः पानीयं पातुं यस्नाकच्छमगच्छत् । तेन चतत्र सिंहेनाननुभूतपूर्वमकालघनगितितिमव संजीवकनिदितमश्रावि । तछूत्वा पानीयमपीत्वा सचिकतः परिवृत्य स्वस्थानमागत्य किमिदमित्यालोच्यंस्तूर्णां स्थितः । स
च तथाविधः करटकदमनकाभ्यामस्य मन्त्रियुत्राभ्यां शृगालाभ्यां दृष्टः । तं तथाविधं दृष्ट्या दमनकः करटकमाह— सस्ये करटक किमित्ययस्दकार्थां स्वामी पानीयमपीत्वा सचिकतो मन्दं मन्दमवितष्टते । करटको बूते—मित्र दमनक अस्ममतेनास्य सेवैव न क्रियते । यदि तथा भवति तिर्हि किमनेन स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेनास्माकम् । यतोऽनेन राज्ञा विनापराचेन चिरमवधीरिताभ्यामावाभ्यां महद्दुःसमनुभूतम् ।

सेवया धनमिच्छन्तिः सेवकैः पश्य यत्छतम् । स्वातन्त्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मुहैस्तदपि हारितम् ॥ २० ॥

अपरं च । शीतवातातपक्केशान्सहन्ते यान्पराश्रिताः तदंशेनापि मेधावी तपस्तप्तवा सुखी भवेत ॥ २१ ॥

अन्यञ्च । एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता ।

ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीवन्ति के मृताः ॥ २२ ॥

अपरं च। एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर।
एवमाशायहयस्तैः क्रीडान्त धनिनोऽर्थिभिः॥ २३॥
अहुपैरर्थलाभाय पण्यस्त्रीभिरिव स्वयम्।
आत्मा संस्कृत्य संस्कृत्य परोपकरणीकृतः॥ २४॥

किं च। या प्रकृत्येव चपळा निपतत्यशुचावपि।

स्वामिनो बहु मन्यन्ते दृष्टिं तामपि सेवकाः ॥ २५ ॥

अपरं च । मौनान्सर्खः प्रवचनपदुर्वातुलो जल्पको वा क्षान्त्या भीरुर्यदि न सहते प्रायशो नाभिजातः ।

पिपासा • –पातुमिन्छा पिपासा । पानेन्छा तया आकुलितः त्रस्तः । यमुनाकन्छम् यमुनायाः कच्छं तीरम् । अननुभूतपूर्वम्-पूर्वे अनुभूतं अनुभूतपूर्वे तन्न भवतीति । अस्मन्मतेन-आवयोर्मतानुसारेण । किमिति-आवयोः स्वामिकर्मणः निरूपणं कृत्वा को लाभः किं प्रयोजनं वा । सेवकै ० –सेवकैः यत्कृतं तत्पश्य । किं तदित्याकांक्षायामाह—स्वातन्त्र्य-मिति । सेवां कृत्वा धनार्जनं कर्तुमिच्छद्भिः स्वातन्त्र्यहानिरेष सम्पादिता न कोप्यन्योर्थः इति भावः । शीतेति-शीतं च वातश्च आतपश्च शीतवातातपं तस्मात् क्लेशाः तान् । पराश्रिताः परान् आश्रिताः सेवकाः । तदंशेन शीतवातातपक्लेशांशेन । मेधावी-सारासा-रिवचारणाकुशरूः । शीतवातादिक्लेशाः सोढव्याश्चेद्वरं ते सोढा मोक्षप्रापकतपोर्थमिति मत्वा तपश्चरणेन श्रेयो रूब्वा सुखी भवतीति भावः । सेवायामङ्गीकृतायां तु सदैव क्लेशसह-नमावस्यकं । तपश्चरणे च यावित्सिद्धि । इति तदंशत्वम् । अनायत्तव्यत्तिता-आयत्ता परा-धीना वृत्तिः यस्य स आयत्तवृत्तिः स न भवतीति अनायत्तवृत्तिः तस्य भावः तत्ता स्वतन्त्रवृत्तित्वम् । ते वै इत्यादि ते वै जीवन्ति चेत् के मृताः । ते मृतप्राया एव इत्यर्थः । ते वै के जीवन्ति के मृताः सर्वे मृता एव इति वा योजनीयम् । समाचर-स्वीकुरु । आशाग्रहम्रस्तै:-आशा एव म्रहः उपरागादिः तेन म्रस्तैः। पण्यस्रीभिः---गणिकाभिः। परोपकरणीकृतः--परेषां उपकरणतां सेवानुगुणतां नीतः । साधनीकृत इति वा । मौना-न्मूर्ख इति-सेवकः मौनं धारयति चेत् स मूर्ख इत्यभियीयते । प्रवचनपदुर्वाक्पदुः स्याचेद् धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसाति नियतं दूरतश्र्वाप्रगल्भः सेवाधर्मः परमगहना योगिनामप्यगम्यः ॥ २६ ॥

विशेषतश्च। प्रणमत्युन्नतिहेतोर्जीवितहेतोर्विस्रश्चिति प्राणान्। द्वः वीयति सुबहेतोः को मुहः सेवकादन्यः ॥ २७ ॥

दमनको त्रृते—मित्र सर्वथा मनसापि नैतत्कर्तव्यम् । यतः ।

कर्थं नाम न सेव्यन्ते यत्नतः परमेश्वराः।

अचिरेणैव ये तुष्टाः पूरयन्ति मनोरथान् ॥ २८ ॥

अन्यञ्च पद्य । कुतः सेवाविहीनानां चामरोद्धृतसंपदः ।

उद्दण्डधवलच्छत्रं वाजिवारणवौहिनी ।। २९॥

करटको ब्रते—तथापि किमनेनास्माकं व्यापारेण । यतोऽन्यापारेषु व्यापारः सर्वथा परिहरणीयः । पश्य ।

अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति । स भूमौ निहतः शेते कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः ॥ ३० ॥

द्मनकः पृच्छाति-कथमेतत् । करटकः कथयति-

॥ कथा १॥

अस्ति मगधंदेशे धर्मारण्यसंनिहितवसुधायां शुभदत्तनाम्ना कायस्थंन विहारः कर्तुमारच्यः । तत्र करपत्रदार्यमाणैकस्तम्भस्य कियदूरस्फाटितस्य काष्टखण्डद्वय-मध्ये कीलकं निधाय सूत्रधारेण धतम् । तत्रै बलवान्वानरस्थः क्रीडन्नागतः। एको दानरः कालप्रेरितं इव तं कीलकं हस्ताभ्यां धत्वोपविष्टः । तत्र तस्य सुष्कद्वयं लम्बमानं काष्ट्रखण्डद्वयाभ्यन्तरे प्रविष्टम् । अनन्तरं स च सहजचपलतया महता प्रयत्नेन तं कीलकमाकुष्टवान् । आकुष्टे च कीलके चूर्णिताण्डद्वयः पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं त्रवीमि-अव्यापारेषु व्यापारम् इत्यादि । दमनको ब्रूते-तथापि स्वामि-चेष्टानिक्तपणं सेवकेनावश्यं करणीयम् । करटको इते--सर्वस्मिन्नधिकारे य एव नियुक्तः प्रधानमन्त्री स करोतु । यतोऽनुजीविना पराधिकारचर्चा सर्वथा न कर्तस्या। पद्य।

> पराधिकारचर्चा यः कुर्यात्स्वामिहितेच्छया । स विषीद्ति चीत्काराद्गर्दभस्ताडितो यथा ॥ ३१ ॥

दमनकः प्रच्छति-कथमेतत् । करटको ब्रूते-

वातुलः वाताविष्टो वा जल्पकः वाचालो वेति गृह्यते । अभिजातः कुलीनः । अप्रगल्भः भीरः । प्रणमति इ०--उन्नतिं उचैः पदिमच्छन्तः प्रणमन्ति सा प्रणतिरेव उच्चत्विघा-तिनी । जीविकार्थे कदाचित्प्राणैरिप वियुज्यन्ते । सुखं लिप्सन्तः क्लेशभाजो भवन्तीत्यहो मौद्धं सेवावृत्तीनामिति निष्कर्षः । परमेश्वराः नृपालाः । चामरोद्भृतसम्पदः चामराणि उद्भूतानि यासु तादशः सम्पदः । उद्गतो दण्डो यस्य तादशं धवलं छत्रं । वाजिनश्च वार-णाश्चे यस्यां तादृशी वाहिनी चमूः । सेवकसमुदायो वा । कीलोत्पाटी-कीलं उत्पाटय-तीति । विहारः मठः देवतायतनं वा । करपत्र ० – करपत्रेण ककचेन दार्यमाणश्चासौ एक-स्तम्मश्च तस्य । स्फाटितस्य-पाटितस्य कृत्तस्य । सूत्रधारेण-स्थपतिना त्वष्ट्रा । पञ्चत्वं गतः मृतः । परिधकारचर्चा अन्याधिकारनिरूपणम् । अयं शब्दः ' अव्यापरिषु व्यापारः'

[?] तत्र बनवासी. २ कालदण्ड.

॥ कथा २॥

अस्ति वाराणस्यां कर्पूर्पटको नाम रजकः। स चैकदाभिनववयस्कया वध्वा मह चिरं केलिं छत्वा निर्भरमालिङ्गच प्रभ्रमः। तदनन्तरं तद्गृहद्रव्याणि हर्तुं चौरः प्रविष्टः। तस्य प्राङ्गणे गर्दभो बद्धस्तिष्टति कुक्कुरश्र्वोपविष्टोऽस्ति। अथ गर्दभः श्वानमाह—सखे भवतस्तावद्यं व्यापारः। तिकिमिति त्वमुचैः शब्दं कृत्वा स्वामिनं न जागरयासि। कुक्कुरो बृते—भद्र मम नियोगस्य चर्चा त्वया न कर्तव्या। त्वमेव किं न जानासि यथा तस्याहिनशं ग्रहरक्षां करोमि। यतोऽयं चिराबिर्शतो ममोपयोगं न जानाति। तेनाधुनापि ममाहारदाने मन्दाद्रः। यतो विना विधुर-दर्शनं स्वामिन उपजीविषु मन्दाद्रा भवन्ति। गर्दभो बृते—शुणु रे वर्वर।

याचेत कार्यकाले यः स किंशृत्यः स किंश्रहत्। कुक्करो बृते—शृष्ण तावत्।

भृत्यान्संभाषयेवस्तु कार्यकाले स किंत्रभुः ॥ ३२ ॥

यतः। आश्रितानां भृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने।

पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैत्र न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ ३३ ॥

तता गर्दभः सकोपमाह—अरे दुष्टमते पापीयांस्त्वं यद्विपत्तौ स्वामिकायोंपेक्षां करोषि । भवतु तावत् । यथा स्वामी जागरिष्यति तन्मया कर्तव्यम् । यतः ।

> पृष्ठतः सेवयेदर्के जठरेण हुताशनम् । स्वामिनं सर्वभोवन परलोकममायया ॥ ३४ ॥

इत्युक्त्वोचैश्र्वीत्कारशब्दं छतवान् । ततः स रजकस्तेन चीत्कारेण प्रबुद्धो निद्रा-भङ्गकोपाद्दत्थाय गर्दभं लग्छेन ताड्यामास । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि-पराधिकारचर्चाम् इत्यादि । पश्य । पश्चनामन्वेषणमेवास्मित्वियोगः । स्वानियोगचर्चा क्रियताम् । (विमृश्य ।) किं त्वय तया चर्चया न प्रयोजनम् ।यत आवयोर्भक्षितशेषाहारः प्रचु-रोऽस्ति । दमनकः सरोषमाह-कथमाहारार्थी भवान्केवलं राजानं सेवते। एतद्युक्तं तव । यतः ।

> छहृदामुपकारकारणाद् द्विषतामप्यपकारकारणात्। नृपसंश्रय इष्यते बुधैर्जठरं को न बिभित केवलम् ॥ ३५॥ जीवित यस्य जीवन्ति विश्रा मित्राणि बान्धवाः। सफलं जीवितं तस्य आत्मार्थे को न जीवित ॥ ३६॥ यस्मिजीवित जीवन्ति बहुवः स तु जीवित । काकोऽपि किं न कुरुते चञ्चा स्वोदरपूरणम् ॥ ३७॥

अपि च।

इत्यनेन समानार्थः । विषीदिति विषादं खेदं प्राप्नोति । रजकः—निर्णेजकः । प्रसुप्तः—गाढ-निद्रां गतः । नियोगस्य—अविकारस्य । चर्चा—विचारणा । अहिनैशम्—अहिन च निशायां च अहिनिशं सदैव । विधुरदर्शनं—आपद्—संकट--दर्शनम् । वर्वर—नीच, दस्यो । कार्यकाले उपस्थिते कार्ये । स कि शृत्यः इति वा पदच्छेदः । स नैव शृत्य इत्यर्थः । एवं स किं सुहृद् स किं प्रभुरित्यत्र योज्यम् । भृतौ पोषणे । धर्मसेवने धर्माचरणे । प्रतिहस्तकः प्रति-निधिः, प्रतिपुरुषः । एकस्य स्थाने अन्यः पुरुषः । पृष्ठतः इ०—सूर्यातपं पृष्ठे गृह्णीयात् । अमायया—अकपटाचरणेन वेदविहितमार्गानुसरिण । यद्वा ममत्वग्रन्यत्वेन, ऐहिकवस्तुषु आसिक्ति दिहायेत्यर्थः । चित्कारः—आरटनम् । खरनादः । उपकारकारणात्—सुहृदामुपिर पंड्या । पञ्चाभर्याति दासत्वं पुराणैः कोपि मानवः ।

कोपि लक्षेः कृती कोपि लक्षेरपि न लभ्यते ॥ ३८॥

अन्यद्य। मनुष्यजातौ तुल्यायां भृत्यत्वमतिगर्हितम्।

प्रथमो यो न तत्रापि स किं जीवत्स गण्यते ॥ ३९ ॥

तथा चोक्तम् । वाजिवारणलोहानां काष्टपाषाणवाससाम् । नारीपुरुषतोयानामन्तरं महद्नतरम् ॥ ४० ॥

तथा हि । स्वल्पस्नायवसावशेषमिलनं निर्मासमप्यस्थिकं

श्वा लब्ध्वा परितोषमे।ते न तु तत्तस्य क्षुधाशान्तये ।

सिंहो जम्बुकमङ्कमागतमपि त्यक्तवा निहन्ति द्विपं

सर्वः कृच्छ्रगतोपि वाञ्छति जनः सत्त्वानुरूपं फलम् ॥ ४१ ॥

अपरं च । सेव्यसेवकयोरन्तरं पद्य ।

लाङ्गलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं

भूमो निपत्य वदनोदरदर्शनं च । श्वा पिण्डदस्य कुरुते गजपुङ्गवस्तु

धीरं विलोकयति चाडुशतैश्व भुद्धे ॥ ४२ ॥

कि च। यज्जीव्यंते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यै-

विज्ञानविक्रमयशोभिरभज्यमानम् ।

तस्नाम जीवितमिह प्रवद्नित तज्ज्ञाः

काकोपि जीवति चिराय विलं च भुङ्कं ॥ ४३ ॥

उपकारकरणसामर्थ्यं भवतीति हेतोः । पुराणैः-रजतनाणकविशेषैः । 'पुराणं षोडशपणम्' इति हैमः । चतस्रभिः काकिणीभिः पणः भवति । षोडशभिः पणैः पुराणम् । वाजिवारण०-वाजी वाजिनः भिद्यते यथा भारवाही घोटकः सांयुगीनादश्ववरात् । वारणः हस्ती । लोह-शब्दोत्र धातुसामान्ये लोहो लोहायथा कालायसमिप लोहः सुवर्णमिप लोहः । एवमन्यत्र । स्वरंपेति - स्नायुरङ्गसप्रत्यङ्गसन्धिबन्धनातन्तुविशेषः । वसा मेदः तयोरवशेषः तेन मलि-नम् । निर्मासं-मांसहीनम् । अस्थिकं अस्थिशकलम् । क्षुधाशान्तये क्षुधानिवृत्त्यर्थम् । अङ्कमागतं–उत्सङ्गप्राप्तम् । त्यक्त्वा तुच्छत्वबुद्धचा इत्यर्थः। कृच्छूगतः आपद्गतः । सत्त्वानुरूपं-सत्त्वं स्वभावः वलं वा । 'सत्त्वं गुणे पिशाचादौ बले द्रव्यस्वभावयोः' इति मंदिनी । तस्य अनुरूपं सदराम् । लाङ्क्लेति-श्वा कुकुरः पिण्डदस्य मक्ष्यं ददतः पुरुषस्य पुरतः लाङ्गलचालनं पुच्छविधूननं कुरुते । गजपुङ्गवः गजश्रेष्ठः । पुङ्गवादिशब्दास्तत्पुन स्वोत्तरपदे श्रेष्टार्थवाचका भवान्ति । तदुक्तममरसिंहेन-'स्युस्तरपदे व्याव्र**पुङ्गवर्षभकुञ्जराः ।** सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्टार्थगोचराः॥' इति । धीरं—गम्भीरं यथा तथेति क्रियावि-शंषणम् । चारुशतैः प्रियवाक्शतैः प्रार्थितः । क्षुदः श्वत्रत्तिमाश्रित्य मुखचालनादिकं करोति सर्वैरवज्ञायते च । महाजनस्तु गाम्भीर्येण पश्यन्त्रियवचनश्लाघितः भुङ्के सर्वैराद्रियते च इति भावः । यदिति-यर् जीवितं विज्ञानं विशिष्टं ज्ञानम् आन्वीक्षिक्यादीनामिति यावत् । च विक्रमः पराक्रमश्च यशः कीर्तिश्च तैः अभज्यमानमिवयुक्तं अत एव प्राथितं विख्यातं सत् क्षणमिप जीव्यते । इह अस्मिन् जगित । तज्ज्ञाः एतद्रहस्यं जानन्तः पण्डिता इत्यर्थः । तन्नाम जीवितं प्रवदन्ति । नाम प्राकास्ये ऽभ्यपगमे वा । 'नाम कोपे ऽभ्यपगमे विस्मये

अपरं च । यो नात्मले न च ग्रुरी न च भृत्यवर्गे दीने दयां न क्रुरुते न च बन्धुवर्गे । किं तस्य जीवितफलेन मनुष्यलोके काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुद्धे ॥ ४४॥

अपरमपि । अहितहितविचारऋ्न्यबुद्धेः श्रुतिसमयैर्बहुभिस्तिरस्कृतस्य । उदरभरणमात्रकेवलेच्छोः

पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः ॥ ४५ ॥

करटको ब्रेते—आवां तावदप्रधानौ । तदाप्यावयोः किमनया विचारणया । दमन नको ब्रेते—कियता कालेनामात्याः प्रधानतामप्रधानतां वा लभन्ते । यतः ।

न कस्यचित्कश्चिदिह स्वभावा-द्भवत्युदारोऽभिमतः खलो वा लोके एक्त्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचिष्टितान्येव नरं नयन्ति ॥ ४६ ॥

किं च। आरोप्यते ज्ञिला है।ले यत्तेन महता यथा।
निपात्यते क्षणेनाधस्तथात्मा छणदेषयोः॥ ४७॥
यात्यधोऽधो व्रजत्युचैर्नरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः।
कृपस्य सनिता यद्दत्पाकारस्येव कारकः॥ ४८॥

तद्भद्र स्वयत्नायतो ह्यात्मा सर्वस्य । करटको ब्र्ते—अथ भवान्कि ब्रवीति । स आह—अयं तावत्त्वामी पिङ्गस्तकः कुतोऽपि कारणात् सचकितः परिवृत्योपविष्टः । करटको ब्र्ते—किं तत्त्वं जानासि । दमनको ब्रुते—किमञाविदितमस्ति । उक्तं च ।

उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते ह्याश्च नागाश्च वहन्ति देशिताः । अनुक्तमप्यहति पण्डितो जनः परेङ्गितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः ॥ ४९ ॥ आकारैरिङ्गितैर्गत्या चेष्टया भाषणेन च । नेजवक्रविकारेण लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः ॥ ५० ॥

स्मरणेऽपि च । संभाव्यकुत्साप्राकाश्यविकल्पेष्वपि दृश्यते ॥' इति मेदिनी । किं तस्य जीवि-तफलेन—तस्य जीवितमफलमेव नास्तीति भावः । अहितेति—अहितं अनिष्टं हितं श्रेयस्करं तयोः विचारः विवेकः । निर्णय इति यावत् । तत्र श्रूत्या तद्रहिता मितर्यस्य । श्रुतिसमयैः श्रुतिप्रितपादिताचारैः । 'समयाः शपथाचारकालिसद्धान्तसंविदः ।' इत्यमरः । तिरस्कृतस्य तद्र्वहितस्य इति यावत् । शास्त्रमार्गाद् श्रुष्टस्य । उदर० उदरस्य भरणं एव उदरभरणमात्रं तदेव केवलं इच्छतीति तस्य । प्रकृपशाः पृष्यः पश्रुतिव तस्य । कियता इत्या० —िकयान् किंप्रमाणकः स कालः येन अमात्याः अध्यं अवरं वा पदं प्राप्नुवन्ति । अचिरादेवत्यर्थः । यः राजकार्यधुरंघरः स शीव्रं पूर्वन्यं पदमारोहिति यः न तथा स पराचीनं पदं लभते । तथाहि उच्चनीचपदलाभो गुणागुणनिवन्यनो न कालायत्त इति भावः । लोके इ० अस्य समानार्थः श्लोकांशः—'आत्मेव ह्यात्मने बन्धुरात्मेव रिपुरात्मनः ।' जातौ एकवचनम् । तत्त्वं परमार्थे याथात्म्यम् । उदीरित इति उदीरितः वाचा व्यक्तीकृतः । गृह्यते ज्ञायते । देशिताः आज्ञप्ताः । कहित तर्कयित अनुमिमीते । परोङ्गित० परेषां इङ्गितस्य ज्ञानं एव फलं यासाम् । इङ्गितं हृद्भतः भावः । 'इङ्गितं हृद्भतो भावो बहिराकार आकृतिः' । इति सज्जनः । आकारैः इ० अद्भुकृशिमुखरागादिः आकारः । इङ्गितं अभिप्रायानुरूपा चेष्टा । म. स्यः अ०८ श्रोः २६ ।

तद्त्र भषप्रस्तावे प्रज्ञाबल्लेनाहमेनं स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि । यतः । प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं सङ्गावसदृशं प्रियम् । आत्मशक्तिसमं कापं यो जानाति स पण्डितः ॥ ५१ ॥

करदको बूते—सखे त्वं सेवानभिज्ञः । परय । अनाहृतो विशेयस्तु अपृष्टो बहु भाषते । आत्मानं मन्यते प्रीतं भूपान्नस्य स दुर्मतिः ॥ ५२ ॥

दमनको ब्रृते—भद्र कथमहं सेवानभिज्ञः । पद्यः । किमप्यस्ति स्वभावेन छन्दरं वाष्यछन्दरम् । यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेनत्तस्य छन्दरम् ॥ ५३॥

यतः। यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तेन तेन हि तं नरम्। अनुप्रविद्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवद्यं नयेत्॥ ५४॥

अन्यञ्च । कोऽज्ञत्यहमिति ब्र्यात्सम्यगादेशयेति च । आज्ञामवितथां कुर्यावथाशक्ति महीपतेः॥ ५५॥

अपरं च । अल्पेच्छुर्धतिमान्प्राज्ञव्छायेवानुगतः सदा । आदिष्टो न विकल्पेत स राजवसतौ वसेत् ॥ ५६ ॥

करटको ब्रुते—कदाचित्त्वामनवसरप्रवेशादवमन्यते स्वामी । सोब्रवीत्—अस्वे-वम् । तथाप्यतुजीविना स्वामिसांनिध्यमवद्यं करणीयम् । यतः ।

> दोषभीतेरनारम्भस्तत्कापुरुषलक्षणम् । कैरजीर्णभयाद्धातभाजनं परिहीयते ॥ ५७ ॥

पदय। आसन्नेमव नृपतिर्भजते मनुष्यं विद्याविहीनमञ्जूळीनमसंगतं वा।

> प्रायेण भूमिपतयः प्रमदा लताश्च यः पार्श्वतो वसति तं परिवेष्टयन्ति ॥ ५८ ॥

करटको बृते—अथ तत्र गत्वा कि वक्ष्यति भवान । स आह—शृष्ण । किमनुरक्तां विरक्तो वा मिय स्वामीति ज्ञास्यामि तावत् । करटको बृते—किं तज्ज्ञानलक्षणम् । दमनको बृते—शृष्ण ।

भयप्रस्तावे—प्रस्तावः अवसरः प्रसङ्गः । 'प्रस्तावः स्यादवसरः ' इत्यमरः । प्रस्तावसदशम्—अवसरोचितं, प्रस्तुतिववयानुरूपम् । सद्भावसदशं—सन् शोभनः भावः अभिप्रायः तस्य अनुरूपम् । भावः स्वभावः अभिप्रायो वा । 'भावः सत्तास्वभावाभिप्रायचेन्धात्मजन्मसु । ' इत्यमरमेदिन्यो । अवितथाम्—सफलां कुर्यात् पालयेत् । विकल्पेत- संशय्य न कर्तव्याकर्तव्यं विचारयेत् । राजवसतौ नृपप्रासादे । दोवभीतेः—दोषः आनिष्टपरिणामः वेगुण्यं वा । भजते तास्मिन्स्निह्मति, तमनुगृह्णाति । तमकुलीनं—कुले जातः कुलस्यापत्यं वा कुलीनः न कुलीनः अकुलीनः दुष्कुलोत्पनः । असङ्गतम्—न प्रशस्तं सङ्गतं सङ्गति र्यस्य सोऽसङ्गतः तं अयोग्यसमागमम् । अत्र नवोऽप्राशस्त्यमर्थः । तदुक्तं 'तत्सादस्यम्भावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । क्षप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नवर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥' इति । यद्वा नास्ति सम्यग् गतमस्य असावसङ्गतः दुराचारः तम् । प्रमदाः प्रकृष्टः मदः यासां ताः वरण्यः । दूरात् सेवके दूरस्थेपि । अनुरक्तः सानुरागः हिनग्धो वा । विरक्तः——निरनुराग

हूरादेवेक्षणं हासः संप्रश्नेष्वादरो भृशम् । परोक्षेऽपि छणश्लावा स्मरणं प्रियवस्तुषु ॥ ५९ ॥ असेवके चातुरिकदिनं सपियभाषणम् । स्रेरकेश्वरचिह्नानि दोषेऽपि छणसंग्रहः ॥ ६० ॥

अत्यद्य। कालयापनमाशानां वर्धनं फलखण्डनम्।

विरक्तेश्वरचिह्नानि जानीयान्मतिमान्नरः ॥ ६१ ॥

एतज्ज्ञात्वा यथायं ममायत्तो भविष्यति तथा वक्ष्यामि । यतः । अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिम्रुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिम ।

मिधाविनो नीतिविधिप्रयुक्तां पुरः स्कुरन्तीमिव दर्शयन्ति ॥ ६२ ॥

करटको बृते-तथाप्यप्राप्ते प्रस्तावे न वक्तुमर्हिस । यतः ।

अप्राप्तकालवचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् ।

प्राप्तुयाद् बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च शाश्वतम् ॥ ६३ ॥ दमनको ब्रृते— मित्र मा भैषीः । नाहमप्राप्तावसरं वचनं वदिष्यामि । यतः ।

आपद्यन्मार्गगमने कार्यकालात्ययेषु च । अष्टप्टेनापि वक्तव्यं भृत्येन हितमिच्छता ॥ ६४ ॥

यदि च प्राप्तावसरोपि मन्त्रो मया न वक्तव्यस्तदा मन्त्रित्वमेव ममानुपपन्नम् । यतः ।

> कल्पयति येन दृत्तिं येन च लोके प्रशस्यते सद्भिः। स राणस्तेन च राणिना रक्ष्यः संवर्धनीयश्र्व ॥ ६५ ॥

तस्द्र अनुजानीहि माम् । गच्छामि । करटको ब्र्ते—ग्रुममस्तु । शिवास्ते पन्थानः । यथाभिलपितमनुष्टीयताम् इति । ततो दमनको विस्मित इव पिङ्गलकसमीपं गतः । अथ दूरादेव सादरं राज्ञा प्रवेशितः साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणिपत्योपविष्टः । राजाह-चिराद्-दृष्टोऽसि । दमनको ब्र्ते-यद्यपि मया सेवकेन श्रीमद्देवपादानां न कि चित्पयोजन-मस्ति तथापि प्राप्तकालमनुजीविना सांनिध्यमवद्यं कर्तव्यमित्यागतोऽस्मि । कि च ।

१ प्रीतिविवर्धनम् । २ अनुगक्तेशलिङ्गानि । इ० पा० । ३ प्राप्तावसरेणापि । इ० पा० । ४ यथाभिष्रेतम् । इ० पा० ।

दन्तस्य निर्घर्षणकेन राजन्कर्णस्य कण्डूयनकेन वापि। तृणेन कार्ये भवतीश्वराणां किमङ्गवाक्पाणिमता नरेण॥ ६६॥ यद्यपि चिरेणावधीरितस्य दैवर्षेदैर्मे बुद्धिनाज्ञाः शङ्क्यते तदपिन शङ्कनीयम्।यतः। मणिर्क्वटति पादेषु काचा शिरसि धार्यते।

र्यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचौ मणिर्मणिः ॥ ६७ ॥

अन्यञ्च ।

कद्धितस्यापि च धैर्यवृत्तेर्बुद्धेर्विनाशो न हि शङ्क्रनीयः। अधःकृतस्यापि तनुनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव ॥ ६८ ॥

देव तत्सर्वथा विशेषज्ञेन स्वामिना भवितव्यम् । यतः । निर्विशेषो यदा राजा समं सर्वेषु वर्तते । तदोद्यमसमर्थानाम्बत्साहः परिहीयते ॥ ६९ ।।

किं च । त्रिविधाः पुरुषा राजन्तुत्तमाधममध्यमाः । नियोजयेत्तथैवैतास्त्रिविधेष्वेव कर्मस्र ॥ ७० ॥

यतः । स्थान एव नियोज्यन्ते मृत्याश्चाभरणानि च । न हि चूडामणिः पादे तुपुरं मुन्नि धार्यते ॥ ७१ ॥

अपि च । कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितो यदि मणिस्रपुणि प्रणिधीयते । न स विरोति न चापि न शोभते भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता ॥ ৩२ ॥

अन्यञ्च । सुकुटे रोपितः काचश्र्वरणाभरणे मणिः । न हि दोषो मणेरस्ति किं तु साधोरविज्ञता ॥ ७३ ॥

पञ्च । बुद्धिमाननुरक्तोऽयमयं रूर्रे इतो भयम् । इति भृत्यविचारज्ञो भृत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः ॥ ७४ ॥

तथा हि । अश्वः शस्त्रं शास्त्रं वीणा वाणी नरश्च नारी च । पुरुषविशेषं प्राप्य हि भवन्ति योग्या अयोग्याश्च ॥ ৩५ ॥

अन्यज्ञ । किं भक्तेनासमर्थेन किं शक्तेनापकारिणा । भक्तं शक्तं च मां राजन्नावज्ञातुं त्वमर्हसि ॥ ७६ ॥

थतः । अवज्ञानाद्राज्ञो भवति मतिहीनः परिजनः ततस्तत्प्राधान्याद्भवति न समीपे बुधजनः ।

निर्चर्षणकेन—मार्जनिवधायकेन । ईश्वराणां प्रभूणां कार्य प्रयोजनं भवति । किमक्क किमु कक्तव्यं वाक्पाणिमता नरेण तद्भवेदिति । अङ्गवाक्पाणिमतेत्येकं वा पदम् । कदर्थितस्य—अव-मानितस्य अतिदुःखितस्य वा । धैर्य ० —धैर्येण धैर्यं वा यक्तिरस्य । तन्नुनपातः अमेः । तनुं स्वशरीरं न पातयित तनूनपं घृतादि अक्तीति वा तन्नपात् । विशेषज्ञेन—विशेषं जानातीति तेन तारतम्यवता । संवेषु कार्यक्षमेषु कार्यक्षमेषु च इत्यर्थः । समं तुत्यम् । वर्तते व्यवहरति । नृपुरं—मञ्जीरः चरणाभरणिवशेषः । कनकम्षणणसंप्रहणोचितः—सुवर्णालंकारयोग। योग्यः । त्रपुणि सीसके, रङ्गे वा । 'रङ्गसीसकयोखपुः' इति रद्धः । प्रणीधीयते योज्यते - विरोति—शब्दं कुरुते साधिक्षेपं कन्दिति वा । वचनीयता—निन्दा । साधोः—अलंकारधारिणः । अविक्तता—अविशेषज्ञता अविचक्षणता । मूर्खता इति यावत् । पुरुषविशेषम्—गुणग्राहिणमन्पुणग्राहिणं वा. इत्यर्थः । अवज्ञानात् अनादरात् अवमानात् । परिजनः मतिहीनः मूद्धीः भवति । वित्तस्य पर्याकुल्वादिति भावः । यद्वा मतिहीनः परिजनः राज्ञः भवति । मन्दिधयः एव राजसेवका भवान्ते । तरप्राधान्यात् तेषां मूर्खाणां प्राधान्यत् प्राबत्यात् ।

[?] यथैवास्तु तथैवास्तु इ० पा०. २ इहोभयमयं जडः; इहोभयग्रणो जनः । इ० पा० ।

ब्रुपैस्त्यक्तं राज्ये न हि भवति नीतिर्यणवती विपन्नायां नीतो सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् ॥ ७७ ॥

अपरं च। जनं जनपदा नित्यमर्चयन्ति नृपाचितम्।

नृपेणावमतो यस्तु स सर्वेश्वमन्यते ॥ ७८ ॥

किं च। बालादिप ग्रहीतव्यं युक्तमुक्तं मनीपिभिः। रवरविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनम्॥ ७९॥

पिङ्गलकोऽवदत्—भद्र दमनक किमेतत् । अस्मदीयप्रधानामात्यपुत्रस्वमियत्कालं यावत्कुतोऽपि खलवचनान्नागतोऽसि।इदानीं यथाभिमतं बृहि।दमनको बृते-देव पृच्छामि किंचित् । उच्यताम् । उदकाधीं स्वामी पानीयमपीत्वा किमिति विस्मित इव तिष्ठति । पिङ्गलकोऽवदत्—भद्रमुक्तं त्वया। किंत्वेतद्रहस्यं वक्तुं कश्चिद्विश्वास-भूमिनास्ति । त्वं तु तद्विध इति कथयामि । शृष्ण । संप्रति वनमिदमपूर्वसत्त्वाधि-ष्ठितमतोऽस्माकं त्याज्यम् । अनेन हेतुना विस्मितोऽस्मि । तथा च श्चतस्त्वपापि अपूर्वः शब्दो महान्। शब्दानुरूपेणास्य प्राणिनो महता बलेन भवितव्यम् । दमनको बृते—देव अस्ति तावद्यं महान्भयहेतुः । स शब्दोऽस्माभिरप्याकर्णितः । किं तु स किंमन्त्री यः प्रथमं भूमित्यागं पश्चाग्चन्दं चोपदिश्चित । अस्मिन्कार्यसंदेहे भृत्यानामुपयोग एव ज्ञातव्यः । यतः ।

बन्धुस्त्रीभृत्यवर्गस्य बुद्धेः सत्त्वस्य चात्मनः । आपन्निकषपाषाणे नरो जानाति सारताम् ॥ ८०॥

सिंही ब्रुते—भद्र महती शङ्का मां वाघते। दमनकः पुनराह। (स्वगतम्—)अन्यथा राज्यस्रसं परित्यज्य स्थानान्तरं गन्तुं कथं मां संभाषसे। (प्रकाशं ब्रुते—)देव याव-दहं जीवामि तावद्भयं न कर्तव्यम्। किं तु करटकाद्योऽप्याश्वास्यन्तां यसमादाप-त्यतीकारकाले दुर्लभः पुरुषसमवायः।

ततस्तौ दमनककरटकौ राज्ञा सर्वस्वेनापि पूजितौ भयप्रतिकारं प्रतिज्ञाय चिलतौ। करटको गच्छन्दमनकमाह सखे किं शक्यप्रतीकारोयं भयहेतुरशक्य-प्रतीकारो वेति न ज्ञात्वा भयोपशमं प्रतिज्ञाय कथमयं महाप्रसादो गृहीतः। यतोऽन्युकुर्वाणो न कस्याप्युपायनं गृह्णीयाद्विशेषतो राज्ञः। पश्य।

यस्य प्रसादे पद्मास्ते विजयश्च पराक्रमे । मृत्युश्च वसति क्रोधे सर्वतेजोमयो हि सः ॥ ८९ ॥ तथा हि । बालोऽपि नावमन्तन्यो मनुष्य इति स्मिपः ।

महती देवता होषा नररूपेण तिष्ठति ॥ ८२ ॥

समीपे न भवति अवमानशङ्कयेति भावः । गुणवती फलद्यिनी । 'संधिनी विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः । 'एते वण्नीतिगुणाः । ईहग्गुणवती नीतिः न फलित । अवशं—अशर्णं निरवलम्बम् । सीदिति ध्वस्तं विपद्रप्रस्तं वा भवित । नुपार्चितम् -राज्ञा दानमानादिना पूजितम् । खलवन्तात् तद्वनः प्रत्ययादित्यर्थः । विस्मितः सचिकतः भयाकुल इति यावत् । विश्वासभूमिः विश्वासभाजनम् । यः रहस्यं रक्षेदिति शेषः । अपूर्वसत्त्वाधिष्ठितम् अपूर्वेण अष्टप्रपूर्वेण प्राणिनाश्रितम् । कार्यसंदेहे कर्तव्यानिश्चये । बन्धुस्त्रीभृत्यवर्गस्य आत्मन्त्र बुद्धः सत्त्वस्य बलस्य च सारताम् । स्थानान्तरं गन्तुम्—अस्माभिरतद्वनं त्यक्त्वान्यत्र गन्त्व्यमिति । आश्वास्यन्ताम्—आशाप्रदानेन तेषां प्रोत्साहनं क्रियतामित्यर्थः । पुरुषसम्वययः पुरुषसम्बद्धः । श्वयप्रतीकारः—शक्यः साध्यः प्रतीकारः प्रतिविधानं निराकरणं । भयोपश्मानं—भीतिशान्तिम् । अनुपकुर्वाणः—उपकारमकुर्वन् । उपकारकरणात्प्रागिति यावत् ।

दमनको विहस्याह—मित्र तूष्णीमास्यताद् । ज्ञातं मया भयकारणम् । बलीवर्दन-र्दितं तत् । दृषभाश्चास्माकमपि भक्ष्याः । किं पुनः सिंहस्य । करटको बूते—यद्येवं तदा स्वामित्रासस्तत्रैव किं नापनीतः । दमनको बूते—यदि स्वामित्रासस्तत्रैव सच्यते तदा कथमयं महाप्रसादलाभः स्यात् । अपरं च ।

निरपेक्षो न कर्तन्यो मृत्यैः स्वामी कदाचन । निरपेक्षं प्रभुं कृत्वा भृत्यः स्वाद्यधिकर्णवत् ॥ ८३ ॥

करटकः पुच्छाति—कथमेतत् । दमनकः कथयाति—

॥ कथा ३॥

अस्युत्तरापथेऽर्बुद्दिाखरनाम्नि पर्वते महाविक्रमा नाम सिंहः। अस्य पर्वतक-न्दरमधिशयानस्य केसराग्रं कश्चिन्स्पिकः प्रत्यहं छिनति। ततः केसराग्रं छ्नं दृष्ट्रा कुपितो विवरान्तर्गतं सूषिकमलभमानोऽचिन्तयत्—

श्चद्रशञ्चभवेयस्तु विक्रमान्नैव लभ्यते।

तमाहन्तुं पुरस्कार्यः सदृशस्तस्य सैनिकः ॥ ८४ ॥

इत्यालोच्य तेन ग्रामं गत्वा विश्वासं क्रत्वा द्धिकर्णनामा विडालो यत्नेनानीय मांसाहारं दत्त्वा स्वकन्दरे स्थापितः। अनन्तरं तद्भयान्मूषिकोऽपि विलास निःसर्ति। तेनासौ सिंहोऽक्षतकेसरः छखं स्वपिति। सूषिकहान्दं यदा यदा गृणोति तदा तदा सविहोषं मांसाहारदानेन तं विडालं संवर्धयति। अथैकदा स मूषिकः छुषापीडितो विहः संचरन्विडालेन प्राप्तो न्यापादितश्च । अनन्तरं स सिंहो यदा कदाचिद्पि तस्य मूषिकस्य शन्दं विवरास ग्रुश्राव तदोपयोगाभावाद्विडालस्याप्याहारदाने मन्दादरो बसूव। ततोऽसावाहारविरहाहुर्बलो द्धिकर्णोऽवसस्रो वसूव। अतोऽहं व्रवीमि—निरपेक्षो न कर्तन्यः इत्यादि।

तती दमनककरटको संजीवकसमीपं गतौ। तत्र करटकस्तरुतले साटोपग्रप-विष्टः। दमनकः संजीवकसमीपं गत्वाऽब्रवीत्—अरे दृषभ एष राज्ञा पिङ्गलकेनार-ण्यरक्षार्थे नियुक्तः सेनापितः करटकः समाज्ञापयिति–सत्वरमागच्छ । नो चेदस्मा-दरण्यादूरमपसर । अन्यथा ते विरुद्धं फलं भविष्यति । न जाने क्रुद्धः स्वामी किं विधास्यिति ।

ततो देशन्यवहारान।भिज्ञः संजीवकः सभयस्रपसृत्य साष्टाङ्गपातं करटकं प्रणत-बान् । तथा चोक्तम्—

मितरेव बलाद गरीयसी यदभावे करिणामियं दशा। इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्रणन् ॥ ८५॥ अथ संजीवकः साशङ्कमाह-सेनापते किं मया कर्तव्यं तदमिधीयताम्। कर-टको ब्रते-यदात्र कानने स्थित्याशास्ति तर्हि गत्वाऽस्मद्देवपादारविन्दं प्रणमः।

सर्वतेजोमयः—सर्वतेजःसमष्टिघटित इत्यर्थः । निरपेक्षः स्वसेवानिरपेक्षः । पर्वतकन्दरमधिश-यानस्य—' अधिशीङ्स्थासां कर्म ' इति द्वितीया । केसराग्रं छदाग्रम् । अक्षतकेसरः अक्षतः अळूनः केसरो यस्य । सविशेषं—समधिकम् । अवसन्नो बभूव मृतः । विरुद्धमनिष्टम् । करिणामिथं दशा—दृश्यमाना दशा । सत्यामपि शक्तौ मनुष्याधीनता इत्यर्थः । हस्तिपकः

तच्छुत्वा संजीवकश्रायात् ।
 आज्ञाभङ्गो नरेन्द्राणां बाह्मणानामनादरः ।
 पृथक्शय्या च नारीणामशस्त्रविहितो वधः ॥ १ ॥ इत्यधिकं केषुचित्पुस्तकेषु ।

संजीवको ब्रेने-तदभयवाचं मे यच्छ । गच्छामि । तदा स्वकीयदक्षिणबाहुं देदातुं भवान् । करटको ब्रुते—गृष्ण रे बलीवर्द अलमनया शङ्क्रया । यतः ।

> प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिश्वभुजे । अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी ॥ ८६ ॥

अन्यच ।

तृणानि नोन्म्हलयति प्रभञ्जनो मृदूनि नीचैः प्रणतानि सर्वतः। सम्रुच्छितानेव तरून्प्रवाधते महान्महत्येव करोति विक्रमम्।। ८७।।

ततस्तौ संजीवकं कियदूरे संस्थाप्य पिङ्गलकसमीपं गतौ। ततो राज्ञा सादरमा वलोकितौ प्रणम्योपविष्टौ। राजाह—त्वया स दृष्टः। दमनको ब्र्ते—देव दृष्टः। किंतु यद्देवन ज्ञातं तत्तथा। महानेवासौ देवं द्रष्टुमिच्छति। किंतु महावलोऽसौ। ततः सज्जीभूयोपविदय दृश्यताम्। शब्दमात्रादेव न भेतव्यम्। तथा चोक्तम—

शब्दमात्रान्न भेतन्यमज्ञात्वा शब्दकारणम् । शब्दहेतुं परिज्ञाय कुटुनी गौरवं गता ॥ ८८ ॥ राजाह-कथमेतत् । दमनकः कथयति--

॥ कथा ४ ॥

अस्ति श्रीपर्वतमध्ये ब्रह्मपुराख्यं नगरम्। तिच्छखरप्रदेशे घण्टाकर्णो नाम राक्षसः प्रतिवसतीति जनप्रवादः श्रूयते। एकदा घण्टामादाय पलायमानः कश्चि-वौरो व्याप्रेण व्यापादितः खादितश्च । तत्पाणिपतिता घण्टा वानरेः प्राप्ता । ते च वानरास्तां घण्टामनुक्षणं वाद्यन्ति । ततो नगरजनैः स मनुष्यः खादितो दृष्टः । प्रतिक्षणं घण्टारवश्च श्रूयते । अनन्तरं घण्टाकर्णः कुपितो मनुष्यान्खादति घण्टां च वादयतीत्युक्त्वा सर्वे जना नगरात्पलायिताः। ततः करालया नाम कुट्टन्या विमृद्यानवसरोऽयं घण्टावादः तिकं मर्कटा घण्टां वादयन्तीति स्वयं विज्ञाय राजा विज्ञापितः—देव यदि कियन्दनोपक्षयः क्रियते तदाहमेनं घण्टाकर्णं साध्यामि । ततो राज्ञा तस्य धनं दत्तम् । कुट्टन्या च मण्डलं कृत्वा तत्र गणेशादिष्टः जागौरवं दर्शयित्वा स्वयं वानरप्रियफलान्यादाय वनं प्रविद्य फलान्याकीर्णानि । ततो घण्टां परित्यज्य वानराः फलासक्ता बभुद्धः । कुट्टनी च घण्टां गृहीत्वा नगरमागता सर्वजनपूज्याभवत् । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—शब्दमात्रान्न भेतव्यम् इत्यादि ॥ ततः संजीवक आनीय दर्शनं कारितः । पश्चात्तत्रैव परमप्रीत्याँ निवसाति ।

हस्त्यारोहः । करिणः करिपृष्टस्थः इति यावत् । डिण्डिमो वाद्यमेदः । शपमानाय— करूक्ताः प्रयुज्ञते । चेदिभूभुजे शिशुपालाय । गोमायुक्तानि—श्रगालरवान् । सर्ज्ञीभूय— कमं बद्ध्वा । तदाक्रमणे स्वसंरक्षणार्थमिति सूच्योर्थः । विमृश्येति—अयं घण्टावादः अन-वसरः न तु नियतवेलाभवः । तस्मात्किं मर्कटा घण्टाया वादकाः स्युरिति विचार्यं तत्स्वयं च परिज्ञाय इत्यर्थः । साध्यामि स्ववशं नेष्यामि हनिष्यामि वा । मण्डलम्—अभिनारसाधकं चकं मान्त्रिकप्रसिद्धम् । गणेशादि०—गणपतिशाकिनीडाकिनीक्षेत्रपालप्रश्रतिपूजाडम्बरम् ।

१ इत्यतः परं—

अम्भसा भिद्यते सेतुस्तथा मन्त्रोप्यरक्षितः ।

पैञ्जन्याद्भिद्यते स्नेहो वाग्मिर्भिद्येत कातरः ॥ १ ॥ इत्यधिकः श्लोकः केषुचितपुरतकेषु । २ मण्डलपूजागणचक्राद्याचार्यगौरवम् । इ० गा० । ३ अन्याश्रितसामान्येन चिरं ।

अथ कदाचित्तस्य सिंहस्य भ्राता स्तन्धकर्णनामा सिंहः समागतः। तस्यातिथ्यं छत्वा सम्प्रवेदय पिङ्गलकस्तदाहाराय पद्यं हन्तुं चिलतः। अभ्रान्तरे संजीवको वदिति—देव अय हतमृगाणां मांसानि कः। राजाह—दमनककरटकौ जानीतः। संजीवको बूते—ज्ञायतां किमस्ति नास्ति वा। सिंहो विमृद्याह—नास्येव ततः। संजीवको बूते—कथमेतावन्मांसं ताभ्यां खादितमः। राजाह—खादितं व्ययि-तमवधीरितं च। प्रत्यहमेष क्रमः। संजीवको बूते—कथं श्रीमदेवपादानामगोच-रेणैवं क्रियते। राजाह—सदीयागे।चरेणैव क्रियते। अथ संजीवको बूते—नैत-विन्यानितमः। तथा चोक्तमः।

नानिवेद्य प्रकुर्वीत भर्तुः किंचिद्पि स्वयम् । कार्यमापत्प्रतीकारादन्यत्र जगतीपतेः ॥ ८९ ॥

अन्यच । कमण्डल्पमोऽमात्यस्तन्त्यागो बहुग्रहः । नृपते किंक्षणो मूर्खो दिरिद्रः किंवराटकः ॥ ९० ॥ स ह्यमात्यैः सदा श्रेयान्काकिनीं यः प्रवर्धयेत् । कोषः कोषवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न भूपतेः ॥ ९१ ॥ किं चान्यैर्न कुलाचारैः सेव्यतामेति पूरुषः । धनहीनः स्वपत्न्यापि त्यज्यते किं पुनः परैः ॥ ९२ ॥

एतञ्च राज्ये प्रधानं दूषणस्।

अतिव्ययोऽनवेक्षा च तथार्जनमधर्मतः । मोषणं दूरसंस्थानं कोषव्यसनमुच्यते ॥ ९३ ॥

यतः । क्षिप्रमायमनालोच्य व्ययमानः स्ववाञ्छया । परिक्षीयत एवासौ धनी वैश्रवणोपमः ॥ ९४ ॥

व्ययितम् — अन्येभ्यो दत्तम् । अवधीरितम् — अनवेक्षणेन अपध्वस्तम् । अगोचरेण — अनिवेद्य । अनुज्ञामल्ब्स्या इति यावत् । आपत्रतिकारं विपदां निवारणं विहाय अन्यत्र । कमण्डल्यः पमः — कमण्डलः उपमा यस्य । कमण्डल्यंथा बहुदकमन्तर्ग्रह्णाति अल्पं च बहिर्यच्छत्येवं कोषव्यवस्थायाममात्यः स्यादित्यर्थः । किंक्षणः – क्षणस्य किं महत्त्वमिति वदतीति किंक्षणः । यः क्षणस्यापि बहुमूल्यतां न जानाति स वृथाकालक्षेपात् अञ्च एव तिष्ठति इति भावः । एवं किंवराटकः । यः वराटकस्यापि बहुमूल्यतां न जानाति स द्रव्यापव्ययादिकंचनतामिति । कािकनी — वराटकानां विंशतिः । 'वराटकानां दशकद्वयं यत्सा कािकनी ताश्च पणश्चतस्यः । 'इति लिंवराटकानां विंशतिः । 'वराटकानां दशकद्वयं यत्सा कािकनी ताश्च पणश्चतस्यः । 'इति लिंवराटकानां विंशतिः । 'वराटकानां दशकद्वयं यत्सा कािकनी ताश्च पणश्चतस्यः । 'इति पश्च प्राणाः । आत एव अयं शब्दः नित्यं बहुवचनः । एषां स्थानानि – 'हदि प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नािभसंस्थितः । उदानः कण्टदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वश्वरिराः ॥' अन्यः — अन्यः धनव्यतिरिक्तः । कुलाचारः कुल्यमैः पुरुषः सेव्यतां निति । नरः धनैरेव सेव्यते इत्यर्थः । अनवेक्षा — राजकार्याण्यमनवेक्षणम् । मोषणम् — अपन् हारः । दर्रसंस्थानं – दरे स्थितिः नृपस्य स्वराज्याद्वा शासनीयसंस्थानां वा । क्षिपं व्ययमानः — क्षिपं शिद्रं अविचारितं धनव्ययं कुर्वन् । परिक्षीयते इत्यत्र श्रमणायते इति कािचन्याटः । श्रमणः भिक्षकः तद्वदाचरितं दिरदः भवित इति तस्यार्थः । वैश्रवणोपमः कुर्वेरतुत्यः ।

१ तस्यायत्या सञ्चा श्रेयो यः कािकन्यापि वर्धयेत् इ० पा० ।

स्तब्धकर्णो ब्रुते--शृष्ण भातः चिराश्रितावेतौ दमनककरटकौ संधिविग्रहका-र्याधिकारिणौ च कदाचिदर्थाधिकारे न नियोक्तव्यौ। अपरं च नियोगप्रस्तावे याःकचिन्मया श्रुतं तत्कथ्यते ।

> ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो बन्धुर्नाधिकारे प्रशस्यते । ब्राह्मणः सिद्धमप्यर्थे कृच्छ्रेणापि न यच्छति ॥ ९५ ॥ नियुक्तः क्षत्रियो द्रव्ये खड्गं द्रश्यते ध्रुवम् । सर्वस्वं यसते बन्धुराक्रम्य ज्ञातिभावतः ॥ ९६ ॥ अपराधेऽपि निःशङ्को नियोगी चिरसेवकः। स स्वामिनमवज्ञायं चरेच निरवग्रहः ॥ ९७ ॥ उपकर्ताधिकारस्थः स्वापराधं न मन्यते । उपकारं ध्वजीऋत्य सर्वमेव विलुम्पति ॥ ९८ ॥ सपांशुक्रीडितोऽमात्यः स्वयं राजायते यतः। अवज्ञा क्रियते तेन सदा परिचयाद ध्रुवम् ।। ९९ ॥ अन्तर्द्धष्टः क्षमायुक्तः सर्वानर्थकरः किल । शकुनिः शकटारश्च दृष्टान्तावत्र भूपते ॥ १००॥ सदायत्यामसाध्यः स्यात्समृद्धः सर्व एव हि । सिद्धानामयमादेश ऋद्धिश्वित्तविकारिणी ॥ १०१ ॥ प्राप्तार्थाग्रहणं द्रव्यपरीवर्तोऽतुरोधनम् । उपेक्षा बुद्धिहीनत्वं भोगोमात्यस्य द्रषणम् ॥ १०२ ॥ नियोग्यर्थग्रहोपायो राज्ञां नित्यपरीक्षणम् । प्रतिपत्तिप्रदानं च तथा कर्मविपर्ययः ॥ १०३ ॥

अर्थायिकारे कोषाध्यक्षतायाम् । नियोगप्रस्तावे-अधिकारप्रदानविषये । बन्धः पितृव्यपु-त्रादिः । सिद्धं---निष्पन्नम् । कृच्छ्रेण कष्टेन । खङ्गं दर्शयते-उप्रतां प्रदर्शयति । युद्धायापि निश्चितमितः सहसा द्रव्यं न ददाति इत्यर्थः । बन्धुः ज्ञातिभावतः एककुलजत्वादात्मनोपि सर्विस्मिन्स्वाम्यं मन्यमानः इति भावः । निःशंकः-चिरपरिचितत्वादिति भावः । निरवग्रहः निरङ्कराः निर्गेलः । स्वच्छन्दानुवर्ती इति यावत् । वजीकृत्य पुरस्कृत्य । विछम्पति-प्रसते, अपहरति । सपांशुक्रीडितः समानायां पांशौ कृतकीडः बाल्यादेव परिचित इत्यर्थः । उपांशुक्रीडितः इति पाठे रहिस कीडासहायः । वयस्यभावापन इत्यर्थः । अन्तर्दृष्टः-अभ्यः न्तरे पापाशयः दुर्बुद्धिः । क्षमायुक्तः-ब्रहिः क्षमाशीलः । किल प्रसिद्धौ । एतादश-अमात्यः त्याज्यः इति शेषः । शकुनिः-सौबलः दुर्योधनस्य मातुलः । शकटारः-नन्दराज-सचिवः । पश्चाचाणवयेन सह कृतैककार्यः । आयत्याम् –उत्तरकाले । असाध्यः अनिवार्य-प्रसरः । ऋद्धिः-धनसंपत्तिः । प्राप्तार्थाप्रहणम्-प्राप्तस्य उपस्थितस्य अर्थस्य राजद्रव्यस्य अग्रहणं अनादानम् । प्राप्तार्थग्रहणमितिपाठे उत्को चग्रहणमित्यर्थः । द्रव्यपरीवर्तः-राजद्रव्य-विनिमयः । अनुरोधनम्-स्वजनानामनुवर्तनं इष्टार्थसंपादनमिति यावत् । राजच्छन्दानुवर्तनं वा । उपेक्षा औदास्यम् । भागः-विषयभागे अभिनिवेशः । नृपद्रव्यस्यापभागा वा । नियोग्यर्थ ० - नियोगिनां कार्याधिकृतानामर्थस्य अन्यायेनोपार्जितस्व्यस्य प्रहोपायः प्रहणे पायचिन्तनम् । तथा च मनुः-'ये कार्यिकेभ्योऽर्थमेव गृहीयुः पापचेतसः । तेषां सर्वस्व-मादाय राजा कुर्योत्प्रवासनम् ॥' इति । नित्यपरीक्षणम्-नियोगिनः अप्रमत्ताः स्वं स्वं नापीडिता वमन्त्युचैरन्तःसारं महीपतेः। दुष्टव्रणा इव प्रायो भवन्ति हि नियोगिनः॥ १०४॥ मुहुर्नियोगिनो बाध्या वसुधारा महीपतेः। सरुत्किं पीडितं स्नावक्तं सुश्चेद्वहदकम्॥ १०५॥

एतत्सर्वे यथावसरं ज्ञात्वा व्यवहर्तव्यम् । पिङ्गलको ब्र्ते-अस्ति तावदेवम् । किंत्वेतौ सर्वथा न मम वचनकरौ । स्तब्धकर्णो ब्रृते-एतत्सर्वथानुचितम् । यतः ।

आज्ञाभङ्गकरान्राजा न क्षमेत स्रतानि ।

विशेषः को तु राज्ञश्च राज्ञश्चित्रगतस्य च ॥ १०६ ॥

अन्य च । स्तन्धस्य नश्यति यशो विषमस्य मैत्री

नष्टेन्द्रियस्य कुलमर्थपरस्य धर्मः । विद्याफलं व्यसानिनः कुपणस्य सौख्यं

राज्यं प्रमत्तसाचिवस्य नराधिवस्य ॥ १०७ ॥

विशेषतश्च । तस्करेभ्यो नियुक्तेभ्यः शञ्चभ्यो नृषब्रह्मभात् । नृषतिर्निजलोभाच प्रजा रक्षेत्रितेव हि ॥ १०८ ॥

भ्रातः सर्वथारमहत्त्वनं क्रियताम् । व्यवहारोऽप्यस्माभिः कृत एव । अयं संजी-वकः सस्यभक्षकोऽथाधिकारे नियुज्यताम् । एतद्रचनात्तथानुष्टिते सित तदारभ्य भिङ्गलकर्सजीवकयोः सर्वबन्धुपरित्यागेन महता स्नेहेन कालोऽतिवर्तते । ततोऽनु-जीविनामप्याहारदाने शैथिल्यदर्शनाद्दमनककरटकावन्योन्यं चिन्तयतः । तदाह दमनकः करटकम्-मित्र किं कर्तव्यम् । आत्मकृतोऽयं दोषः । स्वयं कृतेऽपि दोषे परिदेवनमप्यनुचितम् । तथा चोक्तम्-

स्वर्णरेखामहं सृष्ट्वा बद्ध्वात्मानं च दूतिका । आदित्सुश्च मणिं साधुः स्वदोषाद् दुःखिता इमे ॥ १०९ ॥ करटको बृते-कथमेत्त् । दमनकः कथयति ।

॥ कथा ५ ॥

अस्ति कश्चनपुरनाम्नि नगरे वीरविक्रमो नाम राजा। तस्य धर्माधिकारिणां कश्चित्नापितो वध्यभूमिं नीयमानः कंदर्पकेतुनाम्ना परिवाजकेन साधुद्वितीयेन नायं हिन्तव्य इत्युक्तवा वस्त्राश्चले धृतः। राजपुरुषा ऊचुः—िकिमिति नायं वध्यः। स आह—श्रूयताम्। स्वर्णरेखामहं स्पृष्टा इत्यादि पठिति। त आहुः—कथमेतत् नियोगमनुतिष्ठन्तीति वा नेति परीक्षणम्। प्रतिपत्तिप्रदानम्—ये आत्मनः कार्ये साधु निर्वा हयन्ति तेभ्य उन्नतपददानम्। कमिविपर्ययः—िनयोगपरिवर्तनम्। राज्ञां उचितं कर्म इतिश्वः। महीपतेः नियोगिनः अपीडिताः अक्लेशिताः सन्तः उचैः अन्तःसारं निर्गाणे महान्तमर्थे न वमन्ति उद्गिरन्ति। दुष्टवणाः तेपि अपीडिता अमिदिताः अन्तःसारं पूयादिकं न निष्कामयन्ति। वसुधाराः—वसूनां धाराः सन्ति एषां छद्मापहत्महाधनाः नियोगिनः महीपतेः बाध्या महीपतिना पीडनीयाः। निर्गाणेकृत्योद्विरणार्थमिति शेषः। वाध्या इत्यत्र रोध इति पाठे नियोगिनः रोधः वसुनः दृष्यस्य धारा प्रवाह इति योजनीयम्। चित्रगतस्य—आलेखे निवेशितस्य चित्रपटे लिखितस्य। अर्थपरस्य—धनार्जनैकरसस्य, धनलोलुपस्य। स हि धर्माधर्मौ न गणयतीति सुप्रसिद्धम्। प्रमत्तविवस्य—प्रमत्ताः स्वकर्तव्यस्योपक्षाकारिणः सचिवाः यस्य। नियुक्तेभ्यः अधिकारिभ्यः।अन्यथा ते बलात्यरस्वापहरणं कुर्युः।आदितसुः प्रहोतुमिच्छुः। धर्माधिकारिणा—धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तेन। वस्त्राञ्चले—वसन-

परिवाजकः कथयाति—अहं सिंहलद्वीपे भूपतेर्जीमृतकेतोः एवः कंदर्पकेतुर्नाम् । एकदा केलिकाननावस्थितेन मया पोतवाणिङ्सखाच्छूतं यदत्र ससुद्रमध्ये चतुर्द-इयामाविर्भृतकल्पतरुतले मणिकिरणावलीकर्ज्ञुरपर्यङ्के स्थिता सर्वालंकारभूषिता लक्ष्मीरिव वीणां वाद्यन्ती कन्या काचिद् दृश्यत इति।ततोऽहं पोतवणिजमादाय पोतमारुह्य तत्र गतः। अनन्तरं तत्र गत्वा पर्यङ्केऽधमग्ना तथैव सावलोकिता । तत-स्तहावण्यरणाकृष्टेन मयापि तत्पश्चाज्झम्पो दत्तः।तद्नन्तरं कनकपत्तनं प्राप्य स्रवर्णपासादे तथैव पर्यङ्के स्थिता विद्यार्धरीभिरुपास्यमाना मयालोकिता । तयाप्यहं दूरादेव हृष्ट्रा सखीं प्रस्थाप्य सादरं संभाषितः।तसख्या च मया पृष्टया समाख्यातम्-एषा कंदर्फेलिनाझो विद्याधरचक्रवर्तिनः पुत्री रत्नमञ्जरी नाम । अनया च प्रतिज्ञा-तम्-यः कनकपत्तनं स्वचश्चषागत्य पश्यति स एव पितुरगोचरेऽपि मां परिणेष्यतीति । एषोऽस्या मनसः संकल्पः। तदेनां गान्धर्वविवाहेन परिणयतु भवान्। अथ तत्र वृत्ते गान्धर्वविवाहे तया सह रममाणस्तत्राहं तिष्टामि । तत एकदा रहसि तयो-क्तम् स्वामिन् स्वेच्छया सर्वमिद्सुपभोक्तव्यम् । एषा चित्रगता स्वर्णरेखा नाम विद्याधरी न कदाचित्स्प्रष्टन्या । पश्चादुपजातकौतुकेन मया सा स्वर्णरेखा स्त्रह-स्तेन स्पृष्टा । तया चित्रगतयाप्यहं चरणपद्मेन ताडित आगत्य स्वराष्ट्रे पतितः। अथ दुःखार्तोऽहं परिव्रजितः प्राथिवी परिभ्राम्यन्निमां नगरीमनुप्राप्तः । अत्र चाति-क्रान्ते दिवसे गोपगृहे स्राः सन्नपश्यम् । प्रदेशसमये सहदापानकात् स्वगेहमा-गतो गोपः स्ववधं दूत्या सह किमपि मन्त्रयन्तीमपद्यत् । ततस्तां गोपीं ताडियत्वा स्तम्भे बद्ध्वा स्रप्तः । ततोऽर्धरात्र एतस्य नापितस्य वधुर्द्ती एनस्तां गोपीस्रपेत्या-वदत्-तव विरहानलदग्धोऽसौ स्मरशरजर्जरितो स्रमूर्षुरिव वर्तते महातुभार्यः। तस्य तादृशीमवस्थामवलोक्य परिक्किष्टमनास्त्वामनुवर्तितुमागता । तदृहमजा-तमानं बद्ध्वा तिष्टामि । त्वं तत्र गत्वा तं संतोष्यं सत्वरमागमिष्यसि । तथानु-ष्ठिते सति स गोपः प्रबुद्धोऽषदत् । इदानीं जारान्तिकं कथं न यासि । ततो यदासौ न किंचिद्पि बृते तदा दर्पान्मम वचिस प्रत्युत्तरमपि न ददासि इत्युक्त्वा कोपेन तेन कर्त्रिकामादायास्या नासिका छिन्ना । तथा कृत्वा पुनः स्रप्तो गोपो निद्रा-मुपगतः । अथागता सा गोपी दूतीमपृच्छत्-का वार्ता । दूत्योक्तम्-पश्य मम

प्रान्ते । केलिकाननम्—कीडोद्यानम् । पोतवणिङ्मुखान्नोकाद्वारा वाणिज्यं कुर्वतो वणिजः । मिणिकिरण०—मणीनां रत्नानां किरणावल्या मयुखसंतत्या कर्बुरः विचित्रवर्णः यः पर्यङ्कः मञ्चः तस्मिन् । अर्थममा—अर्थात् जले । तथेव वर्णितानुरूपैव । तल्लावण्य०—तस्या लावण्यं सौन्दर्यं तदेव गुणः रज्जुः तेन । यद्वा लावण्यस्य गुणास्तैः आकृष्टः तेन । झम्पः लवः । अहमपि सागर आत्मानमपातयम् । उपास्यमाना सेव्यमाना । विद्याधरचकवर्तिनः विद्याधरसावमौमस्य । पितुरगोचरेपि पितुरनुज्ञामन्तरेणापि । परिव्रजितः—प्रव्रज्यां गृहीतवान् । आपानकं सुरापानस्थानम् । विरह्यानलदम्यः वियोगामिना संतप्तः । स्मरशरजर्जरितः स्मरः कामः तस्य शरैः व्याकुलितः । परिविल्रष्टमनाः परिविल्रष्टं व्यथितं मनः यस्याः सा । अनुवर्तितुमानुकृत्यमाचिरतुम् । जारान्तिकं कथं न यासि—इति सोपालम्मं वचः ।

[?] अभिनवयोवनाभिः इत्यधिकं केषुचित्युस्तकेषु । २ तथा चोक्तम् रजनीचरनाथेन खण्डिते तिमिरे निशि । यूनां मनांसि विव्याय हृष्ट्वा हृष्ट्वा मनोभवः ।। इत्यधिकमेकस्मिन्युः द्वितपुस्तके । ३ संभाव्य इ० पा० ।

स्रक्षमेव वार्तो कथयति । अनन्तरं सा गापी तथैवात्मानं बद्ध्वावस्थिता । इयं च दूती तां छिन्ननासिकां गृहीत्वा स्वगृहं प्रविश्य स्थिता । ततः प्रातरेवानेन नापि-तेन क्षुरभाण्डं याचिता सतीयं क्षुरमेकं प्रादात् । तते। उसस्यभाण्डे प्राप्ते सस्यपजा-तकोपोयं नापितस्तं क्षुरं दूरादेव गृहे क्षिप्तवात् । अथ छतार्तनादेयं विनापराधेन मे नासिकानेन छिन्नेत्युक्त्वा धर्माधिकारिसमीपसेनमानीतवती । सा च गोपी तेन गोपेन पुनः पृष्टोवाच—अरे पाप को मां महासतीं विरूपियतुं समर्थः । मम व्यवहारमकल्मपमदौ छोकपाछा एव जानन्ति । यतः ।

आदित्यचन्द्रावनिलोऽनलश्च चौर्च्यमिरापो हृद्यं यमश्च ।

अहश्च रात्रिश्च उमे च संध्ये धर्मश्च जानाति नरस्य दत्तम् ॥ ११० ॥ ततोहं यदि परमसती स्यां निजस्वामिनं त्वां विहाय नान्यं मनसापि चिन्तयामि तदा मम सुखमक्षतं भवतु । पदय मन्सुखम् । ततो यावद्सौ गोपो दीपं प्रज्वाल्य तन्मुखमवलोकते तावदुन्नसं मुखमवलोक्य तज्ञरणयोः पतितः—धन्योहं यस्येदृशी भार्यो परमसाध्वी इति । योयमास्ते साधुरेतद्वृत्तान्तमापि गृखुत । अयं स्वगृहान्ति-र्मतो द्वादशवर्षमीलयोपकण्ठादिमां नगरीमतुप्राप्तः। अत्र च वेश्यागृहे सुप्तः । तस्याः कुट्टन्या गृहद्वारि स्थापितकाष्ट्रघटितवेतालस्य मूर्धनि रत्नमेकमुत्कृष्टमास्ते । तद् दुष्टार्थळुच्धेनानेन साधुना रात्राबुत्थाय रेत्नं ग्रहीतुं यत्नः रुतः । तदा तेन वेतालेन र्वे स्वसंचारितबाह्रभ्यां पीडितः सन्नार्तनादमयं चकार । पश्चादुत्थाय कुट्टन्योक्तम्-पत्र मलयोपकण्ठादागतोऽसि । तत्सर्वरत्नानि प्रयच्छास्मै । नो चेदनेन न त्यक्त-व्योऽसि । इत्थमेवायं चेटकः । ततोऽनेन सूर्वरत्नानि समर्पितानि । अधुना चायमपि हतसर्वस्वोऽस्मास मिलितः । एतत्सर्वे श्रुत्वा राजपुरुपैन्ययि धर्माधिकारी प्रवर्तितः।नापितवधुर्सुण्डिता गोपी निःसारिता कुट्टनी च दण्डिता।साधोर्धनानि पदत्तानि । नापितश्च गृहं गतः । अतोऽहं त्रवीमि स्वर्णरेखामहं स्पृष्ट्वा इत्यादि ॥ अथ स्वयंकृतोऽयं दोषः । अञ्च विलयनं नोचितम् । (क्षणं विसृश्य ।) मित्र सहसैव यथानयोः सौहार्दे मया कारितं तथा मित्रभेदोऽपि मया कार्यः । यतः ।

अतथ्यान्यपि तथ्यानि दर्शयन्ति हि पेशलाः । समे निम्नोन्नतानीव चित्रकर्मविदो जनाः ॥ १११ ॥

अपरं च। उत्पन्नेष्विष् कार्येषु मतिर्यस्य न हीयते।

स निस्तरित दुर्गाणि गोपी जारद्यं यथा ॥ ११२ ॥

करटकः पृच्छति—कथमेतत् । दमनकः कथयति— ॥ कथा ६ ॥

अस्ति द्वारवत्यां पुर्यो कस्यचिद्गोपस्य वधर्वन्धकी । सा ग्रामस्य दण्डनायकेन तत्पुत्रेण च समं रमते । तथा चोक्तम--

कृतार्तनादा कृतः आर्तनादः करुणस्वनः यथा । अकत्मपम्—निष्पापम् । मलयोपकण्डा-न्मलयपर्वतसमीपात् । काष्ठविटतंवेतालस्य दार्शनिर्मितवेतालम्रत्याः । पेशलाः—चतुराः । निन्नोन्नतानि नतोन्नतभागान् । चित्रकर्मविदः आलेख्यकुशलाः । कार्येषु गहनकार्येषु इत्यर्थात् । हीयते लुप्यते । दुर्गाणि संकटानि । वन्धकी—कुलटा, पुंश्वली । 'पुंश्वल्यां स्याच बन्धकी ' इति मेदिनी । दण्डनायकः दण्डाधिकारी नगरशान्तिरक्षकप्रधानः ।

[?] त्वां विहायान्यं न जाने, पुरुवान्तरं स्वप्नेषि हि न भजे तेन धर्मण छिन्मापि मम नासिका-च्छिन्नास्तु । मया त्वं भस्म कर्तुं शक्यसे । किंतु स्वामी त्वमिति लोकभयादुपेक्ष्यसे इत्यधिक-भेकस्मिन्युस्तके । २ कियन्धल्यं रत्नमिद्माश्चर्यवमलोकयिद्धं तस्मिन् रत्ने हस्तो दत्तः इ० पा० ।

८०१६००

सृहद्भेदः।

नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्टानां नापगानां महोद्धिः। नान्तकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ ११३॥

अन्यज्ञ । न दानेन न मानेन नार्जवेन न सेवया । न राश्चेण न शास्त्रेण सर्वथा विषमाः स्त्रियः ॥ ११४ ॥

यतः। युणाश्रयं कीर्तियुतं च कान्तं पति रतिज्ञं सधनं युवानम्। विहाय शीधं वनिता व्रजन्ति नरं परं शीलयुणादिहीनम् ॥ ११५॥

अपरं च । न तादृशीं श्रीतिसुपैति नारी विचित्रशच्यां शिवतापि कासम् । यथा हि दूर्वादिविकीर्णभूमौ प्रयाति सौख्यं परकान्तसङ्गत् ॥ ११६ ॥

अथ कदाचित्सा दण्डनायकपुत्रेण सह रममाणा तिष्टति। अथ दण्डनायकोऽपि रन्तुं तत्रागतः । तमायान्तं दृष्ट्वा तत्पुत्रं कुञ्जले निक्षिप्य दण्डनायकेन समं तथैव कीडिति। अनन्तरं तस्या भर्ता गोपो गोष्टात्समागतः। तमालोक्य गोप्योक्तम्— इण्डनायक त्वं लग्गडं गृहीत्वा कोपं दर्शयन्सत्वरं गच्छ। तथा तेनानुष्टिते गोपेन गृहमागत्य भार्या पृष्टा। केन कार्येण दण्डनायकः समागतोत्र । सा ब्रुते—अयं केनापि कारणेन पुत्रस्योपिर कुद्धः। स च मार्गमाणोऽप्यत्रागत्य प्रविष्टो मया कुञ्जले निक्षिप्य रक्षितः। तत्पित्रा चान्विष्यता गृहे न दृष्टः। अतोयं दण्डनायकः कुप्तित एव गच्छति। ततः सा तत्पुत्रं कुञ्जलाद्वतार्य द्वितवती। तथा चोक्तम—

आहारो द्विराणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्राणा । षद्गाणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगणः स्मृतः ॥ ११७ ॥

अतोऽहं त्रवीमि —उत्वन्नेष्वपि कार्येषु इत्यादि ॥ करटको वृते — अस्त्वेवम् । कित्वन-योर्महानन्योन्यनिसर्गोपजातस्नेहः कथं भेदयितुं शक्यः । दमनको बृते — उपायः क्रियताम् । तथा चोक्तम् —

> उपायेन हि यच्छक्यं न तच्छक्यं पराक्रमैः। काँकः कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पमघातयत्॥ ११८॥

करटकः पृच्छति-कथमतत् । दमनकः कथयाति--

॥ कथा ७॥

करिंमश्रित्तरौ वायसदंपती निवसतः। तयोश्र्वापत्यानि तत्काटरावस्थितेन कृष्णसर्पेण खादितानि । ततः पुनर्गर्भवती वायसी वायसमाह—नाथ त्यज्यतामयं तरुः। अत्र यावत्कृष्णसर्पस्तावदावयोः संततिः कदाचिदपि न भविष्यति । यतः।

तृप्यति काष्ठानाम् । तृतीयार्थे षष्ठी । म. मा. उ. प. ४०, ७; अ. प. ३८. २५. मानेन मानदानेन । आर्जवेन ऋजोभीवः आर्जवं तेन सरलताप्रकाशनेन । शक्षेण-शस्त्रप्रहारमयेनेत्यर्थः । शास्त्रण शास्त्रवाक्योपदेशेन । स्त्रियः वशीकियन्ते इति शेषः । अत एव ताः सर्वथा सर्वः प्रकारेण विषमाः दुराराध्याः । गुणाश्रयं प्रशंसनीयगुणानामाधारम् । कान्तं कमनीयम् । परं नरं जारम् । प्रीति-प्रमोदम् । विचित्रशय्यां-रमणीयशय्याम् । दूर्वादि० -दूर्वाप्रभृत्यावृतस्थाने । कुश्रूले धान्यस्थापनपात्रविशेषे । द्विगुणः पुरुषापेक्षया इति शेषः । बुद्धिः चातुर्यम् । व्यवसायः- कार्ये प्रवृत्तिः । कामः-संभोगेच्छा । अन्योन्य० -अन्योन्यरिमन् निसर्गात्स्वभावादुपजातः

१ किमिप । २ विहाय शीघ्रं वनिता परं नरं प्रयाति हीनं ग्रुणजातिरूपम् । इ० पा० ३ काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो निपातितः । इ० पा० ।

दुष्टा भार्या शठं मित्रं भृत्यश्चोत्तरदायकः । ससर्पे च गृहे वासो सृत्युरेव न संशयः ॥ ११९ ॥

वायसो ब्रूते—प्रिये न भेतव्यम् । वारंवारं मयैतस्य महापराधः सोदः । इदानीं एनर्न क्षन्तव्यः । वायस्याह—कथमेतेन बलवता सार्धे भवान्विग्रहीतुं समर्थः । वायसो ब्रृते—अलमनया शङ्कर्या । यतः ।

बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य निर्बुद्धेस्तु कुतो बलम् । पद्य सिंहो मदोनमत्तः शशकेन निपातितः ॥ १२० ॥

वायसी विहस्याह-कथमेतत् । वायसः कथयति-

॥ कथा ८॥

अस्ति मन्दरनावि पर्वते दुर्दान्तो नाम सिंहः। स च सर्वदा पश्चनां वधं कुर्वनास्ते। ततः सर्वैः पश्चभिभिलित्वा स सिंहो विज्ञप्तः—मृगेन्द्र किमर्थमेकदा बहुपश्चपातः क्रियते। यदि प्रसादो भवति तदा वयमेव भवदाहारार्थे प्रत्यहमेकैकं
पश्चिष्ठपानः। ततः सिंहेनोक्तम्—यद्येतद्भिमतं भवतां तिर्हे भवतु तत्। ततः
प्रभृत्येकैकं पश्चिम्तपते भक्षयन्तास्ते। अथ कदाचिद्व्द्वशशकस्य कस्यचिद्वारः
समायातः। सोऽचिन्तयत्—

त्रासहेतोर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताशया। पञ्चत्वं चेद्रमिष्यामि किं सिंहातुनयेन मे ॥ २१ ॥

तन्मन्दं मन्दं गच्छामि । ततः सिंहोपि क्षुषापीडितः कोपात्तम्यवाच-कुतस्वं विलम्बादागतोऽसि । शशकोऽज्ञवीत्—देव नाहमपराधी । आगच्छन्पथि सिंहान्तरेण बलाद्भृतः । तस्याग्रे पुनरागमनाय शपथं कृत्वा स्वामिनं निवेद्यितुमत्रागतोऽसि । सिंहः सकोपमाह—सत्वरं गत्वा दुरात्मानं दर्शय । क्र स दुरात्मा तिष्ठति । ततः शशकस्तं गृहीत्वा गभीरक्षपं दर्शयितुं गतः । अत्रागत्य स्वयमेव पश्यतु स्वामी इत्युक्त्वा तस्मिन्कुपजले तस्य सिंहस्यैव प्रतिबिम्बं द्रितवान् । ततोऽसौ क्रोधाध्मातो दर्पात्तस्योपर्यात्मानं निक्षिप्य पश्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं ज्रवीमि—बुद्धिर्यस्य इत्यादि ॥ वायस्याह—श्चतं मया सर्वम् । संप्रति यथा कर्तव्यं तद् ज्रुहि । वायसोऽवद्य—अत्रासन्ने सरसि राजपुनः प्रत्यहमागत्य स्नाति । स्नानसमये तदङ्गादव-वतारितं तीर्थशिलानिहितं कनकसूत्रं चञ्च्वा विध्त्यानीयास्मिन्कोटरे धारयिष्यसि । अथ कदाचित्स्नातुं जलं प्रविष्टे राजपुने वायस्या तदन्नष्ठितम् । अथ कनकसूत्रानुसरणप्रवृत्ते राजपुरुषेस्तत्र तरुकोटरे कृष्णसर्पो दृष्टो व्यापादितश्च । अतोहं ज्रवीमि—उपायेन हि यच्छक्यम् इत्यादि । करदको ज्रते—ययेवं तर्हि

स्नेहः मैत्री । शठं-धूर्तं, वश्चकम् । उत्तरदायकः-समानप्रत्युक्तिदायकः । विग्रहीतुं योद्धम् । उपहारीकरिष्यामः । उपहारीकरिष्यामः । उपकल्पितम्-तद्धं प्रेषितम् । त्रासहेतोः इ० जीविताशया प्राणरक्षापेक्षया त्रासहेतोः भयहेतोः विनीतिः विनयः क्रियते अनुष्ठीयते । तदनुरोधाद्विनयेन वर्तनं क्रियते इत्यर्थः । कोधाध्मातः-क्रोधेन आध्मातः उपितक्रोधः । यथा कर्तव्यं प्रस्तुते यदुचितम् । तीर्थशिक्षानिहितम्-तीर्थशिका जलावतारसोपानप्रस्तरः । कनकसूत्रं सुवर्णनिर्मितकण्ठाभरणविशेषम् । कनकसूत्र०-काक्या धृतस्य

गच्छ । शिवास्ते सन्तु पन्थानः । ततो दमनकः पिङ्गलकसमीपं गत्वा प्रणम्यो । वाच--देव आत्ययिकं किमपि महाभयकारि मन्यमान आगैतोऽस्मि । यतः ।

> आपयुन्मार्गगमने कार्यकालात्ययेषु च । कल्याणवचनं ब्रुयादपृष्टोऽपि हितो नरः ॥ १२२ ॥

अन्यञ्च । भोगसँग भाजनं राजा मन्त्री कार्यस्य भाजनम् । राजकार्यपरिध्वंसी मन्त्री दोषेण लिप्यते ॥ १२३ ॥

अमात्यानामेष क्रमः-

वरं प्राणपरित्यागः शिरसो वापि कर्तनम् । न तु स्वामिपदावाप्तिपातकेच्छोरुपेक्षणम् ॥ १२४ ॥

पिङ्गलकः सादरमाह—अश्र भवान्कि वक्तुमिच्छति । दमनको बृते—देव संजी-वक्तत्वोपर्यसदृशच्यवहारीव लक्ष्यते । तथा चास्मत्संनिधाने श्रीमद्देवपादानां शक्तित्रयनिन्दां कृत्वा राज्यमेवाभिलपति । एतच्छुत्वा पिङ्गलकः सभयं साश्चयं तूर्णीं स्थितः । दमनकः पुनराह—देव सर्वामात्यपरित्यांग कृत्वेक एवायं यत्त्वया सर्वाधिकारी कृतः स एव दोषः । यतः ।

अत्युच्छिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः । सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति ॥ १२५ ॥

अपैरंच। एकं भूमिपतिः करोति सचिवं राज्ये प्रमाणं यदा तं मोहाच्छ्रयते मदः स च मदालस्येन निर्भियते।

निर्भिन्नस्य पदं करोति हृद्ये तस्य स्वतन्त्रस्पृहा स्वातन्त्र्यस्पृहया ततः स नृपतेः प्राणान्तिकं दुद्याति ॥ १२६ ॥

अन्यञ्च । विषदिग्धस्य भक्तस्य दन्तस्य चित्रतस्य च । अमात्यस्य च दुष्टस्य मूलादुद्धरणं सुखम् ॥ १२७ ॥

कनकस्त्रस्य अनुसरणे अनुगमने कृतोशोगैः। आत्ययिकम् अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य विनाशकारि अनिष्टम्। 'अत्ययोऽतिकमे दण्डे विनाशे दोषकृच्छ्योः ' इति मेदिनी । स्वामिपदावाप्तिपातकेच्छोः—स्वामिनः राज्ञः पदस्य अवाप्तिस्तदेव पातकं अवाप्तिस्त्रं पातकं वा तस्यच्छोः अभिलाषुकस्य । शक्तित्रयनिन्दा—प्रभुशक्तिः उत्साहशक्तिः मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति शक्तित्रयं तस्य निन्दा । 'शक्तयस्तिः प्रभावोत्साहमन्त्रजाः । ' इत्यमरः। तत्र कोशदण्डजं तेजः प्रभुशक्तिः । विक्रमबल्पुत्साहशक्तिः । संध्यादीनां सामादीनां च यथावत्स्थापनं मन्त्रशक्तिः । अत्युच्छिते महाबलतया अत्यन्तोन्नते । पादौ मन्त्रशक्तिप्रभुशक्तिस्पौ विष्टभ्य समवस्थाप्य । उपतिष्ठते । सुस्थिरा सती तयोः संगता भवति इत्यर्थः । उपाद्देवपूजासंगित-करणिमित्रकरणपथिष्विति तङ् । असहा भरस्य ताहशावस्थानभरासिहण्णुः । द्वयोः वैमत्येन न्यूनाधिकभावसुपेत्य द्वैधीभावेन स्थितयोः इत्यर्थः । अयं श्लोको मुद्राराक्षसाचतुर्योङ्का-सुद्वतः । एकमिति—मोहात् आत्मनो वास्तवपदाज्ञानात् । मदः गर्वः । मदालस्येन—मदश्च आलस्यं कार्यविमुखता च मदालस्यं (स. द्वं.) मदजनितं आलस्यं इति वा तेन निर्भिवाते आकान्तः भवति । स्वतन्त्रस्यहा स्वातन्त्रयेच्छा । प्राणान्तिकं द्वहाति—प्राणविनाशं यावदिनिष्टाचरणं करोति । विषदिग्यस्य भक्तस्य –विषमिश्रितस्यानस्य । दुष्टस्य –कछितन

१ समा०. भोग्यस्य, ३ ०६वंसात्. ४ प्रधानं, ५ भुक्तस्य.

किं च। यः कुर्यात्सचिवायत्तां श्रियं तद्वयसने सित । सोऽन्धवज्जगतीपालः सीदेत्संचारकैर्विना ॥ १२८ ॥

स च सर्वकार्येषु स्वेच्छातः प्रवर्तते । तदत्र प्रमाणं स्वामी । एतच जानामि । न सोऽस्ति पुरुषो लोके यो न कामयते श्रियम् । परस्य युवतीं रम्यां सादरं नेश्नतेऽत्र कः ॥ १२९ ॥

सिंहो विमृत्याह—भद्र यद्यप्येवं तथापि संजीवकेन सह मम महान्स्नेहः। पश्य । कुर्वन्नपि व्यक्षीकानि यः प्रियः प्रिय एव सः।

अशेषदोषद्धोऽपि कायः कस्य न बहुभः ॥ १३० ॥

अन्यच । अप्रियाण्यपि कुर्वाणो यः प्रियः प्रिय एव सः । दम्धमन्दिरसारेऽपि कस्य बह्वावनादरः ॥ १३१ ॥

द्गवमान्द्रसार्शय कत्य वहायमा दमनको वदति—देव स एव दोषः । यतः ।

यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिवः।

स्तेऽमात्येऽप्युदासीने स लक्ष्म्याश्रीयते जनः ॥ १३२॥

शृष्ण देव। अप्रियस्यापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुसावहः।

वक्ता श्रोता च यज्ञास्ति रमन्ते तत्र संपदः ॥ १२२ ॥ स्वया च मूलभृत्यानपास्यायमागन्तुकः पुरस्कृतः । एतज्ञानुचितं कृतम् । यतः ।

म्रेलभृत्यान्परित्यज्य नागन्त्न्यतिमानयेत् । नातः परतरो दोषो राज्यभेदकरो यतः ॥ १३४ ॥

सिंहो ब्र्ते—किमाश्चर्यम् । यन्मयायमभयवाचं दत्त्वानीतः संवर्धितश्च तत्कथं महां दुद्याति । दमनको ब्र्ते—देव ।

दुर्जनः प्रकृतिं याति सेव्यमानोऽपि नित्यशः । स्वेदनाभ्यञ्जनोपायैः श्वपुच्छमिव नामितम् ॥ १३५ ॥

अपरं च। स्वेदितो मर्दितश्रवेच रज्जुभिः परिवेष्टितः ।

मुक्तो द्वादशभिवेषैः श्वपुच्छः प्रकृतिं गतः ॥ १३६ ॥

अन्यचा वर्धनं वाथ सन्मानं खळानां प्रीतये कुतः।

फलन्यमृतसेकेऽपि न पथ्यानि विषद्वमाः ॥ १३७ ॥

अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि-

अपृष्टोऽपि हितं ब्र्यायस्य नेच्छेत्पराभवम् । एष एव सतां धर्मो विपरीतमतोऽन्यथा॥ १३८॥

मनसः दुराशयस्य । सुखं-सुखकरम् । तद्वयसने-तस्य सचिवस्य व्यसने सित तिसम्मापद्वस्ते । संचारकैः उपदेशकैः । अत्र प्रमाणं स्वामी—परस्तात्कार्यनिणेये इति शेषः । व्यलीकानि अपराधान् । दुष्टः दूषितः । दग्व०—दग्वं भस्मीकृतं अशेषं मन्दिरसारं मन्दिरगतानि श्रेष्ठवस्तूनि येन । अनादरः-अनास्या । उदासीने-परकीये, अन्यस्मिन्किसिश्चित् । अप्रियस्य—आपाततः दुःखकरस्य । पथ्यस्य हितस्य वक्ता श्रोता च-अप्रियस्यापिपथ्यस्य इत्यर्थः । अत्र समानार्थः श्लोकः किरातार्जुनीये-स किसखा साधु न शास्ति योधिपं हितान्न यः संश्रणुते स किंप्रभुः । सदानुकृलेषु हि कुर्वते रितं ग्रेष्ट्यमात्येषु च सर्वसंपदः ॥ राज्यभेदकरः राजत्विधातकः । राज्ये भेदजनको वा । भेदः उपजापः । सेव्यमानः श्रुश्र्-षमाणः । स्वेदन०-स्वेदनं मृदुतापादनार्थं स्वेदजननम् । अभ्यञ्जनं तैलादिना मर्दनम् । प्रथ्यानि—हितकराणि। सुस्वाद्नि इत्यर्थः । फलानि । विपरीतमतोन्यथा—अतः विपरीतं

१ मूलभृत्यापराधेन नागन्तून्प्रति(मान)पालयेत् इ० पा० । २ विपरीतो मतो•.

तथा चोक्तम्-

स सिम्धोऽकुशलासिवारयति यस्तत्कर्म यसिर्मलं सा श्री यार्गुविधायिनी स मतिमान्यः सद्धिरभ्यर्च्यते । सा श्रीर्या न मदं करोति स सुखी यस्तृष्णया सुच्यते तन्मित्रं यदक्तिमं स पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नेन्द्रियैः ॥ १३९ ॥ स्यसमादितो विज्ञापितोऽपि स्वापी च विवर्षते व्यदेवयो अस्यस्य न

यादि संजीवकव्यसनार्दितो विज्ञापितोऽपि स्वामी न निवर्तते तदेहशो भृत्यस्य न दोषः। तथा च।

चपः कामासक्तो गणयित न कार्यं न च हितं यथेष्टं स्वच्छन्दः प्रविचरित मत्तो गज इव । ततो मानाध्मातः स पतित यदा शोकगहने तदा भृत्ये दोषान्क्षिपित न निजं वेत्त्यविनयम् ॥ १४० ॥

पिङ्गलकः स्वगतम्।

न पैरस्यापवादेन परेषां दण्डमाचरेत् । आत्मनावगमं कृत्वा बभ्रीयात्पूज्ञयेत वा ॥ १४१ ॥

तथा चोक्तम्-

ग्रणदोषाँवनिश्चित्य विधिर्न ग्रँहनिग्रहे । स्वनाशाय यथा न्यस्तो दर्पात्सर्पमुखे करः ॥ १४२ ॥ प्रकाशं ब्रूते—तदा संजीवकः किं प्रत्यादिश्यताम् । दमनकः ससंभ्रममाह—देव मा मैवम् । एतावता मन्त्रभेदो जायते । तथा चोक्तम्—

मन्त्रबीजिमिदं गुप्तं रक्षणीयं तथा यथा।
मनागपि न भिचेत तिद्धितं न प्ररोहित ॥ १४३ ॥
किं च । आदेयस्य प्रदेयस्य कर्तव्यस्य च कर्मणः।
क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिचति तदसम् ॥ १४४ ॥

अस्माद्विस्त्वो धर्मः अन्यथा असाधूनां खलानाम् । अनुविधायिनी—आज्ञाकारिणी, भर्तुशिन्तानुसारिणी वा । करोति जनयति । अक्टात्रिमं निक्कपटं, शुद्धमति । इन्द्रियैः न खिद्यते—तेषां वशागो भूत्वा नायास्यते । सञ्जीवकव्यसनार्दितः सञ्जीवकात् यद् व्यसनं अपायः तेन अर्दितः पीडितः । निवर्तते—आगामिव्यसनादिति शेषः । ईदृशः मादृशः । भाव्यापियशुनस्य इत्यर्थः । कार्ये कर्तव्यम् । इष्टमनितकम्य यथेष्टम् । स्वच्छन्दः आत्मेच्छानुवर्ती । मत्तः—तृपः गजश्च । प्रविचरति—प्रश्नष्टः विचरति । मानाध्मातः मदोद्धतः । शोकगहने—शोकारण्ये । अविनयम्—अनुचिताचरणम् । परस्य परकृतेन । कर्तारे षष्ट्री । अपवादः निन्दा आक्षेपः । अन्यकृतं दोषप्रदर्शनमिति यावत् । आत्मनावगमं कृत्वा—स्वयं याथार्थ्यं ज्ञात्वा । विधिनं प्रहनिप्रहे प्रहनिप्रहे न कर्तव्यो इत्यर्थः । कृतो चेत् स्वनाशाय इ० । प्रहः निरोधः निर्वेन्यः । ' प्रहोनुप्रहनिर्वेन्धप्रहणेषु रणोद्यमे । सूर्यादौ पूत्नादौ च सैहिकेयोपरागयोः ॥ 'इति विश्वः । निप्रहः दण्डः । प्रत्यादिश्यताम्—स्वपदच्युतः कियताम् । भिद्येत प्रकाशं गच्छेत् । न प्ररोहित अङ्कुरं न प्रसूते । विस्तारं प्राप्य न फलित इत्यर्थः । आदेयस्येति—आदेयस्य कर्मणः क्षिप्रं अकियमाणस्य सतः तद्रसं तस्य सारभूतं फलिमिति यावत् कालः

१ अर्थ । २ परस्य प्रवादेन । इ॰ पा॰ । ३ दोषान । ४ विधिराप्रहनिग्रहः । ५ स ना॰ ।

तवयस्यं समारक्यं महता प्रयत्नेन संपादनीयम् । किं च । मन्त्रो योध इवाधीरः सर्वाङ्गैः संवतेरपि ।

चिरं न सहते स्थातुं परेभ्यो भेदशङ्कर्या ॥ १४५ ॥

यगसौ दृष्टदोषोऽपि दोषान्निवर्त्य संधातन्यस्तदतीवात्तिसम्। यतः।

सरुद्दृष्टं तु यो मित्रं पुनः संधातुमिच्छति ।

स मृत्युमेव गृह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा ॥ १४६॥

सिंहो ब्रुते—ज्ञायतां तावत्किमस्माकमसौ कर्तुं समर्थः । दमनक आह—देव । अङ्गाङ्गिभाषमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः ।

पस्य टिट्टिभमाञ्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ १४७॥

सिंहः पृच्छति-कथमेत्त् । दमनकः कथयति-

॥ कथा ९ ॥

दक्षिणसम्प्रद्रतीरे टिट्टिभदंपती निवसतः। तत्र चासन्त्रप्रसवा टिट्टिभी भर्ता-रमाह—नाथ प्रसवयोग्यस्थानं निभृतमन्तर्संघीयताम् । टिट्टिभोऽवदत्—भार्ये निवदमेव स्थानं प्रस्तियोग्यम् । सा ब्रूते—सम्प्रद्रवेलया प्राव्यते स्थानमेतत् । टिट्टिभोऽवदत्-किमहं निर्वलः येन स्वग्रहावस्थितः सम्रद्रेण निप्रहीतव्यः। टिट्टिभी विहस्याह-स्वामिन् त्वया सम्रद्रेण च महदन्तरम् । अथवा।

द्वःसँमात्मा परिच्छेनमेवं योग्यो न वेति वा । अस्तीदृग्यस्य विज्ञानं स क्रच्छ्रेपि न सीदति ॥ १४८ ॥ अपि च । अनुचितकार्यारम्भः स्वजनविरोधो बलीयसा स्पर्धा । प्रमदाजनविश्वासो मृत्योर्द्वाराणि चत्वारि ॥ १४९ ॥

ततः [क्रच्लेण] स्वामिवचनात्तत्रेव प्रस्ता सा । एतत्सर्व श्रुत्वा सम्रद्रेणापि तच्छिक्त्रानार्थं तदण्डान्यपहृतानि । ततिष्टिष्टिभी शोकार्ता भर्तारमाह—नाथ कष्टमापितस् । तान्यण्डानि मे नष्टानि । टिट्टिभोऽवदत्—प्रिये मा भैषाः । इत्युक्तवा पक्षिणां मेळकं छत्वा पक्षिस्वामिनो गरुडस्य समीपं गतः । तत्र गत्वा सक्छवत्तान्तः टिट्टिभेन भगवतो गरुडस्य प्रस्तो निवेदितः—देव पिविति प्रसते । संपादनीयम्—निर्वर्तनीयं, समाप्तिं नेतव्यम् । संवृतैः सुगुत्तैः कवचाच्छा-दितैश्च । भेदशङ्कृया—प्रकाशशङ्कया विदारणशङ्कया च । गर्भमञ्चतरी यथा—यथा अश्व-तरी गर्दभजा अश्वा गर्भे मृत्युमेव गृद्धाति गर्भरूपं मृत्युमेवोदरे वहित इत्यर्थः । सा हि गर्भमोचनसमये उदरभदान्प्रियते इति प्रसिद्धः । तथा हि महाभारतम्—' दण्डेनोपनतं शत्रुमनुगृद्धाति यो नरः । स मृत्युमुपगृद्धाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा ॥' रामायणं च—'उदरस्य समुत्याने स्वगर्भोश्वतरीमिव' [हन्ति] इ० । अङ्गाङ्किभावम्—स्यूनाधिकतां, प्रधानाप्त्रधानताम् । आसन्नप्रसवा—आसनः प्रसवः प्रसूतिकालः यस्याः सा । निभृतम्—हेष्ररगोचरम् । अनुसंधीयतां—निरूच्यतां, अन्विष्यताम् । निग्रहीतव्यः—अण्डापहाररूपनिप्रहेणैं अवज्ञातव्यः । दुःखमिति—आत्मा स्वयं योग्यः कर्मणि शक्तो न वेति परिच्छेतुं निश्चयेन इति दुःखं कष्टमेव । सहसातमनो योग्यायोग्यता न ज्ञायते इत्यर्थः । न सीदिति न विधुरो

१ येन मम गृहानस्थितान्यण्डानि समुद्रेणापहर्तव्यानि इ. पा. ।

र पराभवं परिच्छेतुं योग्यायोग्यं च वात्ति यः।

अस्तीह यस्य विज्ञानं कृच्छ्रेणापि न सीद्ति ॥ इ. पा. ।

सम्प्रेणाहं स्वयहावस्थितो विनापराधेनैव नियहित इति । ततस्तद्ववचनमाकण्यं गरुत्मता प्रभुर्भगवान्नारायणः सृष्टिस्थितिप्रलयहेतुर्विज्ञसः। स सम्रद्रमण्ड-दानायादिदेश । ततो भगवदाज्ञां मौलौ निधाय सम्रद्रेण तान्यण्डानि टिट्टिभाय सम्पितानि । अतोऽहं बवीमि अङ्गाङ्गिभावमज्ञात्वा इत्यादि । राजाह कथ-मसौ ज्ञातव्यो द्रोहचुद्धिरिति । दमनको इते यदासौ सदर्पः शङ्गाग्रप्रहरणाभिस्यश्चिकत इवागच्छिति तदा ज्ञास्यित स्वामी । एवसुक्त्वा संजीवकसमीपं गतः । तत्र गतश्च मन्दं मन्दस्यपर्सपिन्विस्मितिमवात्मानमदर्शयत् । संजीवकेन सादरस्रक्ति स्वामी । इतः कुश्लसं । यतः ।

संपत्तयः पराधीनाः सदा चित्तमनिर्वतम् । स्वजीवितेऽर्प्यविश्वासस्तेषां ये राजसंश्रेयाः ॥ १५० ॥ कोऽर्थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितो विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः

अन्यच । कोऽर्थान्याप्य न गर्वितो विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खण्डितं धुवि मनः को वास्ति राज्ञां प्रियः कः कालस्य भुजान्तरं न च गतः कोऽर्थो गतो गौरवं

को वा दुर्जनवाछराछ पतितः क्षेमेण यातः प्रमान् ॥ १५१ ॥ संजीवकेनोक्तम्—सखे ब्रूहि किमेतत् । दमनक आह—िकं ब्रवीमि मन्दभाग्यः । पदय ।

> यथाँ समुद्रे निर्मग्नो लब्ध्वा सर्पावलम्बनम् । न मुञ्चति न चादत्ते तथा मुग्धोऽस्मि संप्रति ॥ १५२ ॥ एकत्र राजविश्वासो नक्यत्यन्यत्र बान्धवः ।

किं करोमि क गच्छामि पतितो दुःखसागरे ॥ १५३ ॥ इत्युक्त्वा दीर्घे निःश्वस्योपविष्टः । संजीवको ब्रूते—तथापि मित्र सविस्तरं मनोन्गतम्रच्यताम् । दमनकः स्निभृतमाह—ययपि राजविश्वासो न कथनीयस्तथापि भवानस्मदीयप्रत्ययादागतः । मया परलोकार्थिनावश्यं तव हितमाख्येयम् । शृष्ण । अयं स्वामी तवोपरि विकृतसुद्धी रहस्युक्तवान्—संजीवकमेव हत्वा स्वपरिवारं तर्पयामि । एतच्छूत्वा संजीवकः परं विषादमगमत् । दमनकः पुनराह । अलं विषा-

देन । प्राप्तकालकार्यमनुष्टीयताम् । संजीवकः क्षणं विमृश्याहः। सुष्टु खल्विद्मुच्यते ।

यतः ।

भवित, नाशं नैतिति वा । मेलकम्—सभाम् । सृष्टिस्थितिप्रलयहेतुः जगतः सृष्टिः उत्पित्ति स्थितिः पालनं च प्रलयः संहारश्च तेषां हेतुः कारणम् । मौलौ निधाय मस्तके कृत्वा, शिरसाऽभ्यच्ये । अतिविनयेन भगवदाज्ञां पालयित्वेत्यर्थः । द्रोहषुद्धः पाषमितः । अपाय-चिन्तनपरः इस्पर्थः । शृङ्काप्र०—शृङ्कयोरप्रे ताभ्यां प्रहरणं तत्र अभिमुखः । चिकत इव—संरव्धित्त इव संप्रान्त इव । पराधीनाः नृपेच्छायत्ता इत्यर्थः । अनिर्वृतम्—आकुलम् । राजसंश्रयाः भूपालावलम्बिनः, राजसेवकाः । विषयिणः—भोगासक्तस्य, विषयसुखरतस्य । अस्तं गताः—अन्तं याताः । न कस्यापि इत्यर्थः । खण्डितम्—विकलीकृतं, प्रतिप्रेमाभावाद्वधाहतम् । कालस्य इ०—यमस्य वशतां न गतः कालेन न कवलितः । दुर्जनवागुरासु दुर्जनानां खलानां वागुरासु कपटजालेषु । मुग्धः—िकंकतिव्यतामूढः । इतिकर्तव्यताग्रस्यः इत्यर्थः । मनोगतं यद हदयस्थितं तत् । राजविश्वासः राज्ञा विश्वस्य कथितम् । विकृतबुद्धिः विकृता विपरीतभावमापन्ना बुद्धिः यस्य । प्राप्तः कालो यस्य तत्प्राप्तकालं कालोचितम् ।

१ सेवकाः इ० पा • । २ मज्जन्निषि पयोराशौ इ० पा० । ३ भवानस्मृत्कृतिहाः । इत्याधि ।

दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा। ङ क्रपणानुस रि च धनं देवो गिरिजलधिवर्षा चै ॥ १५४ ॥ स्वगतम्--तिकिमिद्मेतद्विचेष्टितं न वेत्येतद्वचवहारादेव निर्णेतुं न शक्यते । यतः । कश्चिदाश्रयसौन्दर्याद्वते शोभामसज्जनः। प्रमदालोचनन्यस्तं मलीमसमिवाञ्जनम् । १५५॥

कैष्टं किमिदमापतितम् । यतः ।

आराध्यमानो नृपतिः प्रयत्नार्त्तं तोषमायाति किमत्र चित्रस् अयं त्वपूर्वप्रतिमाविशेषो यः सेव्यमानो रिष्ठतासुपैति ॥ १५६ ॥

तदयमशक्यार्थः प्रमेयः । यतः ।

निमित्तसुद्दिय हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदाति। अकारणद्वेषि मनस्तु यस्य वै कथं जनस्तं परितोषायिष्याति ॥ १५७॥

किं मयापकृतं राज्ञः । अथ वा निर्निमित्तापकारिणश्च भवन्ति राजानः । दमनके। वृते--एवमेतत् । जृख् ।

विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपर्छंतमपि द्वेष्यतामीति किंचि-त्साक्षादन्यैरपर्कंतमपि प्रीतिमेवोपयाति। दुर्याद्यत्वान्तृपतिमनसां नैकभावाश्रयाणां

सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः ॥ १५८॥

अन्यच ।

कृतशतमसत्स नष्टं सुभाषितशतं च नष्टमबुधेषु । वचनशतमवचनकरे बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टम् ॥ १५९ ॥

किंच।

चन्दनतरुषु भुजंगा जलेषु कमलानि तत्र च ग्राहाः। ग्रणघातिनश्च भीगे खला न च सुखान्यविद्यानि ॥ १६० ॥

दुर्जनगम्याः—दुष्टलोकैः लभ्याः । अपात्रभृत्–अपात्रं अयोग्यपुरुषं विभर्ताति । गिरिजलिधवर्षां— न सस्यक्षेत्रवर्धी इत्यर्थः । सर्वत्र विसंष्टुला एव विधिप्रवृत्तिः इति भावः । कश्चिद् असज्जनः-स्वाश्रययोगेनैव शोभां धत्ते वही रमणीयो दृश्यते । अन्तस्तु खलचरित एव इति भावः । मळीमसं मिलनं अञ्जनं कज्जलिमव । प्रतिमाविशेषः—मूर्तिविशेषः, विचित्रा विधातुर्घटना इत्यर्थः । अशक्यार्थः अशक्यः असाध्यः अर्थः विषयः यस्य । प्रमेयः अर्थ इति होषः । तस्यापगमे तस्य निमित्तस्य अपगमे दूरीभावे । तस्मित्रिराकृते इत्यर्थः । निर्निमित्त०-निर्गतं निमित्तं यस्मिन्कर्मणि तद्यथा तथा कारणव्यतिरेकेण अपकुर्वन्ति तादशाः । विज्ञैः विशेषं जानन्तीति विज्ञाः विचक्षणाः । तैः स्निग्धैः हित्वुद्धिभः । उपकृतमपि किंचित् उपकारत्वेन कृतमिप किंचित् । दुर्प्रोह्मत्वाद्र्वैयत्वात् । नैकमावाश्रयाणां अस्थिरचित्ताना-मित्यर्थः । द्वेष्यतामेति द्वेषं संपादयति । कृतरातम्—कृतोपकाररातम् । असत्स्—अकृतज्ञेषु । नष्टं--विफलं भवतीति शेषः । अबुधेषु--काव्यरसानभिज्ञेषु । अवचनकरे-वाक्यणा-ळनपराङ्मुखे । अचेतने ज्ञानरहिते । चन्दनतरुषु—चन्दनस्य प्राणतर्पणः गन्धः अस्ति किंत् तत्र भुजंगभयं इत्यर्थः । प्राहाः नकाः । भोगे अमात्यपदादीनामिति शेषः । गुणघातिनः

१ इत्यस्मात्परम्-नीचमाश्रयते लक्ष्मीरकुलीनं सरस्वती । अपात्रं भजते नारी गिरौ वर्षति वासवः ॥ इत्यधिकमेकस्मिन्युस्तके । २ अस्मात्पाक्-तत्र विचिन्त्योक्तम् इत्यधिकं कचितः किमेतत् इ. पा. ३ संतोष०. ४ हृत०, ५ चित्रं चित्रं किमपि चरितं. ६ खला भोगेषु.

अन्य । मूलं भुजंगैः कुम्रमानि भृङ्गैः शाखाः प्रवङ्गैः शिखराणि भहैः । नारत्येव तच्चन्दनपादपस्य यन्नाश्रितं दुष्टतरैश्च हिस्नैः ॥ १६१ ॥ अयं तावत्स्वामी वाङ्गभुरो विषद्धद्यो मया ज्ञातः । यतः । दूरादुच्छितपाणिरार्द्रनयनः प्रोत्सारितार्धासनो

दूराद्वाच्छ्रतपाणिराद्रेनयनः प्रोत्सारितार्धासनो गाढालिङ्गनतत्परः घियकथाप्रश्लेषु दत्ताद्रः । अन्तर्भतविषो बहिर्मधुमयश्चातीव मायापद्वः को नामायमपूर्वनाटकविधिर्यः शिक्षितो दुर्जनैः ॥ १६२ ॥

तथाँ हि । पोता दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे दीपोउन्धकारागमे

निर्वाते न्यजनं मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै शिकाः ।

इत्थं तद्भवि नास्ति यस्य विधिना नोपायचिन्ता कृता

मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवित्तिहरणे धातापि भक्षोद्यमः ॥ १६३ ॥

संजीवकः (पुनार्निःश्वस्य)—कष्टं भोः। कथमहं सस्यभक्षकः सिंहेनं निपातियतन्यः। यतः।

ययोरेव समं वित्तं ययोरेव समं वलम् । तयोर्विवादो मन्तत्यो नीत्तमाधमयोः क्वचित् ॥ १६४ ॥ (पुनर्विचिन्त्य) । केनायं राजा ममोपरि विकारितो न जाने । भेदमुपगताद्राज्ञः सदा भेतन्यम् । यतः ।

> मन्त्रिणा पृथिवीपालचित्तं विघटितं कचित् । वलयं स्फटिकस्येव को हि संधातुमीश्वरः ।। १६५ ॥

अन्यञ्च । वर्ज्रं च राजतेजश्च द्वयमेवातिभीषणम् । एकमेकत्र पतिति पतत्यन्यत्समन्ततः ॥ १६६ ॥

तत्संग्रामे सृत्युरेवाश्रीयताम् । इदानीं तदाज्ञानुवर्तनमयुक्तम् । यतः । सृतः प्राप्तीति वा स्वर्गे शच्चं इत्वा छुखानि वा । उभाविष हि सूराणां छुणावेतौ छुदुर्हभौ ॥ १६७॥

युद्धकालभ्यायम्।

यत्रायुद्धे क्षेतं मृत्युर्युद्धे जीवितसंशयः । तमेव कालं युद्धस्य प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ १६८ ॥ यतः । अयुद्धे हि यदा पश्येक किंचिद्धितमात्मनः । युध्यमानस्तदा प्राज्ञो ब्रियते रिपुणा सह ॥ १६९ ॥

गुणलेपकारिणः खलाः पिद्युनाः । महिः ऋक्षैः । दुष्टतरैः अतिदुष्टैः । उच्छितपाणिः उन्नमित-हस्तः । प्रोत्सारित ० —प्रोत्सारितं उत्सष्टं अर्धासनं येन । अन्तर्भूतविषः —अन्तर्भूतं विषं यस्य । मधुमयः मधुप्रचुरः । बद्धिः रमणीयं व्यवहरन् इत्यर्थः । मायापद्धः कपटजाल-विस्तरणे कुश्चलः । पोतः — नौका । शृणिः — अङ्कुशः । भन्नोद्यमः — विफलप्रयतः । उत्तमाधमयोः उत्कृष्टिनिकृष्टयोः, द्दीनाधिकबलयोः । विकारितः — विकृतिं प्रापितः । भेदमुपगतात् — विकृतात् विद्वेषभावं गतात् । विघटितं — विश्लेषितम् । ईश्वरः समर्थः । वज्रं कुलिशम् । विद्युत्पात इति यावत् । समन्ततः सर्वव्यापीति ततो विशिष्यत इत्यर्थः ।

<u>१ प्रोच्छासिता॰ इ॰ पा॰ । २ तथा पश्य. ३ सिंहे</u> निपतितः । ४ संप्राममृत्युः । ५ प्राप्त्यामि । **इ॰ पा॰ । ६ धुवी नाज्ञः**.

जये च लभते लक्ष्मीं मृतेनापि सराङ्गनाम् । क्षणविध्वसिनः कायाः का चिन्ता मरणे रणे ॥ १७०॥

एताचिन्तयित्वा संजीवक आह--भो मित्र कथमसौ मां जिघां छुर्जातत्यः । दमनको इते--यदासौ समुद्धतलाङ्कल उन्नतचरणो विद्यतास्यस्वां पद्यति तदा त्वमिष स्वविक्रमं दर्शयिष्यसि । यतः ।

> बलवानिप निस्तेजाः कस्य नाभिभवास्पदम् । निःज्ञङ्कं दीयते लोकेः पश्य भस्मचये पदम् ॥ १७१ ॥

किंतु सर्वमेतत्स्यसमनुष्टातन्यम् । नो चेन्न त्वं नाहम् । इत्युक्त्वा दमनकः करट-कसमीपं गतः । करटकेनोक्तम्—किं निष्पन्नम् । दमनकेनोक्तम्—निष्पन्नोऽसाय-न्योन्यभेदः । करटको ब्रूते—कोऽत्र संदेहः । यतः ।

बन्धः को नाम दुष्टानां कुप्यत्को नातियाचितः। को न हष्यति वित्तन कुरुत्ये को न पण्डितः॥ १७२॥

अन्यञ्च। दुर्नुनः क्रियते धुर्तैः श्रीमानात्मविवद्वये।

कि नाम खल्संसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाद्यवत् ॥ १७३ ॥

ततो दमनुकः पिङ्गलकसमीपं गत्वा देव समागतोऽसौ पाषाशयः । तत्सज्जी-भूय स्थीयताम् इत्युक्त्वा पूर्वोक्ताकारं कारयामास । संजीवकोऽप्यागत्य तथा-विधं विरुताकारं सिंहं दृष्ट्वा स्वानुरूपं विक्रमं चकार । ततस्तयोः प्रवृत्ते महाहवे संजीवकः सिंहेन व्यापादितः ।

अथ पिङ्गलकः संजीवकं व्यापाद्य विश्रान्तः सशोक इव तिष्ठति । ब्रूते चं-किं मया दारुणं कर्म कृतम् । यतः ।

परैः संभुज्यते राज्यं स्वयं पापस्य भाजनम् । धर्मातिक्रमतो राजा सिंहो हस्तिवधादिव ॥ १७४ ॥

अपरं च । भूम्येकदेशस्य छ्णान्वितस्य

ेश्वत्यस्य वा बुद्धिमतः प्रणाशे । भृत्यप्रणाशो मरणं नृपाणां

नष्टापि भ्रामिः सलमा न भृत्याः ॥ १७५ ॥

द्मनको ब्रुते—स्वामिस कोऽयं नृतनो न्यायो यदराति हत्वा सैतापः क्रियते। तथा चोक्तम्--

पिता वा यदि वा भ्राता पुत्रो वा यदि वा सुहत्। प्राणच्छेदकरा राज्ञा हन्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ १७६ ॥ अपि च। धर्मार्थकामतत्त्वज्ञो नैकान्तकरुणो भवेत्।

न हि हस्तस्थमप्यन्नं क्षमावात्रक्षितुं क्षमः ॥ १७७ ॥

मृतेन मरणेन । अत्रानुरूपो भावः वेणीसंहारे—'अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जन्तोः किमिति मुधा मिलेनं यशः कुरुष्वे' इति । जिघांसुः हन्तुमिच्छुः । अभिभवास्पदम—पराभवस्थानं, केन न पराभूयते सर्वैः पराभूयते एव इत्यर्थः । मस्मचये भस्मसमूहे । न त्वं नाहम्—उभाविष विनंदयाव इत्यर्थ । दुईतः इति धूतैः शठैः । आत्मविद्यद्ये आत्मन उत्कर्षसाधनार्थम् । श्रीमान् दुर्वृतः दुर्श्वरितः क्रियते । आश्रयाशवत्—आश्रयं आधारं अञ्चाति भस्मसात्करोतीति आश्रयाशः अग्निः तेन तुत्यम् । परेरिति—राजा धर्मातिक्रमतः धर्मलङ्कनात्पापस्य भाजनं भवित राज्यं तु परेः भुज्यते । यथा सिंहः कृतहस्तिवधपातक एव तिष्ठति । हतहास्तिनो दन्ताः तद्रष्टस्थलगतानि च मौक्तिकान्यन्ये एव गृह्वन्ति तथा इत्यर्थः । प्रणाहो—उपस्थिते इति शेषः । धर्मार्थकामतत्त्वज्ञः—त्रिवर्गसाधनपर इत्यर्थः ।

१ समृद्धये. २ संनिधानं. ३ उपविश्यताम्.

किंच। क्षमा शत्रों च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणम्। अपराधिषु सत्त्वेषु नृपाणां सैव दूषणम्।। १७८॥

अपरं च । राज्यलोभादहंकारादिच्छतः स्वामिनः पदम् । प्रायश्चित्तं तु तस्यैकं जीवोत्सर्गो न चापरम् ॥ १७९ ॥

अन्यच । राजा घृणी ब्राह्मणः सर्वभक्षः

स्त्री चावशा दृष्पकृतिः सहायः । प्रेष्यः प्रतीपोऽधिकृतः प्रमादी

त्याज्या इमे यश्च छतं न वेत्ति ॥ १८०॥

विशेषतश्च । सत्याऽनृता च परुषा प्रियवादिनी च हिंस्रा दयाछरपि चार्थपरा वदान्या।

नित्यव्यया प्रचुररत्नधनागमा च वाराङ्गनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा ॥ १८१ ॥

इति दमनकेन संतोषितः पिङ्गलकः स्वां प्रकृतिमापन्नः सिंहासने उपविष्टः । दमनकः पहृष्टमनाः विजयतां महाराजः ग्रुभमस्तु सर्वजगताम् इत्यु-क्तवा यथास्रखमवस्थितः ॥

विष्णुशर्मोवाच—सहन्देदः श्चतस्ताबद्भवद्भिः । राजपुत्रा ऊचुः—भवत्प्रसादा-च्छुतः । स्रिक्षेनो भूता वयम् । विष्णुशर्मात्रवीत्-अपरमपीदमस्तु-

> छहद्भेदस्तावद्भवतु भवतां शञ्जिनलये खलः कालाक्टः प्रलयस्रपसर्पत्वहरहः । जनो नित्यं भ्र्यात्सकलसुखसंपत्तिवसतिः कथारामे रम्ये सततमिह बालोऽपि रमताम् ॥ १८२ ॥

॥ विग्रहः ॥

पुनः कथारम्भकाले राजपुत्रेरुक्तम् । आर्य राजपुत्रा वयम् । तद्दियहं श्रोतुं नः कुत्रहलमस्ति । विष्णुरार्मणोक्तं—यदेव भवद्भयो रोचते तत्कथयामि । विश्रहः श्रूपतां यस्यायमाद्यः श्लोकः—

हंसैः सह मयुराणां विग्रहे तुल्यविक्रमे । विश्वास्य विश्वता हंसाः काकैः स्थित्वारिमन्दिरे ॥ १ ॥

अनायत्ता स्वैरिणी इत्यर्थः । दुष्प्रकृतिः दुष्टस्वभावः । सहायः सह्वरः । प्रेष्यः भृत्यः । प्रतीपः—स्वामिनिदेशळङ्घी प्रतिकृत्वाचरणः । अधिकृतः कार्याघिकारी । सत्यानृता—सत्यं अनृतं च यस्याम् । परुवा विषयविशेषे कठिणा । अर्थपरा—स्वार्थसाधनतत्परा, द्रव्या-र्जनतत्परा वा । वदान्या—कदाचित् दानशीला । प्रचुरः —प्रचुराणां रत्नानां च आगमः यत्र । वाराङ्कना—वेश्या । शत्रुनिलये—वेरिग्रहे । कालाकृष्टः—कालेन आकृष्टः तद्वश्वगः । प्रलयमुप-सर्पेतु—विनाशं यातु । अहरहः—प्रत्यहम् । सकलः —सकलानां सुखानां संपत्तिः प्राचुर्ये तस्या वसतिः निवासस्थानम् । कथारामे—कथोद्याने । कथारम्भे इति पाठे कथा-प्रवन्ध इत्यर्थः ।

राजपुत्रा तयम्-अनेन तेषां कियानिप मनःप्रबोधो व्यज्यते । तुल्यविक्रमे–तुल्यः विक्रमः यस्मिन् । विष्रहे युद्धे । अकर्णधारा नास्ति कर्णधारः नाविकः यस्याः राजपुत्रा ऊचुः—कथमेतत् । विश्णुशर्मा कथयति—

अस्ति कर्पुरद्वीपे पद्मकेलिनामधेयं सरः। तत्र हिरण्यगर्भो नाम राजहंसः प्रति-वसति। स च सर्वैर्जलचरपक्षिभिर्मिलित्वा पक्षिराज्येऽभिषिकः। यतः।

> यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ्नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधौ विष्ठवेतेह नौरिव ॥ २ ॥

अपरं च। प्रजां संरक्षिति तृपः सा वर्धयाति पार्थिवम् । वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयस्तद्भावे सद्प्यसत् ॥ ३ ॥

एकदासौ राजहंसः स्विस्तार्णकमलपर्यक्के स्वासीनः परिवारपरिवृतस्तिष्टति । ततः कुतिश्चिद्देशादागत्य दीर्घमुखो नाम वकः प्रणम्योपविष्टः। राजोबाच—दीर्घमुख देशान्तरादागतोऽसि । वार्तो कथय । स ब्र्ते—देव अस्ति महती वार्ता । तामाख्यातुकाम एव सत्वरमागतोऽहम् । श्रूयताम् । अस्ति जम्बुद्दीपे विन्ध्यो नाम गिरिः । तत्र चित्रवर्णो नाम मय्रः पक्षिराजो निवसति। तस्यानुचरैश्चरद्दिः पक्षिभिरहं दग्धारण्यसध्ये चरखवलोकितः पृष्टश्च—कस्त्वम् । कुतः समागतो-ऽसि । तदा मयोक्तम्-कर्पुरद्वीपस्य राजचक्रवर्तिनो हिरण्यगर्भस्य राजहंसस्यानुचरोऽहम् । कौतुकाद्देशान्तरं द्रद्वमागतोऽस्मि । एतच्छुत्वा पक्षिभिरक्तम्-अनयोर्देशयोः को देशो भद्रतरो राजा च । मयोक्तम्-आः किमेवमुच्यते । महदन्तरम् । यतः कर्पुरद्वीपः स्वर्ग एव राजहंसश्च द्वितीयः स्वर्गपतिः । अत्र मरुस्थले पतिता य्यं किं कुरुथ । आगच्छतास्मदेशो गम्यताम् । ततोऽस्मद्वचनमाकर्ण्य सर्वे सकोपा वभूदः । तथा चोक्तम्—

पयःपानं सुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनम् । उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शान्तये ॥ ४ ॥

अन्यच । विद्वानेवोपदेष्टन्यो नाविद्वांस्तु कदाचन । वानरातुपदिश्याथ स्थानभ्रष्टा ययुः खगाः ॥ ५ ॥

राजोवाच-कथमेतत् । दीर्घमुखः कथयति-

॥ कथा १॥

अस्ति नर्मदातीरे पर्वतीपत्यकायां विशालः शाल्मकीतरः। तत्र निर्मितनीड-क्रोडे पिक्षणः छखं वर्षास्विप निवसन्ति। अथैकदा वर्षाछ नीलपटलेरिव जलधर-सा। विश्वेत—नाशमाप्तुयात्। कामन्दकनी० १. १०. वर्धनादिति—प्रजाकृतराजवर्धना-द्राजकृतप्रजारक्षणं श्रेयः प्रधानम्। यतः रक्षणाभावे सदिप विद्यमानमपि वस्तु असदिविद्यमानमिव भवति। अपहारशङ्कयेति भावः। सुविस्तीर्ण०—सुविस्तीर्णः कमलघटितः पर्यकः सिंहासनं सुविस्तीर्णं कमल्येव पर्यकः इति वा तस्मिन्। आख्यातुकामः—आख्यातुं कामः यस्य। 'तुंकाममनसोरिप' इति वचनात् मकारलेपः। भद्रतरः—अन्यापेक्षया श्रेष्ठतरः। राजा च भद्रतरः। महत्वरले घन्वभूमौ निर्जलप्रदेशे। 'समानी मरुन्धवानी' इत्यमरः। महभूमिवत् निर्सर्गसौन्दर्यहीने रूक्षप्रदेशे इत्यर्थः। यूयं कि कुरुथ यूयं दुःखभागिन एव इत्यर्थः। विषवर्धनं—शरीरपोषणेन विषोपचयादिति भावः। विद्वान् सदसिद्वेकवान्। प्रकोपाय—प्रकोण्जननार्थम्। अथ—उपदेशानन्तरम्। अथशब्दस्यानन्तर्यमर्थः। ' मङ्गलानन्तरारम्भप्रश्नकारस्थेष्वथो अथ ' इत्यमरः। पर्वतीपत्यकायाम् पर्वतस्य उपत्यकायां आसक्षभूमौ। ' उपत्यकादरेष्क्षयं भूमिरूर्वभिधित्यका 'इत्यमरः। ' उपाधिभ्यां त्यकन्नासन्नार्क्तयोः ' इति त्यकन्। निर्मितनीडकोडे—निर्मितानां नीडानां कुलायानां कोडे गर्म। वर्षासु प्रावृद्समये। अथं

पटलैरावृते नभस्तले धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्वभूव। ततो वानरांस्तरुतलेऽवस्थिताञ्जी तार्तोन्कम्पमानानवलोक्य कृपया पक्षिभिरुक्तम्-- भो भो वानराः शृखत।

अस्माभिर्निमिता नीडाश्रवञ्चमात्राहतैस्तृणैः।
हस्तपादादिसंयुक्ता ययं किमिति सीद्या। ६॥
तच्छुत्वा वानरैर्जातामर्थेरालोचितम्-अहो निर्वातनीडगर्भावस्थिताः छिखनः पक्षिणोऽस्मान्निन्दन्ति । तद्भवतु तावृष्टेरुपरामः। अनन्तरं शान्ते पानीयवर्षे तैर्वानरैर्वृक्षमारुद्य सर्वे नीडा भग्नास्तेषामण्डानि चाधः पातितानि। अतोऽहं ब्रवीमिविद्वानेवोपदेष्टव्यः इत्यादि । राजोवाच--ततस्तैः किं छतम् । वकः कथयिति
ततस्तैः पक्षिभिः कोपादुक्तम्-केनासौ राजहंसः छतो राजा । ततो प्रयापि जातकोपेनोक्तम्-युष्मदीयमयरः केन राजा छतः। एतच्छत्वा ते सर्वे मां हन्तुमुद्यताः।

ततो मयापि स्वविक्रमो दक्षितः। यतः। अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसः क्षमा लज्जेव योषितः। पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव ॥ ७॥

राजा विहस्याह-

आत्मनश्च परेषां च यः समीक्ष्य बलाबलम् । अन्तरं नैव जानाति स तिरस्क्रियतेऽरिभिः॥ ८ ॥

अन्यच । स्रचिरं हि चरित्रत्यं क्षेत्रे सस्यमसुद्धिमान् । द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद्वर्दभो हतः॥ ९ ॥

वकः पृच्छति—कथमेतत्। राजा कथयति—

॥ कथा २॥

अस्ति हस्तिनापुरे विलासो नाम रजकः। तस्य गर्दभोऽतिवाहनाहुर्बलो स्रमू-पुरिवाभवत्। ततस्तेन रजकेनासौ व्याघचर्मणा प्रच्छाद्यारण्यसमीपे सस्यक्षेत्रे नियुक्तः। ततो दूरात्तमवलोक्य व्याघनुद्धवा क्षेत्रपतयः सत्वरं पलायन्ते। अधै-

शब्दो नित्यबहुवचनान्तः । ' स्त्रियां प्रावृट् स्त्रियां भूप्ति वर्षाः ' इत्यमरः । नीलपटलैः नीलाच्छादनैः अवगुण्टनैः । पटलैः समृहैः । ' पटलं तिलके नेत्ररोगे छिदिषि संचये । ' इति हैमः । धारासारैः—अिदरतधारासंपातैः । शीतार्तान्—शीतेन पीडितान् । चञ्चु-मात्राहतैः—चञ्चुरेव चञ्चुमात्रं तैः आहतैः । सीदथ—दुःखं अनुभवथ । जातामषैः— जातः उत्पन्नः अमर्षः कोधः येषां तैः । आलोचितम्—चिन्तितम् । तद्भवतु इ०—तावद् अवधौ । 'यावत्तावच साकत्येऽवधौ ' इत्यमरः । उपशमः—शान्तिः । निवृत्तिः । अन्यदेति—अन्यदा सुरतव्यतिरिक्ते काले योषितो लज्जेव पुंसोऽन्यदा अपिरमवे क्षमा शमो भूषणम् । परिभवे तु योषितः सुरतेषु वैयात्यं धार्ष्यमिव । ' भ्रष्टे धृष्णुर्वियातश्च ' इत्यमरः । पराक्रमः परिभवे तु योषितः सुरतेषु वैयात्यं धार्ष्यमिव । ' भ्रष्टे धृष्णुर्वियातश्च ' इत्यमरः । पराक्रमः परेषां शत्रूणां च बलावलं सामर्थ्यासामर्थ्यं समीक्ष्य सम्यक् पर्यालोच्य अन्तरं न जानाति आत्मनः बलं कियत् शत्रूणां बलं कियद् इति न विचारयित स शत्रुभिः परिभूयते । सस्यम्—क्षेत्रगतं धान्यम् । तदुक्तम् ' सस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुष्टं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुष्टत्त्व्यात्र श्रोक्तः स्वत्रमन्त्रमुदाहतम् ॥ ' इति । द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः—व्याप्रचर्मणाच्छादितः। ' शार्व्लद्वीपिनो व्याव्रे ' इत्यमरः । वाग्दोषात् वाचः दोषाइटनापराधात् । अतिवाहनात् गुरुभारवहनश्रमात् । सुपूर्षुः आसन्नमृत्युः । व्याव्रवृद्धया—व्याव्रोयिति मत्वा

कदा केनापि सस्परक्षकेण ध्रसरकम्बलकतत्तुत्राणेन धतुःकाण्डं सज्जीकृत्यानतः कार्यनैकान्ते स्थितम् । तं च दूराद् इष्ट्रा गर्दभः प्रष्टाङ्गो यथेष्टसस्यभक्षणजातबलो गर्दभीयमिति मत्वोबैः शब्दं कुर्वाणस्तद्भिम्रखं धावितः । ततस्तेन सस्यरक्षकेण चीत्कारशब्दान्निश्चित्य गर्दभोऽयमिति लीलयैव व्यापादितः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमिम् स्रचिरं हि चरिन्नत्यम् इत्यादि ॥ ततस्ततः । दीर्घमुखो ब्रते—ततस्तैः पक्षिभिक्षकम्—अरे पाप दुष्ट बक अस्माकं भूमौ चरन्नस्माकं स्वामिनमधिक्षिपसि तन्न क्षन्तव्यमिदानीम् । इत्युक्त्वा ते सर्वे मां चञ्चाभिकृत्वा सकोपा ऊच्चः—पश्च रे मूर्षं स हंसस्तव राजा सर्वथा मृद्धः । तस्य राज्येऽधिकार एव नास्ति । यत एकान्ततो मृद्धः करतलगतमप्यर्थं रक्षितुमक्षमः । कथं स पृथिवीं शास्ति राज्यं वा तस्य किम् । त्वं स्वपमण्डकस्तेन तदाश्रयमुपदिशसि । ग्रणु ।

सेवितव्यो महादक्षः फलच्छायासमन्वितः । यदि दैवात्फलं नास्ति च्छाया केन निवार्यते ॥ १० ॥

अन्यच । हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः ।

पयोऽपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते ॥ ११ ॥

अन्यच । महानप्यल्पतां याति निर्छणे छणविस्तरः । आधाराधेयमावेन गजेन्द्र इव दर्पणे ॥ १२ ॥

विशेषतश्च । व्यपदेशेऽपि सिद्धिः स्यादितशक्ते नराधिपे । शशिनो व्यपदेशेन शशकाः स्रसमासते ॥ १६ ॥

मयोक्तम्-कथमेतत् । पक्षिणः कथयन्ति-

॥ कथा ३॥

कदाचिद्वर्षास्विप दृष्टरभावात्तृषातों गजयथो यथपितमाह—नाथ कोऽभ्यु-पायोऽस्मार्क जीवनाय । अस्त्यत्र श्वद्रजन्तृनां निमज्जनस्थानम् । वैयं तु निमज्जना-भावादन्धा इव । क यामः किं कुर्मः । ततो हिस्तराजो नातिदूरं गत्वा निर्मलं हुदं दर्शितवान् । ततो दिनेषु गच्छत्ष्ठ तत्तीरावस्थिता गजपादाहितिभिश्चिणिताः श्चद्रश्च-शकाः । अनन्तरं शिलीस्रखो नाम शशकश्चिन्तयामास—अनेन गजयथेन पिपा-साकुलितेन प्रत्यहमत्रागन्तव्यम् । अतो विनश्यत्यस्मत्कुलम् । ततो विजयो नाम दृद्धशशकोऽवदत् । मा विषीदत । मयात्र प्रतीकारः कर्तव्यः । ततोऽसौ प्रतिज्ञाय चिलतः । गच्छता च तेनालोचितम—कथं मयागजयथसमीपे स्थित्वावक्तव्यम् ।

स्पृशन्त्रिप गजो हन्ति जिद्यन्त्रिप भुजंगमः। इसेन्निप नृपो हन्ति मानयन्निप दुर्जनः॥ १४॥

धूसरकम्बलः -धूसरः ईषत्पाण्डुः पांञ्चवणों वा । 'ईषत्पाण्डुस्तु धूसरः ' इत्यमरः । कम्बलः तेन कृतं तनुत्राणं शरीरावगुण्डनं येन । धनुःकाण्डं-धनुर्बाणम् । आनतकायेन-आनतः कायः यस्य तेन । मृदुः-कोमलाङ्गः, अल्पसारश्च । राज्येऽधिकारः-राज्ये राज्ञः कर्म राज्यं तिस्मन् प्रजापालनादिकर्मणि अधिकारः योग्यता । करतलगतं-हस्ततलस्यं, सर्वथा स्वायत्तम् । शौण्डिकी-ग्रुण्डा सुरा पण्यमस्याः सुराविकयकर्त्री । वारुणी सुरा । आधाराधेयभावेन-बिंब-किवितसंबन्धेन । व्यपदेशे-कृद्यप्रयोगे, कपटोपाये । अतिशक्ते-निरितशयपराक्रमशालिनि । गजयूषः-गजानां कुलम् । 'सजातीयैः कुलं यूथं तिरश्चां पुत्रपुंसकम् ' इत्यमरः । आहितिभिः-

११-१२ श्लोकयोर्गध्ययं श्लोक एकास्मिन्युस्तके—अजा सिंहमसादेन वने चरति निर्भयम् । राममासाद्य लङ्कायां लेभे राज्यं विभीषणः । १ वयं च निमज्जनस्थानाभावान्मृतार्हा इव इ० पा० । २ पालयन्त्रपि भूपालः प्रहसन्त्रपि दुर्जनः इ० पा० ।

अतोऽहं पर्वतशिखरमारुद्ध यथनाथं संवादयामि । तथानुष्टिते यथनाथ उवाच-कस्त्वम् । कुतः समायातः । स बृते-शशकोऽहम् । भगवता चन्द्रेण भवदन्तिकं प्रेषितः । यथपतिराह-कार्यमुच्यताम् । विजयो बृते-

उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु दूतो वदित नान्यथा । सदैवावध्यभावेन यथार्थस्य हि वाचकः ॥ १५ ॥

तदहं तदाज्ञया ब्रवीमि । शृष्ण । यदेते चन्द्रसरोरक्षकाः शशकास्वया निःसारितास्तन्न युक्तं छेतम् । यतस्ते शशकाश्रिवरमस्माकं रक्षिताः । अत एव मे शशाङ्कः इति प्रसिद्धिः । एवस्रकवित दूते यथपितर्भयादिदमाह—इदमज्ञानतः छतम् । पुनर्न गिमिष्यामि । दूत उवाच—यथेवं तद्व सरसि कोपात्कम्पमानं भगवन्तं शशाङ्कं प्रणम्य प्रसाय गच्छ । ततो रात्रौ यथपितं नीत्वा जले चश्चलं चन्द्रं विम्यं दर्शियत्वा यथपितः प्रणामं कारितः । उक्तं च तेन—देव अज्ञानादनेनापराधः छतः । ततः क्षम्यताम् । नैवं वारान्तरं विधास्यते । इत्युक्त्वा प्रस्थापितः । अतोहं ब्रवीमि—व्यपदेशेऽपि सिद्धिः स्यात् इति । ततो मयोक्तम्—स एवास्मत्मश्र राजहंसो महाप्रतापोऽतिसमर्थः । त्रेलोक्यस्यापि प्रशुत्वं तत्र युज्यते किं पुना राज्यम् इति । तदाहं तैः पक्षिभिः दुष्ट कथमसमद्भमौ चरसि इत्यभिधाय राज्ञश्चिन्वर्वास्य समीपं नीतः । ततो राज्ञः पुरो मां प्रदर्श्य तैः प्रणम्योक्तम्—देव अवधीन्यतामेष दुष्टो बको यदस्मदेशे चरन्नपि देवपादानधिक्षिपति । राजाह—कोऽयम् । क्रतः समायातः । ते अन्यः—हिरण्यगर्भनाम्नो राजहंसस्यानुचरः कर्पुरद्वीपादागतः । अथाहं गृष्टेण मन्त्रिणा पृष्टः—कस्तत्र सुख्यो मन्त्री इति । सदोक्तम्—सवशास्त्रा-र्थपारमः सर्वज्ञो नाम चक्रवाकः । गृधो बूते—युज्यते । स्वदेशजोऽसौ । यतः ।

स्वदेशजं कुलाचारं विद्युद्धसूपधाद्युचिम्। मैन्त्रज्ञमन्यसनिनं त्यभिचारविवर्जितम् ॥ १६ ॥ अधीतन्यवहाराङ्गं मोलं ख्यातं विपश्चितम् । अर्थस्योत्पादकं सम्यग्विदध्यान्मन्त्रिणं नृपः ॥ १७ ॥

अत्रान्तरे क्षुकेनोक्तम्-देव कर्पूरद्वीपादयो लघुद्वीपा जम्बुद्वीपान्तर्गता एव । तत्रापि देवपादानामेवाधिपत्यम् । ततो राज्ञाप्युक्तम्—एवमेव यतः ।

राजा मत्तः शिशुश्रवैव प्रमदा धनगवितः। अप्राप्यमपि वाञ्छन्ति किं पुनर्लभ्यमेव यत् ॥ १८॥

ताङ्कः । अवश्यभावेन वधानर्हत्वात् । अवधीयताम्—सावधानं श्रूयताम् । सर्वशास्त्रार्थपाराः सर्वेषां शास्त्राणां अर्थस्य विषयस्य पारगः पारदृश्चा निखिलागमङ्गानसंपन्न इत्यर्थः । कुलाचारम्—कुलं च आचारश्च अस्यास्तीति तं कुलोनं साध्वाचरणं च । उपधाशुचिम्—उपध्या परीक्षया शुचिं सिद्धगुणम् । उपधा राज्ञा धर्मार्थकामभयैः अमात्यादेः परीक्षणम् । 'उपधा धर्मार्थेकामभयैः अमात्यादेः परीक्षणम् । 'उपधा धर्मार्थेक्रियाश्चित्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान्युनः [शोधयेत्] 'इति कालिकापुराणम् । अव्यसनिनम्—दुष्टतादौरात्म्यक्षितिद्वेषेष्याप्रतारणाक-द्रक्तिनिष्ठराचरणीमत्यष्टदेषपरिहतम् । व्यभिचारिवविजितम्—व्यभिचारः सन्मार्गाद भ्रंशनं तद्वहितं सन्मार्गस्थितम् । अधीतव्यवहाराङ्गं विवादनिर्णयशास्त्रज्ञम् । मौलम्—मूलादाग-तम् । विपश्चितम्—दोषज्ञम् । अप्राप्यमपि वाञ्छन्ति यत्पुनः लभ्यं लब्धं शक्यं तद्वाञ्छन्तीति किं वक्तव्यं तस्य का कथेत्यर्थः । 'लभ्यतेपि यत् ' इति पाटे यत् लभ्यते तद् वाच्छन्ति

१ तद्युक्तम् इ० पा० । २ यतो रक्षकशशकास्तेऽस्मदीयाः; यतो रक्षकास्ते शशकामदीयाः इ० पा० । ३ अवधार्यताम् ४ शास्त्रज्ञम् इ० पा० । ५ लम्यतेपि यस् इ० पा० ।

ततो मयोक्तम्—यदि वचनमात्रेणैवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति तदा जम्बुद्दीपेऽप्यस्मत्यभी-हिरण्यगर्भस्य स्वाम्यमस्ति । छुक उवाच—कथमत्र निर्णयः । मयोक्तम्—संग्राम एव । राज्ञा विहस्योक्तम्—स्वस्वामिनं गत्वा सज्जीक्रुरु । तदा मयोक्तम्—स्वदू-तोऽपि प्रस्थाप्यताम् । राजोवाच—कः प्रयातु दौत्येन । यतः एवंभृतो दूतः कार्यः ।

> भक्तो छणी छुचिर्दक्षः प्रगल्भोऽत्यसनी क्षमी । ब्राह्मणः परमर्मज्ञो दूतः स्यात्प्रतिभानवान् ॥ १९ ॥

ग्रधो वदति--सन्त्येव दूता बहवः । किं तु ब्राह्मण एव कर्तव्यः । यतः । प्रसादं कुरुते पत्युः संपत्तिं नाभिवाञ्छति । कालिमा कालकुटस्य नापैतीश्वरसङ्गमात् ॥ २० ॥

राजाह—ततः शुक एव व्रजतु । शुक त्वमेवानेन सह गत्वास्मद्भिलापितं ब्रुहि । शुको ब्र्ते—यथाज्ञापयति देवः । किंत्वयं दुर्जनो बकः । तदनेन सह न गच्छामि । तथा चोक्तम्—

> खलः करोति दुर्नतं नूनं फलति साधुषु । दशाननो हरेत्सीतां बन्धनं स्यान्महोद्धेः ॥ २१ ॥

अपरं च । न स्थातव्यं न गन्तव्यं दुर्जनेन समं क्वचित् । काकसङ्गाद्धतो हंसस्तिष्ठनगच्छंश्च वर्तकः ॥ २२ ॥

राजोवाच--कथमेतत् । शुकः कथयति--

॥ कथा ४॥

अस्त्युज्जयिनीवर्त्मान प्रान्तरे महाज् पिप्पलीटक्षः । तत्र हंसकाकौ निवसतः । कदाचिद् ग्रीष्मसमये परिश्रान्तः कश्चित्पिथकस्तत्र तरुतले धनुःकाण्डं सिन्निधाय स्रप्तः । क्षणान्तरे तन्मुखाद्वृक्षच्छायापगता । ततः सूर्यतेजसा तन्मुखं व्याप्तमव-लोक्य कृपया तद्वृक्षस्थितेन हंसेन पक्षौ प्रसार्य पुनस्तन्मुखे छाया छता । ततो निर्भरनिद्रास्चित्वना तेनाध्वन्येन सुखन्यादानं छतम् । अथ परसुखमसहिष्णुः स्वभावदौर्जन्येन स काकस्तस्य सुखे पुरीषोत्सर्गे छत्या पलायितः । ततो याव-दसौ पान्थ उत्थायोध्वं निरीक्षते तावत्तेनावलोकितो हंसः काण्डेन हत्वा व्यापा-दितः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—दुर्जनेन समं न स्थातव्यमिति ।

इति पूर्वविद्योजनीयम् । गुणी-नीतिशास्त्रोक्तगुणसंपन्नः । प्रगत्मः--- अवितवदने क्षमः । परमर्मज्ञः--- परेषां रान्नूणां मर्म हद्गतमावं जानातीति तथा । प्रतिभानवान्--- प्रस्युत्पन्नमतिः । 'प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता ' इत्युक्तप्रज्ञावान् । कालिमेति--- यथा कालक्र्यस्य कालिमा ईश्वरसङ्गमादिप न नश्यित तथा राष्ट्रनृपतिसङ्गमादिप ब्राह्मणस्य धनादावनिभलाषो नापयाति । फलति-तस्य दुष्परिणामः साधून्वायते इत्यर्थः । वर्तकः-पक्षिविशेषः । काकसङ्गात्-तेन सह तिष्ठन् हंसः हतः गच्छन् वर्तकः हतः इति योजना । प्रान्तरे---- प्रान्तरं दूर्ग्यत्योऽध्वा ' इत्यमरः । अध्वन्येन---अध्वानं गच्छतीति अध्वन्यः पान्थः तेन । मुख्ययादानम्---वदनविस्तारः । काण्डेन----बाणेन ।

१ अतःपरं---यतः ।

त्यज दुर्जनसँसर्गं भज साधुसमागमम् । कुरु पुण्यमहोरात्रं स्मर नित्यमनित्यताम् ॥ इत्यधिकमेकस्मिन्पुस्तके ।

वर्तककथामपि कथयामि-

पद्य ।

॥ कथा ५॥

एकंदा सर्वे पक्षिणः भगवतो गरुडस्य यात्राप्रसङ्गेन समुद्रतीरं प्रचितिः। तत्र काकेन सह वर्तकश्चालितः। अथ गच्छतो गोपालस्य मस्तकस्थितभाण्डाद्यि वारंवारं तेन काकेन खाद्यते। ततो यावदसौ दिधभाण्डं भूमौ निधायोर्ध्वमवलोक्ते तावत्तेन काकवर्तकौ दृष्टौ। ततस्तेन खेदितः काकः पलायितः। वर्तको मन्दगितस्तेन प्राप्तो व्यापादितः। अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—न स्थातव्यं न गन्तव्यम् इत्यादि॥ ततो मयोक्तम्—भ्रातः ग्रुक किमेवं ब्रवीषि। मां प्रति यथा श्रीमद्देवपादास्तथा भवानिष। ग्रुकेनोक्तम्—अस्त्वेवम्। किंतु।

द्वर्जनैरुच्यमानानि साँस्मितानि प्रियाण्यपि । अकालकुसुमानीव अयं संजनयन्ति हि ॥ २३ ॥ दुर्जनत्वं च भवतो वाक्यादेवें ज्ञातं यदनयोर्भूपालयोविंग्रहे अवद्वचनमेव निदानम् ।

प्रत्यक्षेऽपि छते दोषे मूर्खः सान्त्वेन तुष्यति । रथकारो निजां भायां सजारां शिरसाकरोत् ॥ २४ ॥ राज्ञोक्तम्—कथमेतत् । शुकः कथयति—

॥ कथा ६॥

अस्ति यौवनश्रीनगरे मन्द्मितिर्नाम रथकारः। स च स्वभायों बन्धकीं जानाति । किंतु जारेण समं स्वचक्षुषा नैकस्थाने पद्यति । ततोऽसौ रथकारः अहमन्यं धामं गच्छामि इत्युक्त्वा चिलतः । कियदूरं गत्वा निभृतं पुनरागत्य स्वगृहे खद्वातले स्थितः । अथ रथकारो ग्रामान्तरं गते इत्युपजातिविश्वासया तद्वच्वा जारः संध्याकाल एवाहृतः । पश्चात्तेन समं तस्यां खद्वायां निभरं क्रीडन्ती खद्वातलस्थितेन तेन सहानुभूतिकंचिदङ्गसंस्पर्शात्स्वामिनं विज्ञाय सा विषण्णाभवत् । ततो जारेणोक्तम्—किमिति त्वमय मया सह निभरं न रमसे । विस्मितेव प्रतिभासि । अथ तयोक्तम्—अनिभज्ञोऽसि । योऽसौ मम प्राणेश्वरो येन ममाकोमारं सख्यं सोऽय ग्रामान्तरं गतः । तेन विना सकलजनपूर्णोऽप्ययं ग्रामो मां प्रत्यरण्यवत्प्रतिभाति । किं भावि तत्र परस्थाने किं सादितवान्कथं वा प्रस्थ इत्यस्सद्ध्यं विदीयते । जारो बूते—तिकमेवंविधः स्नहभूमिः स ते रथकारः । वन्धक्यवदत्—रे वर्वर किं वर्वापि । शृण्य ।

परुषाण्यपि चोक्ता या दृष्टा या कुद्धचक्कुषा । स्वप्रसन्नसुखी भर्तुः सा नारी धर्मभाजनम् ॥ २५ ॥

खेदितः-तर्जितः । प्रियाणि श्रुतिसुखानि । अकालकुसुमानि-कालोत्पन्नानि कुसु॰। शङ्का भयम् । 'शङ्का भयवितर्कयोः ' इति यादवः । सान्त्वेन मधुरभाषणेन । 'अत्यर्थे मधुरं सान्त्वम् ' इत्यमरः । बन्धकी कुलटाम् । विषण्णा खिन्ना । विस्मिता पर्याकुला । परुषाणि रूक्षवच-नानि । भर्त्रा परुषाण्युक्ता अपि कुद्धचक्षुषा दृष्टापि या भर्तुः सुप्रसन्नं प्रेम्णा प्रफुलं न तु कोपात्क-खुषं वदनं यस्याः तादशी भवति सा। धर्मभाजनं पुष्यपात्रम् । सा उत्तमां गतिं लभते इति भावः ।

१ अतः प्राक्ष्—एका कथा स्थितिरियम् । द्वितीया गमनस्य । यथा—एकः काको वृक्षच्छा-यायाम् स्विपिति । वर्तकश्चाघस्ताद्भूमी निवसति । इत्यधिकमे पु । २ स्वभावानिरपराघः इत्यधिकं—ए॰ पु । ३ संमतानि इ॰ पा । १४ वाञ्चापारादेव प्रत्यक्षीकृतं मया इ॰ पा । ५ स ने भर्ता कलहकारः इ॰ पा । ।

अपरं च। नगरस्थो वनस्थो वा पापो वा यदि वा शुचिः।

यासां स्त्रीणां प्रियो भर्ता तासां लोका महोद्याः ॥ २६ ॥

अन्यच । भर्ता हि परमं नार्या भूषणं भूषणैर्विना ।

एषा विरहिता तेन शोभनापि न शोभना ॥ २७॥

त्वं जारो मनोलौल्यात्पुष्पताम्बूलसदृशः कदाचित्सेर्व्येसे। स च स्वामी मां विक्रेतुं देवेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्योऽपि वा दातुर्मीश्वरः। किं बहुना । तस्मिर्ज्जीवति जीवामि तन्मरणे चातुमरणं करिष्यामीत्येष मे निश्चर्यः। यतः।

> तिस्रः कोट्योऽर्धकोटी च यानि लोमानि मानवे । तावत्कालं वसेत्स्वर्गे भर्तारं यानुगच्छति ॥ २८ ॥

अन्यच। व्यालग्राही यथा व्यालं बलादुद्धरते बिलात्।

तद्वद्धर्तारमादाय स्वर्गलोके महीयते ॥ २९ ॥

अपरं च। वितौ परिष्वज्य विचेतनं पतिं

ित्रया हि या मुश्चिति देहमात्मनः । कृत्वापि पार्प शतसंख्यमप्यसौ पतिं गृहीत्वा सुरुलोकमाप्नुयात् ॥ ३० ॥

एतत्सर्वे श्रुत्वा स रथकारोऽवदत्—धन्योऽहं यस्येदृशी प्रियवादिनी स्वामिष-त्सर्ला भार्या इति मनसि निधाय तां खट्वां स्त्रीपुरुषसिहतां म्ह्रीन्न कृत्वा सानन्दं ननर्त । अतोऽहं व्रवीमि—प्रत्यक्षेऽिष छते दोषे इत्यादि ॥ ततोऽहं तेन राज्ञा यथाव्यवहारं संपूज्य प्रस्थापितः । शुकोऽिष मम पश्चादागच्छन्नास्ते । एतत्सर्वे परिज्ञाय यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधीयताम् । चक्रवाको विहस्याह—देव बकेन ताबद्देशा-नतरमिष गत्वा यथाशक्ति राजकार्यमनुष्टितम् । किंतु देव स्वभाव एष मूर्खा-णाम् । यतः ।

> शतं द्यास विवदेदिति विज्ञस्य संमतम् । विना हेतुमपि द्वन्द्वमेतन्यूर्वस्यं लक्षणम् ॥ ३१ ॥

राजाह—किमतीतोपालम्भनेन । प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयताम् । चक्रवाको व्रते—देव विजने वर्षामि । यतः ।

वर्णाकारप्रतिध्वानैर्नेत्रवक्रविकारतः । अप्युहिन्तं मनो धीरास्तरमाद्रहसि मन्त्रयेत् ॥ ३२ ॥

महोदयाः महान् उदयः सुखसंपत् येषु ते स्वर्गादयः । मनोलौल्यात्—मनसः चाञ्चल्यात् । पुष्पताम्बूलसदशः—पुष्पमालाताम्बूलादीनि अनावश्यकानि तुच्छानि च विलासवस्त्नीव । अनुगच्छाति—भर्तृमरणे अनुम्रियते । व्यालग्राही-व्यालं सर्पे गृह्णातीति व्यालग्राही आहि-तुण्डिकः । आदाय गृहीत्वा । स्वर्गे नीत्वेति यावत् । महीयते—पूज्यते । चितौ चितायाम् । यथाव्यवहारम्—उचिताचारानुरोधेन । न विवदेत्—कल्हं न कुर्यात् । विक्तस्य प्राज्ञस्य, पण्डितस्य । वर्णाकार ० —वर्णः मुखरागः । आकारः—इङ्गितम् । ' आकार-स्तिवङ्ग इङ्गितम् ' इत्यमरः । उहन्ति तर्केण जानन्ति । विजने – रहिसे । आतुरः श्रेयान्

१ शोभते ह॰ पा॰ । २ कदाचित्र सेन्यसे च इ॰ अ॰ । ३ समर्थः इ॰ पा॰ । ४ इति प्रातज्ञा वर्तते इ॰पा॰ । ५ तेनैव सह मोदने इ॰ पा॰ । ६ सहजस्नेहषत्सला इ॰ पा॰ । ❤ तत्स्यात् । ८ अभ्यूहित मनः स्रज्ञः इ॰ पा॰ ।

राजा मन्त्री च तत्र स्थितौ । अन्येऽन्यत्र गताः । चक्रवाको वृते—देव अहमेवं जानामि । कस्याप्यसमन्त्रियोगिनः प्रेरणया बकेनेदमनुष्टितम् । यतः ।

वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयान्व्यसनी यो नियोगिनाम्। विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खः सद्देणों जीवनं सताम्॥ ३३॥

राजाबवीत्—भवतु कारणमत्र पश्चान्त्रिरूपणीयम् । संप्रति यत्कर्तव्यं ताम्निरूप्य-ताम् । चक्रवाको ब्रुते— देव प्रणिधिस्तावत्तत्र यातु । ततस्तव्तुष्टानं बलाबलं च जानीमः । तथा हि ।

भवेत्स्वपरराष्ट्राणां कार्याकार्यावलोकने।

चारश्र्वक्षर्महीभर्तुर्यस्य नास्त्यन्ध एव सः ॥ ३४ ॥

स च द्वितीयं विश्वासपात्रं गृहीत्वा यातु । तेनासौ स्वयं तत्रावस्थाय द्वितीयं तत्रत्यमन्त्रकार्यं छनिभृतं निाश्चित्य निगद्य प्रस्थापयाति । तथा चोक्तम्—

तीर्थाश्रमसुरस्थाने शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ।

तपस्विञ्यञ्जनोपेतैः स्वचरैः सह संवदेत् ॥ ३५ ॥

ग्रहचारश्च यो जले स्थले चरति । ततोऽसावेव बको नियुज्यताम् । एतादृश्च एव कश्चिद्वको द्वितीयत्वेन प्रयातु । तङ्गृहलोकश्च राजद्वारे तिष्ठतु । किंतु देव एतद्पि खग्रममञ्ज्ञातव्यम् । यतः ।

> षद्कर्णो भियते मन्त्रस्तथा प्राप्तश्च वार्तया । इत्यान्मना द्वितीयेन मन्त्रः कार्यो महीभृता ॥ ३६ ॥

पस्य। मन्त्रभेदेऽपि ये दोषा भवन्ति पृथिवीपतेः।

न शक्यास्ते समाधातुामिति नीतिविदां मतम् ॥ ३७ ॥ इस्योबाच—प्राप्तस्तावन्मयोत्तमः प्रणिधिः । मन्त्री ब्रते—तदा सङ्ग्र

राजा विमृद्योवाच-पाप्तस्तावन्मयोत्तमः प्रणिधिः । मन्त्री बृते-तदा सङ्ग्राम-विजयोऽपि प्राप्तः ।

अज्ञान्तरे प्रतीहारः प्रविद्य प्रणम्योवाच—देव जम्बुद्वीपादागतो द्वारि शुक-स्तिष्टति । राजा चक्रवाकमवलोकते । चक्रवाकेणोक्तम्—छतावासे ताबद्गत्वा

वैद्या अर्थेळाभादातुरं वहु मन्यन्ते इति भावः । आतुरः रुग्णः । प्रणिधिः चारः । 'प्रणिधिः प्रार्थने चरे 'इत्यमरः ॥ अनुष्ठानं व्यवसायम् । चारः चक्षः---अत्र कामन्दकः 'गावः पस्यन्ति गन्धन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजानश्रक्षुर्म्यामितरे जनाः॥' इति । रामायणेपि-'यस्मात्पञ्चन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः । चारेण तस्मादुच्यन्ते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥' इति । तत्रत्यमन्त्रकार्यम्--परराष्ट्रीयमन्त्रणाव्यापारम् । सुनिभतं सुगुप्तम् । निश्चित्य---अवधार्य । तपस्वि - तपस्विनां व्यञ्जनं लक्षणं वेष इति यावत् तेन उपेतैः । वर्णिलिङ्गिगभिः इत्यर्थे । 'स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाययौ ' इति किरातार्जुनीये । संवदेत् मन्त्रयेत् । अत्र कामन्दकः-' चारान्विचारयेत्तीर्थे आत्मनश्च परस्य च । पाषण्डादीनविज्ञातानन्योन्यमितरैरपि ॥ ' इति । गूढचारः गूढः चारः यस्य सः गुप्तचरः । तद्गृहलोकः--तयोः वकयोः परिवारः । तिष्ठतु प्रतिभृत्वेन वर्तताम् । षट्कर्णः षट्-कर्णा यस्य तृतीयपुरुषगामीत्यर्थः । वार्तया प्राप्तः--बहुजनश्रुतिविषयीभूतः । दोषाः अनिष्टानि । समाधातुम् प्रतिकर्तुम् । चक्रवाकमवलोकते—कर्तेव्यनि-अनर्थाः पश्यतीत्यर्थः । कृतावासे--प्रणिध्यर्थे निर्मिते र्देशापेक्षया तन्मुखं

१ सद्धन्द्वी नृपतेर्जनः इ० पा०।

भवतु । पश्चादानीय द्रष्टच्यः । प्रतीहारस्तमावासस्थानं नीत्वा गतः । राजाह-विग्र-हस्तावदुपस्थितः । चक्रवाको ब्र्ते--देव तथापि सहसा विग्रहो न विधिः । यतः । सैचिवः किं स मन्त्री वा य आदावेव भ्रपतिम् । युद्धोद्योगं स्वभृत्यागं निर्दिशत्यविचारितम् ॥ ३८ ॥

अपरं च । विजेतुं प्रयतेतारीन्न युद्धेन कदाचन । अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृज्यते युध्यमानयोः ॥ ३९ ॥

अन्यच । साम्रा दानेन भेदेन समस्तैरथवा पृथक् । साधितुं प्रयतेतारीच युद्धेन कदाचन ॥ ४० ॥ यतः । सर्वे एव जनः स्की सरस्यादिक्तिका

यतः। सर्व एव जनः ऋरो ह्यनासादितविग्रहः। अदृष्टपरसामर्थ्यः सदर्पः को भवेन्न हि॥ ४१॥

किंच। न तथोत्थाप्यते याचा प्राणिभिर्दारुणा यथा। अल्पोपायानमहासिद्धिरेतनमन्त्रफलं महत्॥ ४२॥

किंतु विग्रहसुपस्थितं विलोक्य व्यवहियताम् । यतः । यथौ कालकृतोद्योगात्कृषिः फलवती भवेत् । तहन्त्रीतिरियं देव चिरात्फलति न क्षणात् ॥ ४३ ॥

अपरं च । महतो दूरभीरुत्वमासन्ने श्रूरता छणः । विपत्तौ च महाँहोके धीरतामनुगच्छति ॥ ४४ ॥

अन्यच । प्रत्यहः सर्वसिद्धीनाम्रत्तापः प्रथमः किल । अतिशीतलम्प्यम्भः किं भिनति न भ्रुभृतः ॥ ४५ ॥

विशेषतश्च देव महाबलोऽसौ चित्रवर्णो राजा । यतः । बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनम् । तैयुद्धं हस्तिना सार्धे नराणां मृत्युमाँवहेत् ॥ ४६ ॥

निर्दिशति---उपदिशति । अविचारितम्-अविचार्य । श्लो. ३९-४० मनु. अ. सप्त. श्लो. १९८–९९ द्रष्टव्यो । साम्रा-प्रियवचनादिना कोघोपशमनं साम । तच पञ्चविधम् । तदुक्तम्—ं परस्परोपकाराणां दर्शनं गुणकीर्तनम् । संबन्धस्य समाख्यानमायत्याः संप्रका-शनम् । वाचा पेशलया साधु तवाहमिति चापेणम् । इति सामविधानज्ञैः साम पश्चविधं स्मृतम् ॥' दानमपि पञ्चविधम् । तदुक्तम्—'प्रतिदानं तथा तस्य गृहीतस्यानुमोचनम् । द्रव्यादानमपूर्वे च स्वयं प्राहप्रवर्तनम् । देयस्य प्रतिमोक्षश्च दानं पञ्चविधं स्मृतम् ॥' भेदः--रात्रोरमात्यादीनामुपायेन परतो विश्विष्यात्मसात्करणं भेदः । स त्रिविधः 'स्नेहरागाप-नयनं संहर्षोत्पादनं तथा । संतर्जनं च भेदब्वेभेदस्तु त्रिविधः स्मृतः ॥' साधितुम्-वशीक-र्तुम् । सर्व एव०-अप्रवृत्ते समरे सर्व एव आत्मनः शौर्यं प्रस्तौतीति भावः । दारुणा यथा—यथा ग्रावा दारुणा उत्तोलनदण्डेन सहायेन सुखेनैव उत्थाप्यते प्राणिभिः केवलया शक्त्यां न उत्थाप्यते इत्यर्थः । दूरभीरत्वम्–महान् यावद्भयमना-गतं ताबद्विभेतीति भावः। आसन्ने भयोपस्थितौ । मित्रलाभे ५७ श्लो. द्रष्टव्यः। उत्तापः -चित्तसंक्षोभजनिता नैसर्गिकधेर्यच्युतिरित्यर्थः । भूगृतः ---पर्वतान् । अतिशीत-लमि॰-शान्तचित्ततया व्यवहरता विजयः सुखं लभ्यते इति भावः । निदर्शनम्-नीतिशा-

१ स किं भृत्यः स किं मन्त्री इ॰ पा॰ । २ यथाकालं कृता यत्नात् इ॰ पा॰ । ३ न युद्धम् । ४ पादयुद्धवत् इ॰ पा॰ ।

अन्यच । स मूर्तः कालमप्राप्य योऽपकर्तरि वर्तते । कलिवेलवता साधै कीटपक्षोद्रैमो यथा ॥ ४७ ॥

किं च । कौर्म संकोचमास्थाय प्रहारमपि मर्पयेत् । प्राप्तकों हे तु नीतिज्ञ उत्तिष्टेत्करसर्पवत् ॥ ४८ ॥

गृणु देव । महत्यत्पेऽप्युपायज्ञः सममेव भेवत्क्षमः ।

सम्बन्ध्लियतं दृक्षांस्तृणानीव नदीरयः ॥ ४९ ॥ अतस्तद्द्तोऽयं ग्रुकोत्राश्वास्य तावद्धियतां यावद्धुमं सज्जीक्रियते । यतः ।

एकः शतं योधयति प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः। शतं शतसहस्राणि तस्माद् दुर्गे विधीयते ॥ ५० ॥ अदुर्गो विषयः कस्य नारेः परिभवास्पद्म् । अदुर्गोऽनाश्रयो राजा पोतच्युतमनुष्यवत् ॥ ५१ ॥ दुर्गे कुर्यान्महाखातम्रज्ञपाकारसंयुतम् ॥ ५२ ॥ सयन्त्रं सज्जं शैलसरिन्मस्वनाश्रमम् ॥ ५२ ॥ विस्तीर्णतातिवेषम्यं रसधान्येध्मसंग्रहः। प्रवेशश्र्यापसारश्र्य सत्तैता दुर्गसंपदः ॥ ५३ ॥

भाजाह—दुर्गावुसंधाने को नियुज्यताम् । चक्रो ब्रूते— यो यत्र कुशलः कार्ये तं तत्र विनियोजयेत् । कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्रज्ञोऽपि विस्रह्मति ॥ ५४ ॥

तदाहृयतां सारसः। तथानुष्ठिते सत्यागतं सारसमालोक्य राजोबाच—भाः सारस त्वं सत्वरं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि । सारसः प्रणम्योबाच—देव दुर्गे ताविदद्मेव चिरात्सु-निरूपितमास्ते महत्सरः । किंत्वत्र मध्यवर्तिद्वीपे द्रव्यसंग्रहः कार्यताम् । यतः ।

धान्यानां संग्रहो राजन्तुत्तमः सर्वसंग्रहात्। निक्षितं हि मुखे रॅत्नं न कुर्यात्प्राणधारणम्॥ ५५॥

१ उद्यमो−द्रमो−पमः इ० पा० । २ कालस्तु. ३ विशिष्यते. ४ निक्षिप्तो हि मुखे दण्डः; रत्ने-द्रुव्यम्.

किं च। स्थातः सर्वरसानां हि लवणो रस उत्तमः। गृहीतं च विना तेन व्यक्तनं गोमयायते॥ ५६॥

राजाह—सत्वरं गत्वा सर्वमनुतिष्ठ । पुनः प्रविश्य प्रतीहारो ब्रोते—देव सिंहलद्वीपा-दागतो मेघवर्णो नाम वायसराजः संपरिवारो द्वारि तिष्ठति । देवपादं द्रष्टुमि-च्छिति । राजाह—काकः पुनः सैर्वज्ञो बहुद्रष्टा च । तद्भवति संग्राह्यः । चक्रो ब्रुते—देव अस्त्वेवम् । किंतु काकः स्थलचरः । तेनास्मद्विपक्षपक्षे नियुक्तः कर्थं संग्राह्यः । तथा चोक्तम्-

> ऑत्मपक्षं परित्यज्य परपक्षेषु यो रतः । स परैर्हन्यते मुढो नीलवर्णशृगालवत् ॥ ५७ ॥

राजीवाच-कथमेतत्। मन्त्री कथयति-॥ कथा ७॥

अस्त्यरण्ये कश्चिच्छ्गालः खेच्छया नगरोपान्ते भ्राम्यन्नीलीभाण्डे पतितः। पश्चात्तत उत्थातुमसमर्थः प्रातरात्मानं मृतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः। अथ नीलीभाण्ड-स्वामिना मृत इति ज्ञात्वा तस्मात्सम्रत्थाप्य दूरे नीत्वापसारितस्तस्मात्पलायितः। ततोऽसौ वनं गत्वा स्वकीयमात्मानं नीलवर्णमवलोक्याचिन्तयत् अहमिदानी-मुत्तमवर्णः । तदाहं स्वकीयोत्कर्षे किं न साधयामि । इत्यालोच्य शृगालानाहय तेनोक्तम् —अहं भगवत्या वनदेवतया स्वहस्तेनारण्यराज्ये सर्वौषधिरसेनाभै-षिक्तः । तदद्यारभ्यारण्येऽसमदाज्ञया व्यवहारः कार्यः । शृगालाश्च तं विशिष्टवर्ण-मवलोक्य साष्टाङ्ग्यातं प्रणम्योचु:-यथाज्ञाययति देव इति अनेनैव क्रमेण सर्वे-ष्ट्ररण्यवासिष्टाधिपत्यं तस्य बभूव । ततस्तेन स्वज्ञातिभिरादृतेनाधिक्यं साधितम् । ततस्तेन व्याव्यसिंहादीनुतमपरिजनान्त्राप्य सदिस शृगालानवलोक्य लज्जमा-नेनावज्ञया दूरीकृताः स्वज्ञातीयाः । ततो विषण्णाञ्ज्यगालानवलोक्य केनचिद्ध-क्क्यगालेनैतत्वितिज्ञातम्-मा विषीदत । यदनेनानभिज्ञेन नीतिविदी मर्भज्ञा वयं स्वसमीपात्परिभृतास्तवथायं नक्यति तथा विधेयम् । यतोऽमी व्याघादयो वर्ण-मात्रविपलन्धाः शृगालमज्ञात्वा राजानिममं मन्यन्ते । तद्यथायं परिचितो भवति तथा कुरुत । तत्र चैत्रमनुष्टेयम् । यत्सर्वे संध्यासमये तत्संनिधाने महारात्रमेकदैव करिष्यथ । ततस्तं शब्दमाकण्यं जातिस्वभावात्तेनापि शब्दः कर्तव्यः । यतः ।

यः स्वभावो हि यस्पाँस्ति स नित्यं दुरतिक्रमः । श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा तिकं नाश्चात्युरानहस् ॥ ५८ ॥

ततः शब्दादभिज्ञाय स न्याव्रेण हन्तव्यः । ततस्तथानुष्टिते सति तद्वृत्तम् । तथा

गृहीतिमिति—गृह्णीयात्त्विति पाठे तस्य संमहं कुर्योत् यतः तं विना इत्यर्थः । उत्तमवर्णः— स्वभावापेक्षया सुन्दरवर्णः । स्वज्ञातिभिरावृतेन—तत्कृतसाहाय्येन इत्यर्थः । आधिक्यं प्रकृषः । अनिभन्नेन आत्मनो हितमजानता । परिभृताः—अवज्ञाताः । सितरस्कारं दूर्शकृता इत्यर्थः । वर्णमात्रविप्रस्वयाः—वर्ण एव वर्णमात्रं तेन प्रतारिताः । यः स्वभावः इत्यादि—' अतीत्य हि गुणान्सर्वान्स्वभावो सूर्ध्न वर्तते ।' इति भावः । छिद्रम्—रन्द्रं, न्यूनता । छिद्रस्यावश्यगोपने मनुः, ' नास्य छिदं परो विद्याद्विद्या-

[ृ] गृह्णीयात्तु । इ॰ पा॰ । २ स्वपक्षपरिवृतः प्रणमिति । ३ स्रुज्ञः. ४ आत्मपक्षपरित्यागात् ई॰ पा॰ । ५ चेदनेनानीतिज्ञेन वयं मर्मज्ञा परिभ्रतास्तद्यथायं नश्यित तन्मया विश्वयम् इ० पा॰ । ६ यस्य स्यात्तस्यासौ दुरितिक्रमः इ॰ पा॰ ।

छिद्रं मर्म च वीर्यं च सर्वे वेत्ति निजो रिष्ठः। दहत्यन्तर्गतश्चैव छुष्कं दक्षमिवानलः॥ ५९॥

अतोऽहं त्रवीमि—आत्मपक्षं परित्यज्य इत्यादि । राजाह—ययेवं तथापि ट्रइयतां तावदयं दूरादागतः । तत्संग्रहे विचारः कार्यः । चक्रो ब्र्ते—देव प्रणिधिः प्रहितो दुर्गश्च सज्जीकृतः । अतः शुकोऽप्यालोक्य प्रस्थाप्यताम् । किं तु ।

नन्दं जघान चाणक्यस्तीक्ष्णदूतप्रयोगतः । तच्छूरान्तेरितं दूतं पद्येन्द्वीरसमन्वितः ॥ ६० ॥

ततः सभां छत्वाहूतः शुकः काकश्च । शुकः किंचिद्दस्ततिशरा दत्तासन उपविश्य ब्र्ते—भो हिरण्यगर्भ त्वां महाराजाधिराजः श्रीमिबित्रवर्णः समाज्ञापयित । यदि जीवितेन श्रिया वा प्रयोजनमस्ति तदा सत्वरमागत्यासमबरणौ प्रणम । नो चेदव-स्थातुं स्थानान्तरं चिन्तय । राजा सकोपमाह—आः सभायां कोऽप्यसमाहं नास्ति य एनं गलहस्तयित । उत्थाय मेघवर्णो ब्र्ते—देव आज्ञापय । हन्मि दुष्टं शुक्रम् । सर्वज्ञो राजानं काकं च सान्त्वयन्त्र्ते—गृणु तावत् ।

न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति रुद्धा रुद्धा न ते ये न वर्दन्ति धर्मम्। धर्मः स नो यत्र न सत्यमस्ति सत्यं न तथच्छँलमभ्युपैति ॥ ६१ ॥

यतो धर्मश्रीषः । दूतो म्लेच्छोऽप्यवध्यः स्याद्राजा दूतस्रखो यतः । उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु दूतो वदति नान्यथा ॥ ६२ ॥

अपरं च। स्वापकर्षे परोत्कर्षे दूतोक्तैर्मन्यते तु कः। सदैवावध्यभावेन दूतः सर्वे हि जल्पति ॥ ६३ ॥

ततो राजा काकश्च स्वां प्रकृतिमापन्नो । शुकोऽण्युत्थाय चिलतः । पश्चाञ्चक्रवाके-णानीय प्रवोध्य कनकालंकारादिकं दत्त्वा संप्रेषितो ययो । शुको विन्ध्याचलं गत्वा राजानं प्रणतवान् । तमालोक्य चित्रवर्णो राजाह—शुक का वार्ता । कीद-शोऽसौ देशः । शुको बृते—देव संक्षेपादियं वार्ता संप्रति युद्धोद्योगः क्रियताम् । देशश्चासौ कर्पुरद्वीपः स्वर्गेकदेशैः कथं वर्णयितुं शक्यते । ततः सर्वाञ्शिष्टानाहूय राजा मन्त्रयितुसुपविष्टः । आह च—संप्रति कर्तव्यविग्रहे यथाकर्तव्यसुपदेशं बृत । विग्रहः पुनरवश्यं कर्तव्यः । तथा चोक्तम्—

> असंतुष्टा द्विजा नष्टा संतुष्टाश्च महीसुजः। सहुज्जा गणिका नष्टा निर्रुजाश्च कुलस्त्रियः॥ ६४॥

छिद्रं परस्य तु । गृहेत्कूर्म इवाङ्गानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ इति । आवृणोदात्मनो रन्त्रं रन्त्रेषु प्रहरित्रपून् । इति रघुवंशेपि । मर्म-रहस्यम् । निजो रिपुः— सजातीयः स्वपक्षान्तर्गतो वा शतुः । चाणक्यः— तन्नामा त्राह्मणः चन्द्रगुप्तस्यामात्यः । तीक्ष्णदूत् – प्राणहरस्य दूतस्य प्रयोगतः विषकन्याप्रयोगेण इति यावत् । शूरान्तरितम् । दूत्विशेषणं क्रियाविशेषणं वेदम् । धीरसमन्वितः—नीतिकुशैलः सहत्यर्थः । गल्रहस्त-यित—गल्रहस्तं दत्वा निष्कासयति । छल्मभ्युपैति—कपटमाश्रयते । यत्कपटेन संकीर्यते इत्यर्थः । भगमिति पाठे प्रकाशशङ्कामित्यर्थः । प्रकृतिम्—स्नाभाविकमनःस्वास्थ्यम् । आपन्नौ प्राप्तौ । प्रवोध्य—सर्वे वृत्तान्तं यथावदवगमय्य, तं सान्त्वियत्वा इत्यर्थः । नष्टाः—

तदूरान्तरितम् इ०। वीरसमान्वितः इ० च पा०। २ भयम् इ० पा०। ३ रांजा च
 द्वितीयः स्वर्गपितः। इत्यधिकं क्रचित्.

दूरदर्शी नाम गृधो ब्र्ते—देव व्यसनितया विग्रहो न विधिः। यतः। मित्रामात्यसुहृदंगी यदा स्युर्टेटभक्तयः।

शञ्जूणां विपरीताश्च कर्तव्यो विग्रहस्तदा ॥ ६५ ॥

अन्यत्व । भूमिर्मित्रं हिरण्यं च विग्रहस्य फलं त्रयम् । यदैतसिश्चितं भावि कर्तन्यो विग्रहस्तदा ॥ ६६ ॥

राजाह—मम बलानि ताबद्वलोकयतु मन्त्री। तदैतेषामुपयोगो ज्ञायताम । एवमाहूयतां मोहूर्तिकः । निर्णीय शुभलग्नं यात्रार्थे ददातु । मन्त्री क्ते—तथापि सहसा यात्राकरणमतुचितम् । यतः ।

विश्लिन सहसा मूढा ये विचार्य द्विषद्वलम् । खङ्गधारापरिष्वङ्गं लभन्ते ते सुनिश्चितम् ॥ ६७ ॥

राजाह-मन्त्रिन् ममोत्साहभङ्गं सर्वथा मा छथाः। विजिगीषुर्यथा परभूमिमाकामाति तथा कथय। गृथ्रो वृते—तत्कथयामि।किं तु तदनुष्टितमेव फलपदम्।तथा चोक्तम्-

किं मन्त्रेणाननुष्टाने शास्त्रवत्प्रथिवीपतेः।

न ह्योषधपरिज्ञानाद्वयाधेः शान्तिः क्विद्भवेत् ॥ ६८ ॥

राजादेशश्चानतिक्रमणीय इति यथाश्चतं निवेदयामि । शृख ।

नग्रद्भिवनदुर्भेषु यत्र यत्र भयं तृष । तत्र तत्र च सेनानीर्यायद्वग्र्हीस्तर्वेलैः ॥ ६९ ॥ बलाध्यक्षः पुरो यायात्प्रवीरपुरुषान्वितः । मध्ये कलत्रं स्वामी च कोषः फल्य च यद्वलम् ॥ ७० ॥ पार्श्वयोरुभयोरुश्वा अश्वानां पार्श्वतो रथाः ।

रथानां पार्श्वयोर्नागा नागानां च पदातयः ॥ ७१ ॥ पश्चात्सेनापतिर्यायात्श्विन्नानाश्वासयञ्चनैः ।

मन्त्रिभिः सुभटैर्युक्तः प्रतिगृह्यं बलं नृप ॥ ७२ ॥

नाशं यान्ति असुखभागिनो भवन्ति इत्यर्थः । व्यसनितया—व्यसनमस्यास्तीति व्यसनी तस्य भावः तत्ता तया । व्यसनाभिभूतैः इति यावत् । शत्रूणां विपरीताः—तेषु अदृढभक्तयः । अरक्ता वा सुखभेद्या इत्यर्थः । त्रयम्—एतत् त्रयं विग्रहस्य फलम् । यदैतिन्नयतं भावि तदा विग्रहमाचरेत् इति कामन्दकनीतिसारे द्वितीयचरणस्य पाठः । मौहूर्तिकः— सुदूर्ते अधिकृत्य कृतं ग्रन्थं अधीते इति । सुदूर्तकः— ज्यौतिषिकः । शुभलग्रं—शुभं शुभफलप्रदं लग्नं राशीनां उदयः । यात्रार्थम्—अभियानार्थम् । विजिगीषुः—विजेतुमिच्छुः । अननुष्ठाने अकरणे सति पृथिवीपतेः मन्त्रेण किं कोर्थः शास्त्रवत् । यथा प्रयोगं विना केवलं शास्त्रज्ञानम् अकिंचित्करं तथा केवलमन्त्रणया राज्ञां कार्यं न सिच्यतीत्यर्थः । यद्वा शास्त्रवत् यथाशास्त्रमुक्तेन मन्त्रेण किं इति शास्त्रवदननुष्ठाने किमिति वा योज्यम् । व्यूह्यकृतैवैलैः—बलानि व्यूहीकृत्य इत्यर्थः । व्यूहः—सेनाविन्यासः । व्यूहः स्याद्वलिन्यासे निर्माणे वृन्दतर्कयोः । इति मेदिनी । एतेषां भूयांसः क्षोकाः कामन्दकनीतिशास्त्रादुद्धृताः । बलाध्यक्षः—तत्तत्सेनाविभागस्याध्यक्षः । कलत्रम्—स्रीवर्गः । फल्गु—क्षीणसत्त्वं, निरर्थकः जनसमुद्दायश्च । नागानां च पदातयः इत्यत्र चाटवीबलम् इति कामन्दकोक्तः पाठः । खिन्नान्—आन्तान् सैनिकान् । आश्वासयन्—प्रोत्साह्यन् । विषमं इ०—प्रदेशं इति

१ मित्रौघाः पीडिता अपि, मित्रसामन्तसचिवाः, इ॰ पा॰ । २ किं वर्तनदानमेव इ॰ पा॰ । ३ प्रतिब्यूह्य इ॰ पा॰ ।

समेयाद्विषमं नागैर्जलाढ्यं समहीधरम्। सममश्वैर्जलं नौभिः सर्वत्रैव पदातिभिः ॥ ७३ ॥ हस्तिनां गमनं घोक्तं प्रशस्तं जलदागमे। तदन्यत्र तुरङ्गाणां पत्तीनां सर्वदैव हि ॥ ७४ ॥ शैळेषु दुर्गमार्गेषु विधेयं नृपरक्षणम् । स्रयोधै रक्षितस्यापि शयनं योगनिद्रया ॥ ७५ ॥ नाशयेत्कर्षयेच्छत्रुन्दुर्गकण्टकमर्दनैः। परदेशप्रवेशे च कुर्यादाटविकान्पुरः ॥ ७६ ॥ यत्र राजा तत्र कोषो विना कोषान्त राजता। स्वभृत्येभ्यस्ततो दद्यात्को हि दातुर्न युध्यते ॥ ७७ ॥ न नरस्य नरो दासो दासस्वर्थस्य भूपते । गौरवं लाघवं वापि धनाधननिबन्धनस् ॥ ७८ ॥ अभेदेन च युध्येरन रक्षेयुश्च परस्परम् । फल्छ सैन्यं च यत्किचिनमध्ये व्यहस्य कारयेत्॥ ७९॥ पदातींश्र्व महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत्। उपरुध्यारिमासीत राष्ट्रं चास्योपपीडयेत् ॥ ८० ॥ स्यन्दनाश्वैः समे युध्येदनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा। वृक्षग्रलमावृते चापैरसिचर्मायुधैः स्थले ॥ ८१ ॥ दूषयेचास्य सततं यवसान्नोद्केन्धनम् । भिन्धाञ्चेव तडागानि प्राकारान्परिखास्तथा ॥ ८२ ॥ बलेषु प्रसुखों हस्ती न तथान्यों महीपतेः। निजैरवयवैरेव मातङ्गोऽष्टायुधः स्मृतः॥ ८३ ॥ बलमश्वश्र्व सैन्यानां प्राकारो जङ्गमो यतः। तस्मादश्वाधिको राजा विजयी स्थलविश्रहे ॥ ८४ ॥

तथा चोक्तम्—युध्यमाना हयारूढा देवानामपि दुर्जयाः । अपि दूरस्थितास्तेषां वैरिणो हस्तवर्तिनः ॥ ८५ ॥ प्रथमं युद्धकारित्वं समस्तवल्रपालनम् । दिङ्मार्गाणां विशोधित्वं पत्तिकर्म प्रचक्षते ॥ ८६ ॥

शेषः । हस्तिनां—गजसैनिकानाम् । शयनं योगनिद्रया—अर्धप्रवोधयुक्तनिद्रा योगनिद्रा तया । नृपः स्रुप्तोपि सावधानं वर्तेत इति भावः । कर्षयेत्—करुश्येत् । दुर्ग-कण्टकमर्दनैः—दुर्गकण्टकेषु संकटमार्गेषु मर्दनैः नाशैनः । को हि दार्तुन युज्यते—यः नृपः द्रव्यदानेन स्रुयोधान् तोषयित तदर्थे को न युज्यते । सर्व एव युज्यते इति भावः । अत्र बृहस्पितिः—नियुक्तः कर्मनिष्पत्तौ विज्ञप्तौ च यदच्छया । भृत्यान्धनैर्मानयंस्तु नवोष्यक्षोन्भ्यतां व्रजेत् ॥ इति । धनाधनिवन्धनम्—धनाधनिष्ठम् । अभेदेन—ऐक्येन, परस्परावि-योगेन । अनीकस्य—सैन्यस्य । अनीकं तु रणे सैन्ये इति विश्वः । उपरुष्य-शत्रुनगराव-रोधं कृत्या।अनूपे जलप्रायदेशे । अनूपो महिषे नाम्बुप्रायदेशे तु वाच्यवत् । इति मिदिना । दृष्येत्—नाशयेत्, अनुपयोगि वा कुर्यात् । यवसः—घासः । बलमश्वश्व—अश्वः सैन्यानां बलं मुख्याधारः यतः जंगमः प्राकारः । युद्धकारित्वं—योधकार्यम् । युद्धेन

यतः ।

स्वभावशूरमस्त्रज्ञमविरक्तं जितश्रमस्। प्रसिद्धक्षत्रियपायं बलं श्रेष्ठतमं विदः ॥ ८७ 🕪 यथा प्रभुक्ततान्मानाशुध्यन्ते भुवि मानवाः । न तथा बहुभिर्द्तेर्द्रविणैरपि भूपते ॥ ८८ ॥ वरमल्पवलं सारं न कुर्यान्सुण्डमण्डलीम् । क्चर्यादसारभङ्गो हि सारभङ्गमपि स्फुटम् ॥ ८९ ॥ अप्रसादोऽनधिष्टानं देयांशहरेणं च यत्। कालयापोऽप्रतीकारस्तद्वैराग्यस्य कारणम् ॥ ९० ॥ अपीडयन्वलं शत्रु अिगीषुरभिषेणयेत् । म्रुखसाध्यं द्विषां सैन्यं दीर्घयानप्रपीडितम् ॥ ९२ ॥ दायादादपरी मन्त्रो नांस्ति भेदकरी द्विषाम् । तस्मादुत्थापयेद्यत्नाद्दायादं तस्य विद्विषः ॥ ९२ ॥ संधाय युवराजेन यदि वा मुख्यमन्त्रिणा। अन्तः प्रकोपनं कार्यमभियोक्तुः स्थिरात्मनः ॥ ९३ ॥ क्रूरं मित्रं रणे चापि भङ्गं दत्वाभिघातयेत्। अथ वा गोग्रहारुष्टचा तन्सुख्याश्रितबन्धनात् ॥ ९४ ॥

शत्रुनिरोध इत्यर्थः । अविरक्तं-स्वस्वामिनि दृढमिक्तमत् । वरमिति-सारं शौर्यवैर्यादि-गुणवत् अल्पवलं क्षुद्रसंख्याकमपि बलं वरं । मुण्डमुण्डली शिरःपरम्परा केवलं संख्यापूरका नरा इति यावत् । भङ्गः-पराजयः पलायनं वा । स्फुटम्-स्पष्टं, अतंशयम् । हि-हेतौः निश्चये वा । अप्रसादः-प्रसादकरणवैमुख्यं, अपुरस्कारदानमित्यर्थः । अनिधष्ठानम्-बल-विभागादीनामध्यक्षादिपदालाभः, अधिकारपदात् च्युतिर्या । देयांशहरणं–देयस्य दानेचितस्य अंशस्य लोप्त्रांशस्य हरणं आदानमात्मसात्करणमित्यर्थः । कालयापः—अनि-योगेन वृथा कालक्षेपः । अप्रतीकारः-कृतमानभङ्गादेरनिर्यातनं, अपकाराशोधनम् । वैरा-ग्यस्य-सैनिकानामिति शेषः। अपीडयन् इ०-आत्मनः सैन्यं दीर्घप्रयाणादिना अपीडयन् अक्लेशयन् । शत्रून् अभिषेणयेत्, अभिद्रवेत्, अभियानेन पीडयेदिति यावत् । यतः दीर्घयानप्रपीडितं-दूराकमणिखन्नं बलं शत्रूणां सुखसाध्यमनायासेन जय्यम् । अतिश्रमेण क्षीणबलस्य सैन्यस्य पराभवः सुलभ इति भावः । अत्र मनुः-'यदा मन्येत भावेन हृष्टपुष्टबलः स्वकम् । परस्य विपरीतं चेत्तदा यायादरीन्प्रति ॥ यदा च स्यात्परिक्षीणो वाहनेन बलेन च । तदासीत प्रयत्नेन शनकैः सान्त्वयन्नरीन् ॥ 'इति ॥ दायादात्-दायं पैतृकधनस्य विभागं गृह्णातीति दायादः सगोत्रः । भेदकरो मन्त्रो नास्ति-दायाद एव शत्रुगृहविच्छेदे मुख्यं साधनमित्यर्थः । अतः दायादोत्तेजनं कार्यमित्याह्-तस्मादिति । युवराजेन अराति-नृपपुत्रेण इति यावत् । मुख्यमन्त्रिणा-रात्रोरिति रोषः । अन्तःप्रकोपनं-गृहकलिः । अभियोक्तः-स्थिरात्मनः। तृतीयार्थे षष्ठी। धीरचेतसा अभियोक्तृशत्रुगृहे अन्तर्भेदः प्रकृतिव्याकोपो वा कार्यः । क्रुरमिति-अपि च रणे क्रूरं प्रमाथि मित्रं शत्रोरिति शेषः भङ्गं दत्त्वा समरभूमेः पलायनं कृत्वाभिघातयेत । पराभूता एते इति विश्वस्य प्रमाद्यन्तं तं सर्वतोवस्कद्य घातयेदित्यर्थः । अथ वा गवां ग्रहः गोग्रहस्तेन या आकृष्टिस्तया । अथवेत्यनुवर्तनीयम् । तस्य ये मुख्याः १ प्रहणं इ० गा॰ २ न हास्त्याकर्षणो द्विषाम् इ० पा०। ३ तल्लक्ष्यं मार्गवन्धनात् इ० पा०। स्वराज्यं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् । अथ वा दानमानाभ्यां वासितं धनदं हि तत् ॥ ९५ ॥

र:जाह-आः किं बहुनोदितेन।

आत्मोदयः परज्यानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती । तदूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते ॥ ९६ ॥

मन्त्रिणा विहस्योक्तम् सर्वे सत्यमेतत्। किंतु।

अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्रनियन्त्रितम् । सामानाधिकरण्यं हि तेजस्तिमिरयोः कुतः ॥ ९७ ॥

तत उत्थाय राजा मौहूर्तिकावेदितलग्ने प्रस्थितः।

अथ प्रणिधिपहितश्र्वरे। हिरण्यगर्भमागत्योवाच-देव समागतप्रायो राजा चि-चवर्णः। संप्रति मलयपर्वताधित्यकायां समावासितकटको वर्तते। हुर्गशोधनं प्रति-क्षणमत्तरं प्रातन्यं यतोऽसौ राष्ट्रो महामन्त्री। किंच केनचित्सह तस्य विश्वासकथा-प्रसङ्गेनैव तिदिष्गितमवगतं मया यदेनेन कोऽप्यसमहुर्गे प्रागेव नियुक्तः। चको च्होत—देव काक एवासौ संभवति। राजाह—न कदाचिदेतत्। ययेवं तदा कथं

प्रधानपुरुषाः आश्रिताः सेवकाश्च तेषां बन्धनात् तद्धातयेत् । यदरेर्मित्रं भेदाक्षमं तत्पक्ष-थाताच समरभूमा कूरपराक्रमं तज्जेतुं सर्वथा प्रयतितन्यमिति भावः । राजा परदेशाप-वाहनात् रात्रोः देशस्य अपवाहनात्तस्माद्वन्दिभावेन प्रजाः आनीय अथवा दानमानाभ्यां वनदानेन सत्कारेण च आनीय स्वराज्यं वासयेत्-स्वराज्ये निवेशयेत् । हि यतः तथा बासितं वृद्धप्रजं राज्यं धनदं समृद्धिकरम् । आत्मोदय इति-आत्मन उदयो वृद्धिः । परस्य द्यात्रोज्यानिर्हानिः। ' वीज्याहाज्वरिभ्यो निः ' इत्यौणादिको निः प्रत्ययः । इति द्वयम्। इदं परिमाणमस्या इति इयती एतावती । 'किमिदंभ्यां वा घः' इति वतुपो वस्य घश्च । ⁶ उगितश्च ' इति ङीप् । नीतिनींतिसंग्रहः । एतद्द्वयातिरिक्तो न कश्चिन्नीतिपदार्थोऽ-स्तीत्यर्थः । यदन्यत्वाङ्गुण्यादिवर्णनं तत्सर्वमस्यैव प्रपन्न इत्याह-तदिति । तद्द्वयसूरी-कृत्याङ्गीकृत्य । ' ऊरीकृतमुररीकृतम्' इत्यमरः । 'ऊर्यादिच्विडाचश्च' इति गतिसंज्ञायां ्कगतिप्रादयः ' इति समासे क्त्वो ल्यप्। कृतिभिः कुशलैः वाचस्पत्यं वागिमत्वम्। कस्कादित्वादङ्कसत्वे । 'षष्ट्याः पतिपुत्र—' इत्यादिना सत्वमिति स्वामी । तन्न । तस्य छन्दोविषयत्वात् । ब्राह्मणादित्वाद्भावे ध्यञ्प्रत्ययः । प्रतायते विस्तार्यते । कर्मणि लट् । ^{*}तनोतेर्यकि' इत्यात्वम् । तस्मादात्मोदयार्थिभिरविलम्बाच्छत्रुरुच्छेत्तव्यः । तत्रान्तरीयत्वा-इति । अन्यदिति-अन्यदुच्छृङ्खलमनर्गलं प्रसह्य । पीडनक्षममिति भावः । सत्त्वं बलमन्यत् । शास्त्रेण-मन्वादिशास्त्रेण नियन्त्रितमुदाहृतं परव्यसनकाले निर्मितं सत्त्वमन्यत् । उत्कटानुकटलक्षणवैलक्षणमन्यशन्दार्थः । तयोः सापेक्षत्वानिरपेक्ष-्त्वाभ्यां मिथो विरोधानैकशास्त्रत्वं संभवतीत्यर्थः। अत्र दृष्टान्तमाह्-तेजस्तिमिरयोः समान-मधिकरणं ययोस्तयोर्भावः सामानाधिकरण्यमेकायश्रयत्वं कुतः। न कुतश्चित्। तयोः सहावस्थानविरोधादिति भावः । तस्मादुभयोरुदितानुदितहोमवद्भित्रविषयत्वादितरेतरशास्त्र-विरोधो न बाधक इति भावः । इति च शिशुपाळवधटीकायां माल्लिनाथः । समावासित--कटकः-निवोशितसैन्यः । दुर्गशोधनम्-दुर्गनिरूपणम् । आभिभवाय-निम्रहार्थम् । वर्तनम्- तेन शुकस्याभिभवायोद्योगः छतः । अपरं च । ज्ञवस्य गमनांत्तत्र विग्रहोत्साहः। स चिरादत्रास्ते । मन्त्री ब्र्ते—तथाप्यागन्तुः शङ्कनीयः। राजाह-आगन्तुका अपि कदाचिदुपकारका दृश्यन्ते । ज्ञाणु ।

परोऽपि हितवान्बन्धुर्बन्धुरप्यहितः परः। अहितो देहजो व्याधिहितमारण्यमौषधम् ॥ ९८ ॥

अपरं च। आसीद्वीरवरो नाम शूद्रकस्य महीभृतैः।

सेवकः स्वल्पकालेन स ददौ स्रतमात्मनः॥ ९९॥

चक्रः पृच्छति—कथमेतत् । राजा कथयाति—

॥ कथा ८॥

अहं पुरा गूद्रकस्य राज्ञः क्रीडासरिस कर्पूरकेलिन्नान्नो राज्ञहंसस्य पुत्र्या कर्पूर-मर्ज्या सहातुरागवानभवम् । तत्र वीरवरो नाम राजपुत्रः कुतिश्विद्देशादागत्य राजहारस्यगम्य प्रतीहारस्रवाच-अहं तावद्वर्तनार्थी राजपुत्रः राजदर्शनं कारय ।
ततस्तेनासौ राजदर्शनं कारितो बूते—देव यदि मया सेवकेन प्रयोजनमस्ति
तदास्मद्वर्तनं क्रियताम् । गूद्रक उवाच—िकं ते वर्षनम् । वीरवरो बूते—प्रत्यद्वं
स्वर्षाशतचतुष्टयम् । राजाह—का ते सामग्री । वीरवरो बृते-द्वौ वाह् तृतीयश्व
सङ्गः । राजाह—नैतच्छक्यम् । तछुत्वा वीरवरः प्रणम्य चलितः । अथ मन्त्रिभरक्तम्—देव दिनचतुष्टयस्य वर्तनं दत्त्वा ज्ञायतामस्य स्वरूपं किस्पयुक्तोऽयमेतावद्वर्तनं गृह्णात्यनुपयुक्तो विति । ततो मन्त्रिवचनादाहूय वीरवराय ताम्बूलं दत्त्वा
स्वर्षाशतचतुष्टयं दत्तम् । तिद्विनियोगश्च राज्ञा स्वनिभृतं निक्तिपतः । तद्घं वीरवरेण देवेभ्यो बाह्मणेभ्यश्च दत्तम् । स्थितस्यार्थं दुःसितभ्यः । तद्वविश्यं मोज्यव्ययविलासव्ययेन व्ययितम् । एतत्सर्वं नित्यकृत्यं कृत्वा राजद्वारमहर्निशं सङ्गपाणिः
सेवते । यदा च राजा स्वयं समादिशाति तदा स्वगृहमपि याति ।

अथैकदा छ्॰णचतुर्द्वयां रात्रौ राजा सकर्का क्रन्दनध्विन ग्रुश्राव। ग्रूद्रक उवाच—कः कीऽत्र द्वारि। तेनोक्तम्—देव अहं वीरवरः। राजोवाच—क्रन्दनानुसर्णं क्रियताम्। वीरवरः यथाज्ञापयति देव इत्युक्त्वा चिलितः। राज्ञा च चिनित्तम्—नैतदुचितम्। अयमेकाकी राजपुत्रो मया सूचीभेषे तमसि प्रेरितः। तदनु गत्वा किमेतदिति निक्तपयामि। ततो राजापि सङ्गमादाय तदनुसरणक्रमेण नगरा-द्वहिर्निर्जगम। गत्वा च वीरवरेण सा रुद्तती क्तपयौवनसंपन्ना सर्वालंकारभूषिता काचित्की दृष्टा पृष्टा च—का त्वम्। किमर्थं रोदिषीति। स्त्रियोक्तम्—अहमेतस्य ग्रूद्रकस्य राज्ञो लक्ष्मीः। चिरादेतस्य भुजच्छायायां महता स्त्रवेत विश्रान्ता। इदानिमन्यत्रं गमिष्यामि।वीरवरो त्रृते—यत्रापायः संभवति तत्रोपायोऽप्यास्ति। तत्कथं स्यात्युनरिहावलम्बनं भगवत्याः। लक्ष्मीरुवाच—यदि त्वमात्मनः पुत्रं शक्तिधरं द्वात्रिंशल्क्षणोपेतं भगवत्याः सर्वमङ्गलाया उपहारीकरोषि तदांहं पुनरत्र स्रुचिरं सर्खं निवसामि। इत्युक्त्वादृश्याभवत्।

पृ. १४ द्रष्टव्यम् । विनियोगः-व्ययकरणम् । क्रन्दनानुसरणं क्रन्दनशव्दानुरोधेन गमनम् । सूचीभेये तमिस गाडान्धकारे । अवलम्बनं स्थितिः; अवस्थानम् । द्वात्रिंशस्थणोपेतम् द्वे च त्रिंशच्च यद्वा द्यिका त्रिंशद्यानि लक्षणानि तैः उपेतम् । सर्वमङ्गलायाः-सर्वेभ्यः सर्वेषां वा मङ्गला । सर्वाणि मङ्गलानि यस्याः इति वा सर्वमङ्गला चण्डिका । उप-

[?] शुकस्यागमनात्तस्य इ॰ पा॰ । २ भुजः । २ टङ्कशत० । ४ अपरार्धार्धे च दुःस्थेभ्यः । ५ देन्या अपराधेन तृतीयदिवसे राजा पञ्चत्वं यास्यति । अहमनाथा भविष्यामि । इदानीं न स्थास्यामीति । इत्य॰ ए॰ पु॰ । ६ तदा राजा शतायुर्भवति इत्य॰ ए॰ पु॰ ।

ततो वीरवरेण स्वगृहं गत्वा निद्राणा स्ववधः प्रबोधिता पुत्रश्च । तौ निद्रां परि-त्यज्योत्थायोपविष्टौ । वीरवरस्तत्सर्वे लक्ष्मीवचनम्रक्तवान् । तच्छुत्वा सानन्दः शक्तिधरो क्र्ते—धन्योऽहमेवंभूतः स्वामिरीज्यरक्षार्थे यस्योपयोगः । तत्तात कोऽधुना विलम्बस्य हेतुः । कदापि तावदेवंविध एव कर्मण्येतस्य देहस्य विनियोगः श्लाध्यः । यतः ।

धनानि जीवितं चैव परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्मृजेत्। सन्निमित्तं वरं त्यागो विनाशे नियते सति॥ १००॥

शक्तिधरमातोवाच—ययेतन्न कर्तव्यं तत्केनान्येन कर्मणा धैख्यस्य महावर्तनस्य निष्कयो भविष्यति । इत्यालोच्य सर्वे सर्वमङ्गलायाः स्थानं गताः । तत्र सर्वमङ्गलां संपुज्य वीरवरो झृते—देवि प्रसीद् । विजयतां विजयतां शूद्रको महाराजः । गृह्यता-मयमुपहारः । इत्युक्त्वा पुत्रस्य शिरिश्चिच्छेद् । ततो वीरवरिश्चन्तयामास—गृही-तराजवर्तनस्य ताविद्यस्तारः छतः । अधुना निष्पुत्रस्य मे जीवनं विद्यम्बनम् । इत्यालोच्यात्मनः शिरिदिछन्नवान् । ततः श्चियापि स्वामिनः पुत्रस्य च शोका-र्तया तदनुष्टितम् । एतत्सर्वे श्चन्वा इष्ट्रा च स राजा साश्चर्ये चिन्तयामास—

जीवन्ति च मियते च महिधाः क्षुद्रजन्तवः। अनेन सद्शो लोके न भूतो न भविष्यति॥ १०१॥

तदेतत्परित्यक्तेन मर्मे राज्येनाप्यप्रयोजनम् । ततः स्विशरश्छेत्तुमुहासितः खङ्गः श्रूढ्रकेणापि । अथ भगवत्या सर्वमङ्गलया प्रत्यक्षभूतया राजा इस्ते धत उक्तश्य—पुत्र प्रसन्नास्मि ते । एतावता साहसेनालम् । जीवनान्तेऽपितव राज्यभङ्गो नास्ति । राजा च साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणम्योवाच—देवि किं मे राज्येन । जीवितेन वा किं प्रयोजनम् । ययहम्मज्ञकम्पनीयस्तदा ममायुःशेषणायं सदारपुत्रो वीरवरो जीवतु । अन्यथाहं यथाप्राप्तां गतिं गच्छामि । भगवत्युवाच—पुत्र अनेन ते सत्त्वोत्कर्षण भृत्यवात्सल्येन च सर्वथा संतुष्टास्मि । गच्छ विजयी भव । अयमपि सपरिवारो राजपुत्रो जीवतु । इत्युक्त्वा देव्यदृश्याभवत् । ततो वीरवरः सपुत्रदारः प्राप्तजीवनः स्वगृहं गतः । राजापि तैरलक्षितः सत्वरं प्रासादगर्भे गत्वा तथैव स्रुमः ।

अथ वीरवरो द्वारस्थः पुनर्भूपालेन पृष्टः सनुवाच-देव सा रुदती स्त्री मामवलो-क्यादृद्याभवत् । न काप्यन्या वार्ता विद्यते । तद्दचनमाकर्ण्य संतुष्टो राजा साश्चर्य-मचिन्तयत्—कथमयं श्लाद्यो महासत्त्वः । यतः ।

प्रियं ब्रूयादक्षपणः शूरः स्यादविकत्थनः ।

दाता नापात्रवर्षी च प्रगल्भः स्यादनिष्टुरः ॥ १०२ ॥ एतन्महापुरुषळक्षणमेतस्मिन्सर्वमस्ति । ततः स राजा प्रातः शिष्टसभां कृत्वा सर्ववृत्तान्तं प्रस्तुत्य प्रसादात्तस्मै कर्णाटराज्यं ददौ । तत्किमागन्तुकी जातिमा-

त्राद्दुरः । तत्रायुत्तमाधममध्यमाः र्सन्ति । चक्रवाको ब्र्ते-

हारीकरोषि—बिलं ददासि । धनानि इ०—सिन्निमित्तं सत्कार्याय । त्यागः-जीवितस्य धनस्य च । गतपूर्वोयं श्लो० मि० २२ । निष्कयः-निस्तारः, आनृण्यम् । विडम्बन-म्-गहेणमात्रम् । उल्लासितः-उद्भृतः । सत्त्वोत्कर्षेण-मनस उदारतया । शृत्यवात्सत्ये-न-शृत्येषु वात्सत्यं स्नेहः तेन । अकृपणः-धनसंपन्नः । प्रियं ब्रूयादन्यथास्य माहात्म्य-हानिः स्यादिति भावः । अविकत्यनः अनात्मश्लाची । प्रगत्मः—श्रूरः । अनिष्ठुरः—स-

१ रक्षायां. २ अमुष्य इ॰ पा॰ । ३ राज्येनापि न प्रयो॰ । ४ इदानीं ते । ५ अहं पुनः इ॰ पा॰ । ६ मुप्त्वा स्थितः । ७ आगन्तुकजातिरेव दुष्टा इ॰ पा॰ । ८ संभवन्ति ।

योऽकार्यं कार्यवच्छास्ति स किंमन्त्री नृपेच्छया। वरं स्वामिमनोद्धःसं तन्नाशो न त्वकार्यतः॥ १०३॥ वैद्यो ग्रह्श्च मन्त्री च यस्य राज्ञः प्रियंवदाः। शरीरधर्मकोषेभ्यः क्षित्रं स परिहीयते॥ १०४॥

कृष्ड देव । पुण्याल्लब्धं यदेकेन तन्ममापि भविष्यति । इत्या भिक्षमतो लोभान्निध्यर्थी नापितो इतः ॥ १०५ ॥

ाजा पृच्छति—कथमेतत् । मन्त्री कथयति—

॥ कथा ९॥

अस्ययोध्यायां पुरि चूडामणिर्नाम क्षत्रियः। तेन धनाधिना महता कायक्केशेन मगवांश्वन्द्रार्धचूडामणिश्विरमाराधितः। ततः क्षीणपापोऽसौ स्वप्ने दर्शनं दस्वा भग-वदादेशायक्षेश्वरेणादिष्टः—यस्वमय पातः क्षौरं छत्वा छण्डहस्तः सन्स्वगृहद्वारि निमृतं स्थास्यसि । ततो यमेवागतं पाङ्गणे भिक्षुकं पश्यसि तं निर्दयं छण्डप्रहारेण ह-निष्यसि। ततोसौ भिक्षुः तत्क्षणात्सवर्णपूर्णकलशो भविष्यति। तेन त्वया यावज्ञीवं स्रिसना भवितव्यम्। ततस्तथानुष्ठिते तद्वृत्तम्। तच्च क्षौरकरणायानीतेन नापितेना-लोक्य चिन्तितम्—अये निधिप्राप्तेरयसुपायः। तदहमप्येवं किं न करोमि। ततः प्रभृति स नापितः प्रत्यहं तथाविधो लगुडहस्तः स्रानिभृतं भिक्षोरागमनं प्रतीक्षते। एकदा तेन तथा प्राप्तो भिक्षुर्लग्रेडेन हत्वा व्यापादितः। तस्मादपराधात्सोऽपि नापितो राजपुरुषेस्ताहितः पश्चत्वं गतः। अतोऽहं व्रवीमि—पुण्यालुव्यं यदेकेन इत्यादि। राजाह—

पुरावृत्तकथोद्गारैः कथं निर्णीयते परः। स्यान्निष्कारणबन्धुर्वा किं वा विश्वासघातकः॥ १०६॥

यातु । प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयताम् । मलयाधित्यकायां चेश्चित्रवर्णस्तद्धुना किं विधेयम् । .मन्त्री वदति—देव आगतप्रणिधिम्रखान्मया श्रुतं यन्महामन्त्रिणो गृप्रस्योपदेशे चित्रवर्णेनानादरः कृतः । अतोऽसौ मूढो जेतुं शक्यः । तथा चोक्तम्—

छुन्धः क्रूरोऽलसोऽसत्यः प्रमादी भीरुरस्थिरः । मृद्धो योधावमन्ता च छुखच्छेयो रिपुः स्छतः ॥ १०७॥ ततोऽसोयावदस्मद्दुर्गद्वाररोधंन करोति तावन्नयद्रिवनवर्त्मछ तद्वलानि हन्तुं सारसा-दयः सेनापतयो नियुज्यन्ताम् । तथा चोक्तम् ।

दीर्घवर्त्मपरिश्रान्तं नद्यद्रिवनसंकुलम् । घोराग्निभयसंत्रस्तं श्चत्पिपासाहितक्कमम् ॥ १०८ ॥

कृपः । नृपेच्छया नृपेच्छानुरोधात् । तन्नाशः—स्वामिनः नाशः प्राणहानिः अधः-पातो वा । चन्द्रार्धचूडामणिः—चन्द्रार्धे चूडामणिः शिरोभूषणं यस्य शिवः । यक्षेश्वरेण कुबेरेण । निभृतं-गुप्तम् । सुवर्णपूर्ण०—सुवर्णमुद्रापूर्ण० । तद्वृत्तम्—सृतिमक्षोः स्थाने सुवर्णनाणकपूर्णकलशो बभूवेत्यर्थः । पुरावृत्तकथोद्रारैः—अतीताख्यानेन । निर्णीयते तस्य स्वरूपपरिच्छेदः क्रियते स यथार्थस्वरूपतया ज्ञायते । निष्कारणवन्धुः स्वभाविमन्नं अकृत्रिम-मित्रम्। विश्वास इत्यत्र विश्रम्भेति पाठः। नद्यद्विवन०—नद्यश्च अद्रयश्च वनानि च तेषां वनानां वर्षमु। तत्रैव द्विषां सुखोच्छेदात्वात् । दीर्घवर्तम०—दूरप्रयाणखिन्नम् । संकुलं—संकटम् । प्रम- प्रमत्तं भोजनव्यग्रं व्याधिद्धर्भिक्षपीडितम् । असंस्थितमभूयिष्टं दृष्टिवातसमाकुलम् ॥ १०९ ॥ पङ्कपांञ्जलाच्छन्नं सुव्यस्तं दस्युविद्रुतम् । एवंभूतं महीयालः परसैन्यं विघातयेत् ॥ ११० ॥

अन्यज्ञ । अवस्कन्दभयाद्राजा प्रजागरकृतश्रमम् । दिवा स्रवं समाहन्यानिद्राच्याकुलसैनिकम् ॥ १११ ॥

अतस्तस्य प्रमादिनो बलंगत्वा यथावकाशं दिवानिशं ग्रन्त्वस्मत्सेनापतयः। तथातुः ष्टिते चित्रवर्णस्य सैनिकाः सेनापतयश्च बहवो निहताः । तताश्चित्रवर्णो विषण्णः स्वमन्त्रिणं दूरदर्शिनमाह—तात किमित्यस्मदुपेक्षा क्रियते । किं काप्यविनयोः ममास्ति । तथा चोक्तम्—

> न राज्यं प्राप्तामित्येव वर्तितव्यमसांप्रतम् । श्रियं ह्यविनयो हन्ति जरा रूपिनवोत्तमम् ॥ ११२॥

अन्यञ्च । दक्षः श्रियमधिगच्छति पथ्याशी कल्यतां सुखमरोगी । उसुक्तो विद्यान्तं धर्मार्थयशांसि च विनीतः ॥ ११३ ॥

गृध्रोऽवदत्—देव झृणु ≀

अविद्वानिष भूपालो विद्यादः द्वोपसेवया । परां श्रियमवाप्नोति जलासन्नतरुर्यथा ॥ ११४ ॥

अन्यञ्च । पानं स्त्री मृगया ध्तमर्थदूषणमेव च । वाग्दण्डयोश्च पारुष्यं व्यसनानि महीसुजाम् ॥ ११५॥

किं च । न साहसैकान्तरसानुवर्तिना न चाप्युपायोपहतान्तरात्मना ।

विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुम्हर्जिता नये च शौर्ये च वसन्ति संपदः ॥ ११६ ॥

त्वया स्वबलोत्साहमवलोक्य साहसैकरसिना मयोपन्यस्तेष्वपि मन्त्रेष्वनवधाने । वाक्पारुष्यं च कृतम् । अतो दुर्नीतेः फलमिदमतुभूयते । तथा चोक्तम्—

तम्—अनवहितं क्षीवं वा । असंस्थितम्—अन्यवस्थितम् । सुन्यस्तम्—इतस्ततोऽपस्तम् । त्रिमिविंशेषकम् । अत्र कामन्दकः—कन्दराशैलगहनिम्नगावनसंकटे । दीर्घेष्विन परिश्रान्तं क्षुतिपासाहितक्लमम् ॥ व्याधिदुर्भिक्षमकरैः पीडितं दस्युविद्वतम् । पङ्कपांशुजलिक्लमं व्यस्तं पुर्ज्ञीकृतं पथि ॥ प्रसुप्तं भोजनन्यप्रमभूमिस्थमसंस्थितम् । चौराग्निभयवित्रस्तं वृष्टिवातसमाहतम् ॥ एवमादिषु जातेषु व्यसनेषु समाकुलम् । स्वसैन्यं साधु रक्षेत पर-सैन्यं च घातयेत् ॥ अवस्कन्दभयात्—अवस्कन्दः आक्रमणं तद्भयादः प्रजागरस्तेन कृतः श्रमः यस्य । असाप्रतम्—नियममुज्ज्ञित्वा, अविनयेन । दक्षः—स्ककार्यदक्षः । कल्य-ताम्—अरोगिताम् । अर्थदृष्णम्—कोषस्यान्यथा व्ययः । साहसैकान्त॰—साहसं अविऽस्थितं एव एकान्तः मुख्यः रसः तं अनुवर्तते तेन । उपायो॰—उपायेषु साध-नान्वेषणेषु उपहतः आत्मा बुद्धिर्यस्य । अर्जिताः—उत्कृष्यः । उपन्यस्तेषु—प्रस्तुतेषु

दुर्मन्त्रिणं कम्रुपयान्ति न नीतिदोषाः संतापयन्ति कमपश्यभुजं न रोगाः। कं श्रीनं दर्पयति कं न विहन्ति मृत्युः कं स्त्रीकृता न विषयाः परितापयन्ति ॥ ११७॥

अपरं च । सुदं विषादः शरदं हिमागमस्तमो विवस्वान्सुकृतं कृतव्रता ।

प्रियोपपात्तिः शुचमापदं नयः श्रियं समृद्धामपि हन्ति दुर्नयः ॥ ११८॥ ततो मयाप्यालोचितम्-प्रज्ञाहीनोऽयं राजा । नो चेत्कथं नीतिशास्त्रकथाकौर्रुदीं वायल्काभिस्तिमिरयति । यतः।

> यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् । लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दुर्पणः किं करिष्यति ॥ ११९ ॥

तेनाहमापि तृष्णीं स्थितः । अथ राजा बद्धाञ्जलिराह—तात अस्वयं मैमापराधः । इदानीं यथाहमविशष्टबलसिहतः प्रत्यादृत्य विन्ध्याचलं गच्छामि तथोपिद्शः । एधः स्वगतं चिन्तयित—क्रियतामत्र प्रतीकारः । यतः ।

देवताष्ट एरौ गोष्ठ राजस्य ब्राह्मणेषु च । नियन्तव्यः सदा कोपो बालवृद्धीतुरेषु च ॥ १२० ॥ मन्त्री विहस्य ब्र्ते—देव मा भैषीः । समाश्वासिहि । जृण्य देव । मन्त्रिणां भिन्नसंघाने भिषजां सांनिपातिके । कर्मणि व्यज्यते प्रज्ञा सुरुथे को वा न पण्डितः ॥ १२१ ॥

अपरं च । आरभन्तेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः कामं व्यया भवन्ति च । महारम्भाः छतिधयस्तिष्टन्ति च निराकुलाः ॥ १२२ ॥

तद्त्र भवत्प्रतापादेव दुर्ग भङ्कत्वा कीर्तिप्रतापसहितं त्वामचिरेण कालेन विन्ध्या-चलं नेष्यामि । राजाह—कथमधुना स्वल्पबलेन तत्संपवते । गृधो वद्ति-देव सर्षे भिविष्यति । यतो विजिगीपोरदीर्घमूत्रता विजयसिद्धेरवश्यंभावः । तत्सहसैव दुर्गद्वारावरोधः क्रियताम् । अथ प्रणिधिना बकेनागत्य हिरण्यगर्भस्य कथितम्-देव स्वल्पबल एवायं राजा चित्रवर्णो गृधस्य मन्त्रोपष्टम्भादागत्य दुर्गद्वारावरोधं करिष्यति । राजहंसो बृते-सर्वज्ञ किमधुना विधेयम् । चक्रो बृते-स्वबले सारासारविचारः क्रियताम् । तज्ज्ञात्वा सुवर्णवस्त्रीदिकं यथाई प्रसादपदानं क्रियताम् । यतः ।

कर्तव्यतया निर्दिष्टेषु । दुर्मन्त्रिणम्-दुष्टः मन्त्री यस्य त यद्वा दुष्टो मन्त्रोस्यास्ताति तम् । नीतिदोषाः—नयमार्गोहिङ्क्षनजन्यापदः । स्रीकृताः कामिन्युद्भृताः । प्रियोपपत्तः—प्रियस्य इष्टस्य उपपत्तिः सिद्धिः । नीतिशास्त्र०—नीतिशास्त्रस्य नीतिशास्त्रसंबन्धिनी कथा एव कौमुदी ज्योत्स्ना ताम् । वागुल्काभिः—वाचः दुर्वचांसि ता एव उल्काः अला-तानि ताभिः तिमिरयति मिल्नियति । अस्त्वयं क्षन्तव्यः इत्यर्थः । नियन्तव्यः—निम्रही-तव्यः । भिन्नसंघाने—भिन्नस्य प्रतिहतस्य संघाने पुनः सफलीकरणे इत्यर्थः । यद्वा भिन्नसंघाने संघहेन, संमेलने इत्यर्थः । यद्वा भिन्नसंघाने इष्टार्थसाधकोपाये मोधी-मृते । व्यप्राः—आकुलचित्ताः त्वरिता वा । न च पारं गच्छन्तीति भावः । कृताधियः—

१ कथां स्ववाञ्छाभिरन्तरयति इ॰ पा॰ । २ अवस्यंभावि लक्षणस् इ॰ पा॰ । ३ सुवर्ण-वस्तादिपदानं ।

यः काकिनीमप्यपथपपन्नां समुद्धरेन्निष्कसहस्रतुल्याम् । कैछिषु कोटिष्वपिमुक्तहस्तस्तं राजसिंहं न जहाति लक्ष्मीः ॥ १२३॥

अन्यच । ऋतौ विवाहे व्यसने रिपुक्षये यशस्करे कर्मणि मित्रसंग्रहे ।

प्रियास नारीष्वधनेषु बन्धुषु ह्यतिव्ययो नास्ति नराधिपाष्टस ॥१२४॥

यतः। मूर्खः स्वल्पन्ययत्रासात्सर्वनाशं करोति हि।

कः सुधीस्त्यजते भाण्डं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् ॥ १२५ ॥

राजाह—कथामिह समयेऽतिव्ययो युज्यते । उक्तं च— आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत्—

मन्त्री बूते- श्रीमतः कथमापदः।

राजाह— कदाचित्रकते लक्ष्मीः

यतः।

मन्त्री ब्र्ते— संचितापि विनश्यति ॥ १२६ ॥ तद्देव कार्पण्यं विमुच्य स्वस्त्रभटा दानमानाभ्यां पुरस्क्रियन्ताम् । तथा चोक्तम्—

परस्परज्ञाः संहृष्टास्त्यक्तुं प्राणान्स्रनिश्चिताः ।

कुलीनाः पूजिताः सम्यग्विजयन्ते द्विषद्वलम् ॥ १२७॥ अपरं च । सुभटाः शीलसंपन्नाः संहताः स्टतनिश्वयाः ।

अपि पश्चशतं शूरा मृद्रन्ति रिप्रवाहिनीम् ॥ १२८ ॥

किं च। शिष्टैरप्यविशेषज्ञ उपश्च कृतनाशकः। त्यज्येत किं पुनर्नान्यैर्यश्चाप्यात्मंभरिर्नरः॥ १२९ ॥

यतः। सत्यं शौर्यं दया त्यागो नृपस्यैते महारुणाः।

एतैस्त्यक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यताम् ॥ १३० ॥

ईट्टिश प्रस्तावेऽमात्यास्तावदवद्यमेव पुरस्कर्तव्याः । तथा चोक्तम्— यो येन प्रतिबद्धः स्यात्सह तेनोदयी व्ययी ।

स विश्वस्तो नियोक्तव्यः प्राणेषु च धनेषु च ॥ १३१ ॥ धर्तः स्त्री वा शिञ्चर्यस्य मन्त्रिणः स्युर्महीपतेः ।

अनीतिपवनाक्षिप्तः कार्याच्यौ स निमज्जति ॥ १३२ ॥

সূত্র देव । हर्षक्रोधौ यतौ यस्य शौस्त्रार्थे प्रत्ययस्तथा।

नित्यं भृत्यान्ववेक्षाँ च तस्य स्याद्धनदा घरा ॥ १३३ ॥

येषां राज्ञा सह स्यातामुख्यापचयौ ध्रुवम् ।

अमात्या इति तान्राजा नावमन्येत्कदाचन ॥ १३४ ॥

शिक्षितबुद्धयः प्राज्ञाः । अदीर्घसूत्रता कार्यतत्परता । अपथप्रपत्राम्—अन्यथाव्यायितां दुरुपयुक्ताम् । समुद्धरेत्—अपव्ययाद्रक्षेत् । व्ययावसरानाह्—क्रतावित्यादिना । व्यसने आपदि, तिन्नराकरणं इत्य० । अष्टमु—एतेषु अष्टमु विषयेषु धनव्ययोवस्यं करणीयः । भाण्डम—पण्यद्रव्यम् । शुल्कस्य—राजदेयकरस्य । परस्परज्ञाः—ज्ञातान्योन्यस्वभावाः, वद्धसौहृदा इत्यर्थः । त्यक्तुं०—जीवितव्ययेनापि स्वामिनं सेवितुं कृतिनश्चयाः । कृतनाशकः—अकृतज्ञः कृतद्रः । आत्मंभिरः—स्वार्थपरः । यो येन प्रतिबद्धः यस्य हिताहितं यिन्नव्यवनमस्ति । कर्मणि संबद्धो वा । प्राणेषु०—प्राणरक्षणविषये धनरक्षणविषये च । अनीतिपवनाक्षिप्तः—अनीतिः कृनयः सा एव पवनः तेनाक्षिप्तः उद्भूतः । निमज्जति—कार्यविनाशेन नश्यतीति भावः । मत्यान्ववेक्षा—भृत्येषु आदरः । उच्चयापचयौ—उत्कर्षापकर्षौ

१ स्थाने च इ० पा० । २ धनन्ययस्त्वेषु न गण्यते बुधैः इ० पा० । ३ कोषः स्वल्पन्ययेन-स्वप्रत्ययेन-च इ० पा० । ४ भृत्यानुपेक्षा इ० पा० ।

्यतः। 💚 महीभुजो मदान्धस्य विषमे कार्यसागरे। स्वलतो हि करालम्बः स्रुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितम् ॥ १३५॥

अधागत्य प्रणम्य मेघवणों झूते—देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु । एष युद्धार्थी विपक्षो दुर्ग-द्वारि वर्तते । तद्देवपादादेशाद्वहिनिःसत्य स्वविक्रमं दर्शयामि । तेन देवपादानामा-नृण्यसुपगच्छामि । चक्रो झूते—मैवम् । यदि बहिनिःसत्य योद्धव्यं तदा दुर्गाभ्रय-णमेव निष्प्रयोजनम् ।

अपरं च। विषमोपि यथा नकः सिललिक्शिःसतो वशः। वनाद्विनिर्गतः ऋ्रूरः सिंहोपि स्याच्छ्गालवत् ॥ १३६॥

देव स्वयं गत्वा दृश्यतां युद्धम् । यतः ।

पुरस्कृत्य बलं राजा योधयेदवलोकयन् । स्वामिनाधिष्टितः श्वापि किं न सिंहायते ध्रुवम् ॥ १३७ ॥

अनन्तरं ते सर्वे दुर्गद्वारं गत्वा महाहवं कृतवन्तः । अपरेदुश्चित्रवर्णो राजा गृध-मुवाच—तात स्वप्रतिज्ञातमधुना निर्वाहय । गृधो ब्र्ते—देव शृषु तावत् ।

अकालसहमत्यत्पं मूर्खव्यसनिनायकम् । अग्रप्तं भीरुयोधं च दुर्गव्यसनमुच्यते ॥ १३८ ॥ तत्तावदत्र नास्ति । उपजापश्चिरारोधोऽवस्कन्दस्तीव्रपौरुषम् ।

दुर्गस्य लङ्घनोपायाश्चत्वारः कथिता इमे ॥ १३९ ॥

अत्र च यथाशक्ति क्रियते यत्नः । [कर्णे कथयति] एवमेव । ततोऽन्नदित एव भास्करे चतुर्ष्वपि दुर्गद्वारेषु प्रक्ते युद्धे दुर्गाभ्यन्तरगृहेष्वेकदा कार्करिप्निर्निक्षिप्तः । ततः गृहीतं गृहीतं दुर्गम् इति कोलाहलं छुत्वानेकगृहेषु च प्रदीप्तं पावकं प्रत्यक्षेणा-बलोक्य राजहंसस्य सैनिकास्तथान्ये दुर्गवासिनः सत्वरं हृदं प्रविष्टाः । यतः ।

स्रमन्त्रितं स्विकान्तं स्रयुद्धं स्रपलायितम् । प्राप्तकाले यथाशक्ति कुर्यान्न तु विचारयेत् ॥ १४० ॥

राजहंसश्च सुँखिस्वभावान्मन्दगितः सारसिद्वतीयश्च चित्रवर्णस्य सेनापितना कुकु-टेनागत्य बेष्टितः । हिरण्यगर्भः सारसमाह—सारस सेनापते ममानुरोधादात्मानं न व्यापादियिष्यसि । गन्तुं त्वमधुनापि समर्थः । तद्गत्वा जलं प्रवि-स्यात्मानं परिरक्ष । अस्मत्प्रवं चूडांमणिनामानं सर्वज्ञसंमत्याँ राजानं करिष्यसि । सारसो ब्रते—देव न वन्तत्यमेवं दुःसहं वचः । यावचन्द्राको दिवि तिष्टतस्तावद्विजयतां देवः । अहं देव दुर्गाधिकारी मन्मांसामृग्विलिप्तेन द्वारवर्त्मना प्रविशतु शवुः । अपरं च देव ।

अभ्युद्याधःपातौ । सुहत्सिविववेष्टितं-शोभनं हृदयं येषां ते सुहृदः हितबुद्धयः ये सिववाः तेषां चेष्टितं किया । सिववा एव प्रतीकारं चिन्तियत्वा स्वामिनमापद उद्धरन्तीति भावः । विषमः उद्धर्तुं जेतुं वा अश्वयः । वशः-अन्येषां वशगो भवति । यद्वा अवश इति पद्च्छेदः। अवशः विकलः अशरणो वा । अकालसहं दीर्घकालरक्षणाक्षमम् । उपजापः-भेदः । चित्रतिष्यः । दीर्घकालमवरोधः । लङ्घनोपायाः प्रहृणोपायाः । सुमन्त्रितं-शोभनां मन्त्रणां कुर्यात् । सुपलायितम्-प्राप्तकाले बन्धनपरिहारार्थे पलायनमिप कर्तव्यम् । ममानुरोधात् अस्रोध्या । क्षमी-क्षमाशीलः । अपराधसहः इत्यर्थः । शुचिः-शुद्धान्तःकरणः

१ सत्यम् इ० पा० । २ सुर्खी स्व० इ० पा० । ३ राजा ब्रुते । ४ चुडारत्न । ५ सर्वस्यानुमत्या

क्षमी दाता ग्रणग्राही स्वामी दुःखेन लभ्येते । राजाह—सत्यमेवैतत् । किंतु ।

द्युचिर्दक्षोऽनुरक्तश्च जाने भृत्योऽपि दुर्रुभः ॥ १४१ ॥

सारसो बृते-अन्यच देव गृण ।

यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति चृत्यो-र्भयमिति युक्तमितोऽन्यतः प्रयातुम् । अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जन्तोः

किमिति सुधा मलिनं यशः क्रियेतं ॥ ९४२ ॥

अन्यच । भवेऽस्मिन्यवनोद्धान्तवीचिविद्यमभङ्गुरे ।

जायते पुण्ययोगेन परार्थे जीवितव्ययः ॥ १४३ ॥ स्वाम्यमात्यश्च राष्ट्रं च दुगे कोषो बलं छहत ।

राज्याङ्गानि प्रकृतयः पौराणां श्रेणयोऽपि च ॥ १४४ ॥

देव त्वं च स्वामी सर्वथा रक्षणीयः। यतः।

प्रकृतिः स्वामिना त्यक्ता समृद्धापि न जीवति । अपि धन्वन्तरिर्वैद्यः किं करोति गतायुषि ॥ १४५ ॥

अपरं च । नरेंद्रो जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलित निमीलित । उद्देत्युदीयमाने च स्वाविव सरीरुहस् ॥ १४६॥

अथ कुक्कुटेनागत्य राजहंसस्य इारीरे खरतरनखाघातः छत । ततः सत्वरस्रपसृत्य सारसेन स्वदेहान्तरितो राजा । अनन्तरं कुक्कुटेन नखस्रखप्रहारैर्जर्जरीछतेन सारसेन स्वाङ्गेनाच्छाय प्रेर्य राजा जले क्षिप्तः । कुक्कुटसेनापतिश्च चञ्चप्रहारेण व्यापादितः । पश्चात्सारसोपि बहुभिः संभूय व्यापादितः । अथ चित्रवर्षो राजा दुर्गं प्रविश्य दुर्गावस्थितं द्रव्यं प्राहियित्वा बन्दिभिर्जयशब्दैरानन्दितः स्वस्कन्धावारं जगाम ।

अथ राजपुत्रैरुक्तम्—तस्मित्राजबले स पुण्यवान्सारस एव येन स्वदेहत्या-गेन स्वामी रक्षितः। उक्तं चैतत्—

जनयन्ति स्रतान् गावः सर्वा एव गवास्रतीन् । विषाणोद्घिसितस्कन्धं काचिदेव गवां पतिम् ॥ १४७ ॥

विष्णुशर्मोवाच—सै तावद्विद्याधरीपरिजनः स्वर्गसुखमनुभवतु महासत्त्वः। तथा चोक्तम्-

अपापबुद्धिः । पवन०-पवनेन वात्यया उद्भ्रान्ता ये वीन्वयस्तरङ्गास्तेषां विभ्रमः भ्रमणं तद्वद्भगुरे क्षणिवन्वासिनि । नरेशे निर्मालिति नाशं याति सिति । निर्मालिति नाशमिति । अत्र कामन्दकः नरेश्वरे जगत्सर्वे निर्मालिति निर्मालिति । सूर्योदये यथाम्मोजं तत्प्रबोधे प्रबुष्यते । स्वदेहान्तरितः स्वदेहस्य मध्येऽवस्थापनेन व्यवहितः । स्कन्धावारम् स्वसैन्यम् । विषाण० - विषाणाभ्यामुिक्षिति स्कन्धो यस्य । विद्याधरीपरिजनः विद्याधरिश्वयः परिजनः यस्य ।

१ कुरुध्वम् इ० पा० । २ दुर्गाभ्यन्तरस्थितं त्राह्यं इ० पा० । ३ स तावत्सस्वक्रीतानक्षयलो॰ कान्विद्याधरीपरिजनोत्तुभवतु महासस्वः । इ० पा० ।

यत्र यत्र हतः शूरः शत्तुभिः परिवेष्टितः । अक्षयाँ छभते लोकानयदि क्षेट्यं न गच्छति ॥ १४९ ॥ विग्रहः श्रुतो भवद्भिः राजपुत्रैरुक्तम्--श्रुत्वा स्विनो श्रुता वयम् । विष्णुशर्माबन् वीत्--अपरमप्येवमस्तु ।

> विश्रहः करितुरङ्गपत्तिभिनों कदापि भवतां महीभृताम् । नीतिमन्त्रपवनैः समाहताः संश्रयन्तु गिरिगह्वरं द्विषः ॥ १५० ॥ इति हितोपदेशे विग्रहो नाम नृतीयः कथासंग्रह समाप्तः ।

ं ॥ संधिः ॥

पुनः कथारम्भकाल राजपुत्रैरुक्तम्-आर्य विश्वहः श्रुताऽस्माभिः। संधिरपुनाभि-धीयताम्। विष्णुदार्मणोक्तम्-श्रूयताम्। संधिमपि कथयामि यस्यायमादः श्लोकः-

वृत्ते महति सङ्ग्रामे राज्ञोर्निहतसेनयोः । स्थेयाभ्यां ग्रधचक्राभ्यां वाचा संधिः कृतः क्षणात् ॥ १ ॥

राजपुत्रा ऊचुः -- कथमेतत् । विष्णुहार्मा कथयित--

ततस्तेन राजहंसेनोक्तम—केनास्महुर्भे निक्षित्तोऽग्निः। किं पारक्येण किंवास्महुर्भे ग्वासिना केनापि विपक्षप्रयुक्तेन । चक्रो ब्रते—देव । भवतो निष्कारणवन्धुरसा मेचवर्णः सपरिवारो न दृश्यते । तन्मन्ये तस्यैव विचेष्टितमिद्म । राजा क्षणं विचिन्त्याह—अस्ति तावदेव मम दुर्दवमेत्त् । तथा चोक्तम्

अपराधः स दैवस्य न पुनर्मन्त्रिणामयम् । कार्ये खपटितं कापि दैवयोगाद्दिनदेयति ॥ २ ॥

मन्त्री ब्रुते—उक्तमेवैतत्।

विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य दैवं गईयंत नरः।

आत्मनः कर्मदोषांस्तु नैव जानात्यपण्डितः ॥ ३ ॥

अवरं च। सहदां हितकामानां यो वाक्यं नाभिनन्दति।

स कर्म इव दुर्वेदिः काराद्रशे विनदेयति ॥ ४ ॥

राजाह—कथमेतत् । मन्त्री कथयति—

यत्र तत्र—क्षापि । पुण्ये अपुण्ये वा देशे । यदि क्लैट्यं इ०-यदि शौर्येण युद्धं करोति । नो कदापि-कदापि महीभृतां विग्रहः न भवतु । यद्वा भवतां युष्माकं इतरेषां महीभृतां च विग्रहः नो भवेदिति शेषः । किंतु नीतिः नयः मन्त्राः मन्त्रणाः ते एव पवनाः तैः इति ॥

सन्धिः—सामकरणम् । स्वर्णादिदानेन परेः प्रीत्युत्पादनान्भित्रीकरणम् । स्थेयाभ्याम्
—मध्यस्थाभ्याम् । पारक्येण—परकीयण शत्रुणा वा । निष्कारणबन्धुः—सोपालम्भं
वच एतद् । क्वापि-कदाचिदपि । अपण्डितः नरः विषमां कष्टां दशामवस्था

१ मन्ये विघटितं यतः इ० पा० । २ अस्मात्परं — अपरं च । रक्षितन्यं सदा वाक्यं वाक्याद्भवति नाशनम् । हसाभ्यां नीयमानस्य कृमस्य पतनं यथा ॥ इत्यधिकमेक० पु० ।

॥ कथा ॥ १ ॥

अस्ति मगधदेशे फुल्लोत्पलाभिधानं सरः। तत्र चिरं संकटविकटनामानौ इंसी निवसतः। तयोर्मित्रं कम्बुग्रीवनामा क्षमेश्च प्रतिवसति। अथैकदा धीवरैरागस्य तत्रोक्तम्—यदत्रास्माभिरधोषित्वा प्रातमित्स्यक्षमीदयो व्यापाद्यितव्याः। तदाकण्यं क्षमीं हंसावाह—सहदौ श्रुतोऽयं धीवरालापः अधुना किं मया कर्तव्यम्। इंसावाहुः—ज्ञायतां पुनस्तावत्प्रातर्यदुचितं तत्कर्तव्यम्। क्षमीं ब्रूते-मैवम्। यतो दृष्टव्यातिकरोहमत्र। तथा चोक्तम्—

अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा। द्वावेतौ स्रुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति॥ ५॥ तावाहतुः—कथमेतत्। कुर्मः कथयति—

॥ कथा २॥

पुरास्मिन्नेव सरस्येवंविधेषु धीवरेषूपस्थितेषु मत्स्यत्रयेणालोचितम्। तत्रानाग-तविधाता नामको मत्स्यः। तेनोक्तम्—अहं तावज्ञलाशयान्तरं गच्छामि। इत्यु-क्त्वा हृदान्तरं गतः। अपरेण प्रत्युत्पन्नमितिनान्ना मत्स्येनाभिहितम्—भविष्यदर्थे प्रमाणाभात्वात्कुत्र मयौ गन्तव्यम्। तृद्धत्पन्ने यथाकार्यमनुष्टेयम्। तथा चोक्तम्—

उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् । वणिजो भार्यया जारः प्रत्यक्षे निह्नुतो यथा ॥ ६ ॥

यद्भविष्यः पृच्छति—कथमेतत्। प्रत्युत्पन्नमति राह—

॥ कथा ३ ॥

अस्ति विक्रमपुरे समुद्रदत्तो नाम विणिक् । तस्य रत्नप्रभा नाम वधः केनापि स्वसेवकेन सह सदा रमते । यतः ।

न स्त्रीणामियः कश्चितित्रयो वापि न विद्यते । गावस्तुणमिवारण्ये प्रार्थयन्ति नवं नवम् ॥ ७ ॥

अथैकदा सा रत्नप्रभा तस्य सेवकस्य मुखे चुम्बनं ददती समुद्रदत्तेनावलेकिता। ततः सा बन्धकी सत्वरं भर्तुः समीपं गत्वाह—नाथं एतस्य सेवकस्य महती निर्वृतिः ! यतोऽयं चौरिकां कृत्वा कर्षूरं खादतीति मयास्य मुखमाघाय ज्ञातम्।तथा चोक्तम्—

आहारो द्विग्रणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्ग्रणा । षद्गणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टग्रणः स्मृतः ॥ ८ ॥

तच्छुत्वा सेवकेन प्रकुप्योक्तम्—यस्य स्वामिनो ग्रह एताहशी भाँगी तत्र सेवकेन कथं स्थातव्यं यत्र प्रतिक्षणं गृहिणी सेवकस्य ग्रसं जिन्नति । ततोऽसानुत्थाय चितः । साधुना यत्नात्मबोध्य धृतः । अतोऽहं त्रवीमि—उत्पन्नामापदम् इत्यादि । ततो यद्भविष्येणोक्तम्—

प्राप्य इति योज्यम् । उषित्वा-वसितं कृत्वा । दृष्टव्यितिकरः व्यस्तं अन्येषामिति यावत् येन । अनागतिविधाता-अनागतं विद्धाति भाव्यापदः प्रतीकारं पूर्वमेव करोतीति अनागतिविधाता । प्रत्युत्पन्नमितः-प्रत्युत्पन्ना सङ्कटे झिटित्यु-त्पन्ना बुद्धिः यस्य । यद्भविष्यः-यद्भविष्यिति तद्भवतु इति वदतीति । निर्वृतिः-सुखं भोगेच्छा वा । आहार इ०--सुह् ०--श्लो० ११७. । प्रतिक्षणं--क्षणे क्षणे ।

१ किं समाधातव्यम् इ० पा० । २ यतो हिन्दगुगन्धः प्रत्यक्षोस्य मुखे मया प्राप्तः । इ० पा० । ३ ईट्टशी विधा ।

यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तद्दन्यथा। इति चिन्ताविषप्नोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते॥ ९॥

ततः प्रातर्जालेन बद्धः प्रत्युत्पन्नमितिर्मृतवदात्मानं संदर्श्य स्थितः। ततो जालाद-पसारितो यथाशक्त्युःकुत्य गभीरं नीरं प्रविष्टः। यद्भविष्यश्च धीवरैः प्राप्तो व्यापा-दितः। अतोहं ब्रवीमि—अनागतविधाता इत्यदि॥ तद्यथाहमन्यदृहद्मद्य प्राप्तोमि तथा क्रियताम्। हंसावाहतुः—जलाशयान्तरे प्राप्ते तव कुशलम्। स्थले गच्छतस्ते को विधिः। कुर्म आह—यथाहं भवद्भवां सहाकाशवर्त्मना यामि स उपायो विधीयताम्। हंसौ ब्र्तः—कथम्रपायः संभवति। कच्छपो वद्ति-युवाभ्यां चञ्च-धृतं कष्टक्षण्डमेकं मया मुखेनावलम्बितव्यम्। युवयोः पक्षवलेन मयापि सुखेन गन्तव्यम्। हंसौ ब्र्तः—संभवत्येष उपायः। किंतु

उपायं चिन्तयन् प्राज्ञो ह्यपायमपि चिन्तयेत् । पद्यतो बकसूर्वस्य नकुरुर्भक्षिताः प्रजाः ॥ १०॥

क्रमः पृच्छति-कथमेतत् । तौ कथयतः-

॥ कथा ४॥

अस्त्युत्तरापथे गृधकुटो नाम पर्वतः। तत्रेरावतीतीरे न्यग्रोधपाद्पे बका निव-सन्ति । तस्य वृक्षस्याधस्ताद्विवरे सर्पस्तिष्टति । स च तेषां बालापत्यानि खादति । अथ शोकार्तानां बकानां विलापं श्रुत्वा केनचिद्वकेनाभिहितम्-एवं कुरुत य्यं। मत्स्यानादाय नकुलविवरादारभ्य सर्पविवरं यावत्पङ्कित्रमेणौकैकशो मत्स्यान् विकीर्य धत्त । ततस्तदाहारछुब्धैर्नकुलैरागत्य सर्पो द्रष्टव्यः स्वभावविद्वेषाद्वचापाद्यितव्यश्च । तथानुष्टिते तद्वत्तम् । ततस्तत्र वृक्षे नकुलैर्बकशावकानां रावः श्रुतः। पश्चात्तैर्वृक्षमा-रुह्य बक्ञावराः सादिताः। अत आवां ब्र्वः-उपायं चिन्तयन् इत्यादि ॥ आवाभ्यां नीयमानं त्वामवलोक्य लोकैः किंचिद्रक्तव्यमेव । तदाकर्ण्य यदि त्वसुत्तरं दास्यसि तदा त्वन्मरणम् । तत्सर्वथात्रैव स्थीयताम् । क्लर्मो वदति-किमहमज्ञः । नै किमपि मया वक्तव्यम्। ततस्तथानुष्टिते तथाविधं कुर्ममालोक्य सर्वे गोरक्षकाः पश्चाद्धावन्ति वद्नित च। तत्र कश्चिदाह— यद्ययं कुर्मः पतित तद्यत्रैव पक्त्वा खादितन्यः। कश्चिद्दाति अञ्जेव दम्ध्वा खादितच्योऽयम्।कश्चिद् बृते-गृहं नीत्वा भक्षणीयः इति। तत्परुषवचनं श्रुत्वा स कुर्मः कोपाविष्टो विस्मृतपूर्वसंस्कारः प्राह-युष्माभिर्भसम भिक्षतव्यम् । इति वदन्नेव पतितो गोरक्षकैर्व्यापादितश्च । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि-सहृदां हितकामानाम् इत्यादि ॥ अथ प्रणिधिर्बकस्तत्रागत्योवाच । देव प्रागव मया निग-दितं दुर्गशोधनं हि प्रतिक्षणं कर्तव्यमिति । तच्च युष्माभिनं स्रतम् । अतस्तद्नव-धानस्य फलमनुभूतम् । दुर्गदाहश्र्वायं मेघवर्णनाझा वायसेन गृधपयुक्तेन रुतः। राजा निःश्वस्वाह—

प्रणयादुपकाराद्वाँ यो विश्वसिति शञ्जुषु । स स्रप्त इव वृक्षायात्पतितः प्रतिबुद्ध्यते ॥ ११ ॥

यद्मावि इ० - प्रस्ता ० श्लोकः २९ । अवलम्बितम् - आश्रयितव्यम् । न्यप्रोधपादपे - वटगृक्षे । परुषवचनम् - कटुवचः, निष्ठुरभाषितम् । विस्मृतपूर्वसंस्कारः - नष्टकृतसमयस्मृतिः । तदन-वधानस्य - मद्वचनोपेक्षायाः । प्रणयात् - प्रेमदर्शनात् । याद्वायाः वा । प्रणयः प्रसरे प्रेम्णि याद्वाविश्रम्भयोरिष । देति मेदिनी । पतितः प्रतिबुध्यते - जातपतनः चेतनां स्रभते ।

१ स्थलात् इ॰ पा॰ । २ स्रुताः इ॰ पा॰ । ३ अवश्यं भविष्याति इत्य॰ । अस्मात्प्राक्—नाहसुत्तरं दास्यामि इ॰ त्य॰ कवित्. । ४ प्रणामादुपहाराद्दा इ॰ पा॰ ।

प्रौणिधिरुवाच—इतो दुर्गदाहं विधाय यदा गतो मेघवर्णस्तदा चित्रवर्णेन प्रसादिते-नोक्तम्—अयं मेघवर्णोऽत्र कर्षुरद्वीपराज्येऽभिषिच्यताम् । तथा चोक्तम्—

> कृतकृत्यस्य भृत्यस्य कृतं नैव प्रणाशयेत् । फलेन मनसा वाचा दृष्ट्या चैनं प्रहर्षयेत् ॥ १२ ॥

चक्रवाको ब्रैते--ततस्ततः । प्रणिधिरुवाच--ततः प्रधानमन्त्रिणा ग्रध्नेणाभिहितम् । देव नेद्सुचितम् । प्रसादान्तरं किमिप क्रियताम् । यतः ।

> अविचारयतो युक्तिकथनं तुषकण्डनम् । नीचेष्पकृतं राजन्वालुकास्विव मुत्रितम् ॥ १३ ॥

अपरं च । महतामास्पदे नीचः कदापि न कर्तव्यः । तथा चोक्तम--

नीचः श्लाव्यपदं प्राप्य स्वामिनं हन्तुमिच्छति । सूषिको व्याद्यतां प्राप्य सुनिं हन्तुं गतो यथा ॥ १४॥

चित्रवर्णः पृच्छति-कथमेतत् । मन्त्री कथयति-

॥ कथा ५॥

अस्ति गौतमस्य महंर्षेस्तपोवने महातपा नाम स्रुनिः। तेनाश्रमसन्निधानं सृषिकशावकः काकस्रसाद्धश्चे हष्टः। ततः स्वभावद्यात्मना तेन स्रुनिना नीवारकणैः संवधितः। ततो बिडालस्तं सृषिकं सादितुस्पधावति। तमवलोक्य मृषिकस्तस्य स्रुनेः क्रोडे प्रविवेशः। ततो स्रुनिनोक्तम्—मृषिक तः मार्जारो भव। ततः स विडालः कुक्करं हृष्ट्वा पलायते। ततो स्रुनिनोक्तम्—कुक्कराहिभेषि। त्वमेव कुक्करो भव। स कुक्करो व्याप्राहिभेति। ततस्तेन स्रुनिना कुक्करो व्याप्रः कृतः। अथ व्याप्रमपि तं सृषिकिनिविशेषं पश्यति स स्रुनिः। अथ तं स्रुनिं हृष्ट्वा व्याप्रं च सर्वे वदन्ति—अनेन स्रुनिना सृषिको व्याप्रतां नीतः। एतच्छुत्वा स व्याप्रः सव्यथोऽचिन्तयत्—यावद्वेन स्रुनिना जीवितव्यं ताविद्वं मे स्वरूपाख्यानमकीर्तिकरं न पलाविष्यते। इत्यालोच्य स्रुनि हन्तुं गतः। ततो स्रुनिना तज्ज्ञात्वा पुनर्मृषिको भव इत्युक्त्वा सृषिक एव कृतः। अतोऽहं व्रवीमि—नीचः श्लाध्यपदम् इत्यादि॥ अपरं च। स्रुकरमिद्विति न मन्तव्यम्। गृण्णः।

भंक्षायित्वा बहून्मत्त्यानुत्तमाधममध्यमान् । अतिलोभाद्दकः पश्चान्यतः कर्कटकग्रहात् ॥ १५॥ चित्रवर्णः पृच्छति—कथमेतत् । मन्त्री कथयति—

पक्षे विनष्टः यथावत्पुरुषस्वरूपं जानाति । प्रसादितेन—प्रसन्नेन । कृतकृत्यस्य-कृतं कृत्यं कर्तव्यं स्वामिनियोगो वा येन । फलेन पुरस्कारादिना । अविन्वारयतः असमीक्ष्यकारिणः । तुषेति-निरर्थकमिति यावत् । उपकृतम्-उपकारकरणम् । मूत्रितम्-तद्यथा न्वरं न तिष्ठति व्यर्थे च तथा । स्वभावदयात्मना—दयायुक्तः आत्मा दयात्मा स्वभावात् निसर्गतः दयात्मा यस्य तेन । कोडे अङ्के भुजान्तरं वा । मूषिकिनिविशेषम्-मूषिकाभिन्नत्वेन । स्वरूपाख्यानम्-यथाव-त्वक्षपवर्णनम् । न पळायिष्यते—नापयास्यति । इदं मेघवर्णस्य कर्पूर्द्वीपराज्येऽभिषेचनम् ।

१ ब्रूते देव, श्रुतं यत्प्रणिधिः कथयति । राजाह तनस्ततः इ० पा० । २ अधिकारेण यों युक्तः कथं तस्यातिखण्डनम् । इ० पा० । ३ दूरदर्शी इ० पा० । ४ पश्चाद्दयाञ्चना । ५ तं च मूषकं खादितुं यत्नादिन्विष्यम् विडालो मुनिना दृष्टः । तनस्तपःप्रमावात्स मूषको विडालः कृतः इ० पा०

॥ कथा ६॥

अस्ति मालवाविषये पद्मगर्भाभिधानं सरः। तत्रैको दृद्धो बकः सामर्थ्यहीन उद्दि-ग्नमिवात्मानं दर्शियत्वा स्थितः। स च केनचित्कुलीरेण दृष्टः ष्ट्रैष्टश्च-किमिति भवानत्राहारत्यागेन तिष्ठति। बकेनोक्तम्। भद्र शृष्णु। मत्स्या मम् जीवनहेतवः। ते चावद्यं केवर्तेरागत्य व्यापाद्यितव्या इति वार्ता नगरोपान्ते मया श्चता। अतो वर्तनाभावादेवास्मन्मरणसुपस्थितमिति ज्ञात्वाहारेऽप्यनाद्ररेः छतः। ततः सर्वेर्मत्स्ये-रालोचितम्--इह समये तावदुपकारक एवायं लक्ष्यतेऽस्माकम्। तद्यमेव यथाकर्तव्यं पृच्छचताम्। तथा चोक्तम्--

> उपकर्जारिणा संधिनं मिल्लेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणसेतयोः ॥ १६ ॥

मत्स्या अचुः—भो बंक कोऽत्र रक्षणोपायः। बक्रो ब्रृते—अस्ति रक्षणोपायो जला-शयान्तराश्रयणम् । तत्राहमेकैकशो युष्मास्त्रयामि । मस्यौ आहुः—एवमस्तु । तता असौ बकस्तान्मत्स्यानेकैकशौ नीत्वा खाद्ति । अनन्तरं कुलीरस्तम्रवाच—भो बक् मामपि तत्र नय । ततो बकोऽप्यपूर्वकुलीरमांसार्थी सादरं त नीत्वा स्थले धतवान् । कुलीरोऽपिमत्स्यकण्टकाकीणं तत्स्थलमालोक्याचिन्तयत् । हा हतास्मि । मन्दभाग्यः । भवतु । इदानीं समयोचितं व्यवहरामि । यतः ।

> तावद्भयातु भेतन्यं यावद्भयमनागतम् । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य प्रहर्तन्यमभीतवत् ॥ ९७ ॥

अपरं च । अभियुक्ती यदा पश्येन्न किंचिन्दितमात्मनः। युद्ध्यमानस्तदा प्राज्ञो ब्रियते रिपुणा सह ॥ १८ ॥

अन्यच । यत्रायुद्धे ध्रुवो नाशो युद्धे जीवितसंशयः । तं कालमेकं युद्धस्य प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ १९ ॥

इत्यालोच्य स कुलीरस्तस्य श्रीवां चिच्छेद । स बकः पश्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि भक्षयित्वा बहुनमत्स्यान् इत्यादि ॥ ततः पुनः स चित्रवर्णो राजाऽवदत् । ज्ञृणु तावन्मन्त्रिन् मयैतदालोचितमस्ति यद्त्रावस्थितेन मेघवर्णेन राज्ञा यावन्ति वस्तृनि कर्पुरद्वीपस्योत्तमानि तावन्त्यस्माकस्रुपनेतव्यानि । तेन महता विलासेनास्माभि-विन्ध्याचले स्थातव्यम् । दूरदर्शी विहस्याह—देव

अनागतवर्ती चिन्तां छत्वा यस्तु प्रहृष्यति । स तिरस्कारमाप्नोति भग्नभाण्डो द्विजो यथा ॥ २० ॥

कर्कटकप्रहात्-कुलीरस्य प्रहात् । मालविषये मालवदेशे । कैवर्तैः धीवरैः । वर्तनाभावात् वर्तनं जीविका तस्याभावात् । उपकारापकारौ इ० –यतः उपकारापकारौ इष्टानिष्टौ एतयोः मित्रस्य शत्रोश्च लक्षणं लक्ष्यं ज्ञातन्यम् । अपूर्वे –अभुक्तपूर्वे । धृतवान् –स्थापयामास । मत्स्यकण्टकाकीर्णे मत्स्यानामास्थिभिन्यीप्तम् । अभीतवत् – सूर्र इव । अभियुक्तः इत्या – यदा प्राज्ञः पण्डितः अभियुक्तः शत्रुणाकान्तः सन् इ०। यत्रायुद्धे इ० – गतपूर्वे प्रयं । श्लोकः । सु०. ६८। विलासेन – सुखोपभोगेन । अनागतवतीं चिन्ताम् – अनुपस्थितस्य विचारम् । यद्वा चिन्ता

१ दूरतः पृष्टः । २ आहारस्यापि निरादरः । ३ मत्स्येभयादुक्तम् इ० पा० । ४ नीतवान् । अथ बकेन स्थले नीत्वा धृतः कुलीरः इ० पा० ।

राजाह-कथमेतत्। मन्त्री कथयति-

॥ कथा ७॥

अस्ति देवीकोटनान्नि नगरे देवैश्वर्मा नाम ब्राह्मणः। तेन महाविषुवैंत्संक्रान्त्यां सक्तुपूर्णशराव एकः प्राप्तः।। ततस्तमादायासौ कुम्भकारस्य भाण्डपूर्णमण्डिषकेक-देशे रोद्रेणाकुलितः छप्तः। ततः सक्तुरक्षार्थं हस्ते इण्डमेकमादायाचिन्तयत्-यग्रहं सक्तुशायं विक्रीय दश कपर्दकान्प्राप्त्यामि तदात्रैव तैः कपर्दकेष्वर्रशरावादिकसप्त्रीय विक्रीय तथा विव्राय्वर्धः कैरिष्यामि । अनन्तरं तास्त्र सपत्नीषु रूपयौचनवती या तस्यामिषकानुरागं करिष्यौमि । अनन्तरं संजातेष्यास्तत्सपत्न्यो यदा दंद्वं करिष्यन्ति तदा कोपाकुलोऽहं ता इत्यं लग्रहेन ताडियिष्यामि । इत्यमिषाय लग्रहः क्षिप्तः। तेन सक्तुशरावश्वर्णितो भाण्डानि च बहुनि भग्नानि । ततस्तेन शब्देनागतेन कुम्भकारेण तथाविधानि भाण्डान्यक्लोक्य ब्राह्मणस्तिरस्टतो मण्डप्तिनागतेन कुम्भकारेण तथाविधानि भाण्डान्यक्लोक्य ब्राह्मणस्तिरस्टतो मण्डपिकागर्भाद्दहिष्ठतश्व । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि—अनागतवतीं चिन्ताम् इत्यादि ॥ ततो राजा रहिस ग्रथस्वाच—तात यथाकर्तव्यं उपिदश । ग्रथो ब्रवे—

मदोद्धतस्य चूपतेः संकीर्णस्येव दन्तिनः।

गच्छन्त्युन्मार्गयातस्य नेतारः खलु वाच्यताम् ॥ २१ ॥

शृण देव किमस्माभिर्वलदर्गाहुर्ग भग्नं नो वा भवतः प्रतापाधिष्टितेनोपायेन । राजाह—भवतामुपायेन । गृथ्रो ब्रेते—यद्यस्मद्वचनं क्रियते तदा स्वदेशे गम्यताम् । अन्यथा वर्षाकाले प्राप्ते तुल्यबलेन सह पुनर्विग्रहे सत्यस्माकं परश्चमिष्टानां स्वदेश-गमनमापि दुर्लभं भविष्याति । सुखशोभार्थं च संधाय गम्यताम् । दुर्गं भग्नं कीर्तिश्र्व लक्षेव । मस संमतं तावदेतत् । यतः ।

यो हि धर्म पुरस्टत्य हित्वा भर्तुः प्रियाप्रिये। अप्रियाण्याह तथ्यानि तेन राजा सहायवान् ॥ २२ ॥ युद्धे विनाशो भवति कदाचिद्धभयोरिष । न हि संशयितं कुर्यादित्युवाच बृहस्पतिः॥ २३ ॥ सहद्वत्रं तथा राज्यमात्मानं कीर्तिमेव च ।

युधि संदेहदोलास्थं को हि कुर्यादवालिशः ॥ २४ ॥

कल्पना । विषुवत्संक्रान्तिः—मेषसंक्रान्तिः । सक्तुपूर्णशरावः— सक्तुभिर्भार्जितयवचूर्णेन पूर्णः शरावः मृत्पात्रम् । प्राप्तः—प्रतिप्रहेण रुव्यः । रोद्रेण—तपनातपेन । पूगाः क्रमुकाः । सपःनाष्ठि—समानः पतिर्यासां ताः सपत्न्यः । संजातेर्घ्याः—सपत्नीगोरवं दृष्ट्या संजाता उत्पन्ना ईर्घ्या द्वेषः यासाम् । कोपाकुलः—कोधवशः । मदोद्धतस्य—मदः गर्वः । पक्षे दानविर । संकार्णस्य -मत्तस्य अत एव अवशस्य । नेतारः—मन्त्रिणः हस्तिपकाश्च । ने वा—अथवा । प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन—प्रतापेन महिम्ना अधिष्ठितेन उत्तिमितेन ॥ सूचितेनिति यावत् । सुखशोभार्थम्—सुखं कल्याणं शोभा गौरवं । धर्मम्—यथाकर्तव्यम् । प्रियाप्रिये—प्रियं चाप्रियं च । राज्ञः किं प्रियं किं अप्रियं इति विचारणायामनादरं कृत्वा । संशयितम् —संशयः, द्विधावुद्धिः । संदेहदोलास्यं—संदेहः संशयः एव दोला तत्रस्यं संशयदोलास्वं,

१ वेद्॰ इ॰ पा॰ । २ विषुवत्समये । ३ करोमि ।

अपरं च । संधिमिच्छेत्समेनापि संदिग्धो विजयो युधि । छन्दोपछन्दावन्योन्यं नष्टौ तुल्यबलौ न किम् ॥ २५ ॥ राजोवाच—कथमेतत् । मन्त्री कथयति—

॥ कथा ८॥

पुरा दैत्यो सहोद्दरी स्नन्दोपस्नन्दनामानी महता कायक्केशन बेलोक्यराज्य-कामनया चिराबन्द्रशेखरमाराधितवन्तौ । ततस्तयोभगवान्परितुष्टः वरं वरयतमि-त्युवाच । अनन्तरं तयोः समधिष्ठितया सरस्वत्या तावन्यद्वक्तुकामावन्यद्विहित-वन्तौ । यद्यावयोभगवान्परितुष्टस्तदा स्विधयां पार्वतीं परमेश्वरा ददातु । अथ भग-वता क्रुद्धेन वरदानस्यावद्यकत्या विचारमृहयोः पार्वती प्रदत्ता । ततरत्रया रूपलावण्यलुन्धाभ्यां जगद्धातिभ्यां मनसोत्स्रकाभ्यां पापितिमिराभ्यां ममे त्यन्योन्यकलहाभ्यां प्रमाणपुरुषः कश्चित्युच्छ्यतामिति मतौ छतायां स एव भट्टारको वृद्धविजरूपः समागत्य त्रवोपस्थितः । अनन्तरमावाभ्यामियं स्वबललन्धा कस्ययमावयोभवति इति बाह्मणमपुच्छताम् । बाह्मणो बृते—

ज्ञानश्रेष्ठो द्विजः पूज्यः क्षत्रियो बलवानपि । धनुधान्याधिको वैश्यः शूद्रस्तु द्विजसेवया ॥ २६ ॥

तसुनां क्षत्रधर्मातुगौ । युद्धं एव युवयोर्नियमः । इत्यभिहिते सित साधक्तमनेन इति कृत्वान्योन्यतुल्यवीर्यौ समकालमन्योन्यघातन विनाशसुपगतौ । अताऽहं ब्रवीमि-संधिमिच्छेत्समेनापि इत्यादि ॥ राजाह-प्रागेव किं नोक्तं भवद्धिः । मन्त्री ब्रूते—मद्दचनं किमवसानपर्यन्तं श्चतं भवद्धिः । तदापि मम संमत्या नायं विग्रहारम्भः । सन्धेयग्रणसुक्तोऽयं हिरण्यगर्भो न विग्राह्यः । तथा चोक्तम्—

सत्यार्यो धार्मिकोऽनार्यो भावृसंघातवान्बली ।
अनेकयुद्धविजयी संघेयाः सप्त कीर्तिताः ॥ २७ ॥
सत्योऽतुपालयन्सत्यं संधितो नैति विक्रियाम् ।
प्राणवाधेऽपि स्रव्यक्तमार्यो नायात्यनार्यताम् ॥ २८ ॥
धार्मिकस्याभियुक्तस्य सर्व एव हि सुद्ध्यते ।
प्रजातुरागाद्धमांच दुःखोच्छेद्यो हि धार्मिकः ॥ २९ ॥
संधिः कार्योऽप्यनार्येण विनाशे सम्रुपस्थिते ।
विना तस्याश्रयेणार्यः सुर्यान्न कालयापनम् ॥ ३० ॥
संहतत्वाद्यथा वेद्यानिविद्यैः कण्टकेर्नृतः ।
न शक्यते सम्रुच्छेत्तं भ्रातृसंघातवांस्तथा ॥ ३१ ॥
बिलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनम् ।
प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिद्वपसर्पति ॥ ३२ ॥

संशयप्रस्तम् । समधिष्ठितया-देहाधिष्ठितया । सरस्वत्या हेतुना । जगद्धाति-भ्याम्-कृतलोककन्दनाभ्यां । पापितिमिराभ्याम्-पापं एव तिमिरं नेत्ररोगः ययोः ताभ्याम् । पापवुद्धयोपहतहिताहितबुद्धयोः इत्यर्थः । यद्वा पापितिमिराभ्यां पापितिमिरावताराभ्यामिव स्थिताभ्याम् । प्रमाणपुरुषः—मध्यस्थः । भद्वारकः—देवः चन्द्रशेखरः । अवसानपर्यन्तम्—समिति यावत् । सन्धेय०—सन्धेयस्य संघातुं योग्यस्य ये मुणास्तैः युक्तः । विप्राह्यः—विप्रहितुं योग्यः । सत्यार्थो—सत्यः सत्यशोलः आर्यः सज्जनः तौ । सन्धितः—सन्धिः अस्य संजातः । अभियुक्तस्य-शत्रुणा आकानतस्य सतः । कालयापनम्—काला-तिवाह्ननम् । सुखेन आयुर्व क्षपयेदित्यर्थः । निदर्शनम्—नीतिशास्त्राज्ञा । अनुशासनम् ।

जमद्ग्नेः स्रुतस्येव सर्वः सर्वत्र । अनेकयुद्धजयिनः प्रतापदिव भुज्यते ॥ ३३ ॥ अनेकयुद्धविजयी संधानं यस्य गच्छति । तत्प्रतापन तस्याशु वशुमायान्ति शुञ्जवः ॥ ३४ ॥

तत्र तावद्रहुभिर्छणैरुपेतः संधेयोऽयं राजा । चक्रवाकोऽवदत्-प्रणिधे सर्वमवग-तम् । व्रज पुनर्ज्ञात्वागमिष्यसि । राजाँ चक्रवाकं पृष्टवान्-मिन्बम् असंधेयाः कति । तानिप ज्ञातुमिच्छामि । मन्त्री ब्र्ते-देव कथयामि । ज्ञृणु ।

> बालो बृद्धो दीर्घरोगी तथा ज्ञातिबहिष्क्रतः । भीरुको भीरुकजनो लुब्धो लुब्धजनस्तथा ॥ ३५ ॥ विरक्तप्रकृतिश्चैव विषयेष्वतिसक्तिमान् । अनेकचित्तमन्त्रस्तु देवब्राह्मणनिन्दकः ॥ ३६ ॥ दैवोपहतकश्चेव दैवचितकं एव च । दुर्भिक्षव्यसनोपेतो बलव्यसनसंकुलः ॥ ३७ ॥ अदेशस्थो बहुरिपुर्युक्तः कालेन यश्च न । सत्यधर्मन्यपेतश्च विंशतिः पुरुषा अमी ॥ ३८ ॥ एतैः संधिं न कुर्वीत विगृह्णीयात्त केवलम् । एते विगृह्यमाणा हि क्षिपं यान्ति रिपोर्वशम् ॥ ३९ ॥ बालस्यालपप्रभावत्वान्त्र लोको योध्द्वमिच्छति । युद्धायुद्धफलं यस्माज्ज्ञातुं शक्तो न बालिशः ॥ ४० ॥ उत्साहशक्तिहीनत्वाद्वद्धो दीर्घामयस्तथा। स्वैरेव परिभूयेते द्वावप्येतावसंज्ञयम् ॥ ४१ ॥ सुखो्च्छेयस्तु भवति सर्वज्ञातिबहिष्कृतः । त एवैनं विनिञ्नन्ति ज्ञातयस्त्वात्मसात्कृताः ॥ ४२ ॥

सर्वः भुज्यते—बहुयुद्धविजयिनः उपयोगितां व्रजतीति भावः । पुनर्ज्ञात्वा—-श्रुवृत्तान्तिमित शेषः । ज्ञातिवहिष्कृतः—-ज्ञातिभिः निराकृतः । भीरकः-भीरः एव भीरुकः । स्वार्थं कण् । विरक्तप्रकृतिः—विरक्ता अनासक्ताः प्रकृतयः प्रजा अमात्या वा यस्य । अनेकिवित्तमन्त्रः—नास्ति एकं वित्तं येषां ते अनेकिवित्ताः अस्थिरबुद्धयः तैः सह मन्त्रः मन्त्रणा यस्य । यद्वा अनेकिवित्तः बहुभिर्ज्ञातः मन्त्रः यस्य । दैवाचिन्तकः—दैवपरः । दुर्भिक्षव्यसनोपेतः—दुर्भिक्षं एव व्यसनं तेनोपेतः । बळ्व्यसनसंकुळः—वळस्य सैन्यस्य व्यसनं भेदादिकृतं तेन सङ्कुळः पीडितः । युक्तः काळेन न—विग्रहोचितकाळेन न युक्तः । अकाळ्युद्धकारी । सत्यधर्मव्यपेतः—सत्यात् धर्माच व्यपेतः च्युतः । अल्पप्रभावत्वात् —अल्पः क्षुद्रः प्रभावः कोषदण्डजं तेजो यस्य तस्य भावस्तस्मात् । स प्रभावः प्रतापश्च यत्तेजः कोषदण्डजम् । इत्यमरः । उत्साहशक्तिःनित्वात्—स्वविकमवळं उत्साहशक्तिः तथा हीनः विरहितः तस्य भावः तस्मात् । शक्तयस्तिसः प्रभावोत्साहमन्त्रजाः । इत्यमरः । स्वैः—स्वपरिवारेः । आत्मसात्कृताः—स्ववं नीताः स्वपक्षीयाः कृताः

१ गच्छान्ति. २ अथ हिरण्यगर्भः । ३ तान्विज्ञाः । ४ रोगः । ५ तथा दैवपरायणः इ० पाः ।

भीरुर्युद्धपरित्यागात्स्वयमव प्रणक्यति । तथैव भीरुपुरुषैः संग्रामे तैर्विमुच्यते ॥ ४३ ॥ लुब्धस्यासंविभागित्वान्न युध्यन्तेऽनुयायिनः । छन्धानुजीविकेरेष दानभिन्नैर्निहन्यते ॥ ४४ ॥ संत्यज्यते प्रकृतिभिविरक्तप्रकृतिर्युधि । स्वाभियोज्यो भवति विषयेष्वतिसक्तिमान् ॥ ४५॥ अनेकचित्तमन्त्रस्तु हेष्यो भवति मंत्रिणास् । अनवस्थितचित्तत्वात्कार्ये तैः स उपेक्ष्यते ॥ ४६ ॥ सदा धर्मबलीयस्वाद्देवबाह्मणनिन्दकः। विशीर्यते स्वयं ह्येष दैवोपहतकस्तथा ॥ ४७॥ संपत्तेश्व विपत्तेश्व दैवमेव हि कारणस्। इति दैवपरो ध्यायन्नात्मानमपि चेष्टते ॥ ४८॥ दुर्भिक्ष्यव्यसनी चैव स्वयमेवावसीदति। बॅलव्यसनयुक्तस्य योद्धं शक्तिर्न जायते ॥ ४९ ॥ अदेशस्थोहि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते । ग्राहोऽल्पीयानिप जले गजेन्द्रमिप कर्षति ॥ ५० ॥ बहुशत्रुस्तु संत्रस्तः स्येनमध्ये कपोतवत् । येनैव गच्छाति पथा तेनैवाद्य विपद्यते ॥ ५१ ॥ अकालसैन्ययुक्तस्तु इन्यते कालयोधिना । कौशिकेन हतज्योतिर्निशीथ इव वायसः॥ ५२॥ सत्यधर्मव्यपेतेन न संद्ध्यात्कदाचन । स संधितोऽप्यसाधुत्वादिचराबाति विक्रियाम् ॥ ५३ ॥

अपरमि कथयामि । संधिविग्रहयानासनसंश्रयद्वैधीभावाः षाइग्रण्यम् । कर्म-णामारम्भोपायः पुरुषद्रव्यसंपद्देशकालविभागो विनिपातप्रतीकारः कार्यसिद्धिश्च पञ्चाङ्गो मन्त्रः । सामदानभेददण्डाश्चत्वार उपायाः । उत्साहशक्तिर्मन्त्रशक्तिः प्रभु-शक्तिश्चेति शक्तिञ्चयम् । एतत्सर्वमालोच्य नित्यं विजिगीपवो भवन्ति महान्तः ।

सन्तः । असंविभागित्वात्—छोप्त्रं विभज्य इतरेभ्यो न ददातीति तस्य भावस्तरमात् । अनवस्थितचित्तत्वात्—अनवस्थितं नैकत्र स्थितं चित्तं यस्य स तथाविधः तस्य भाव-स्तरमात् । धर्मवर्ळायस्त्वात् —धर्मस्य वर्ळायस्त्वात् । अप्रतिहतप्रभावत्वात् । यद्वा धर्मेण पुण्येन वर्ळायासः देवाः ब्राह्मणाश्च तेषां भावः तत्त्वात् । धर्मप्रधानानां देवब्राह्मणानां निन्दकः धर्मप्रभावादेव विशिर्थते इति भावः । अल्पीयान् — अतिशयेनाल्पः । रुष्ठुकायः हीनवरुः वा । कौशिकेन—उद्धकेन । हतज्योतिः—हतं ज्योतिः दृष्टिः यस्य । निशिर्थ — अर्धरात्रे । सान्धि ० —सन्धिविप्रहौ व्याख्यातपूर्वौ । यानं—उपचितवरुस्य शत्रोरवस्कन्दनाय यात्रा । आसनं —कालादिप्रतीक्षया विजिगीषोर्दुर्गोदीन्वर्धयतः स्थितिः । संभ्रयः—प्रवल्प्याभ्रयप्रहणम् । द्वैधीभावः—शास्त्रम् । षाङ्गुण्यम्—षङ्गुणाः । आरम्भोपायः आरम्भस्य सम्यक्साधनम् । पुरुषद्रव्यसम्पत् — पुरुषाणां द्रव्याणां धनधान्यादिकानां च सम्पत् प्राचुर्यम् । देशकालविभागः—अनुकूलस्य कालस्य देशस्य च निर्णयः । समं विभक्तम्

१ वीरोप्यवीरपुरुषैः। इ० पा०। २ चेष्टयेत्,

या हि प्राणपरित्यागम्रत्येनापि न लभ्यते । सा श्रीनीतिविदां वेदम चश्चलापि प्रधावति ॥ ५४ ॥

तथा चोक्तम्-

वित्तं यदा यस्य समं विभक्तं गूढश्च चारो निभृतश्च मन्त्रः।

न चाप्रियं प्राणिषु यो ब्रवीति स सागरान्तां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति ॥ ५५ ॥ किंतु देव ययपि महामन्त्रिणा गृष्टेण संघानस्रपन्यस्तं तथापि तेन राज्ञा संप्रति भूत-जयदर्पान्न मन्तव्यम् । तदेवं क्रियताम् । सिंहलद्वीपस्य महाबलो नाम सारसी राजास्मन्मित्रं जम्बुद्वीपे कोपं जनयत् । यतः ।

खगुप्तिमाधाय स्नसंहतेन बलेन वीरो विचरक्ररातिम् । संतापयेथेन समं स्वतप्तस्तेवन संधानस्रपैति तसः ॥ ५६ ॥

राज्ञा एवमस्तु इति निगय विचिवनामा बकः सुष्ठप्तलेखं दत्वा सिंहलद्वीपं प्रस्था-पितः। अथ प्रणिधिरागत्योवाच—देव श्रूयतां तत्रत्यः प्रस्तावः। एवं तत्र रुध्नेणो-कम्—देव यन्मेघवर्णस्तत्र चिरस्रिषतः स वेति किं संधेयग्रणपुक्तो हिरण्यगर्भो राजा न वा इति । ततोऽसौ मेघवर्णश्चित्रवर्णेन राज्ञा समाहूय पृष्टः—वायस कीदृशोऽसौ हिरण्यगर्भः। चक्रवाको मन्त्री वा कीदृशः। वायस उवाच—देव हिरण्यगर्भो राजा युधिष्टिरसमो महाश्यः। चक्रवाकसमो मन्त्री न काप्यवलोक्यते। राजाह—यधेवं तदा कथमसौ त्वया वश्चितः। विहस्य मेघवर्णः प्राह—देव

> विश्वासप्रतिपन्नानां वश्चेन का विद्यायता । अङ्क्रमारुह्य सुप्तं हि हत्वा कि नाम पौरुषम् ॥ ५७॥

्र शुंख दंव तेन मन्त्रिणाहं प्रथमदर्शन एव ज्ञातः । किंतु महाशयोऽसौ राजा । तेन मया विप्रलब्धः । तथा चोक्तम्—

आत्मोपम्येन यो वेत्ति दुर्जनं सत्यवादिनम् । सै तथा वश्चयते धुर्तेद्राह्मणश्छागतो यथा ॥ ५८ ॥ राजावाच—कथोमतत् । मेघवर्णः कथयति—

॥ कथा ९ ॥

अस्ति गौतमस्यारण्यं प्रस्तुतयज्ञः कश्चिद्वाह्मणः । स च यज्ञार्थं ग्रामान्तराच्छागम्रपन्नीय स्कन्धे धत्वा गच्छन्धर्तत्रयेणावलोकितः । ततस्ते धर्ता यद्येष छागः केनाप्युपायेन लभ्यते तदा मितप्रकर्षो भवतीति समालोच्य देशत्रयतले क्रोशान्तरेण
तस्य ब्राह्मणस्यागमनं प्रतीक्ष्य पथि स्थिताः । तत्रैकेन धर्तेन गच्छन्स ब्राह्मणोऽभिहितः—भो ब्राह्मण किमिति कुकुरः स्कन्धेनोह्मते । विप्रेणोक्तम्—नायं श्वा किंतु
यज्ञच्छागः । अर्थानन्तरस्थेनान्येन धर्तेन तथैवोक्तम्। तदाकण्यं ब्राह्मणञ्छागं भूमौ
निधाय मुहुर्निरीक्ष्य पुनः स्कन्धे कृत्वा दोलायमानमितिश्वलितः । यतः ।

यथायथं तुत्यतथा विनियुक्तम् । उपन्यस्तम्-कर्तव्यत्वेन निर्दिष्टम् । कोपं-प्रकृतिक्षोभम् । सुगुप्तिम् सुद्धु रक्षाम् । सुसैहतेन-सुसम्बद्धेन । येन ६०-येन शत्रुः समं आत्मतुत्यं सुतप्तः भवेत् । महाशयः--महान् आशयः मनः यस्य । महासत्वः । छागः--अजः । मतिप्रकर्षः--मतेः कपटबुद्धेः प्रकर्षः उत्कृष्टं उत्कर्षः प्रमाणे वा । दोलायमानमितः--

१ शयः सत्यवाक् । २ अनुभूयते । ३ सं एवं वञ्चयते तेन । ४ प्रान्तरवृक्षः । ब्राह्मणस्य पत्रमन्युपविश्य । ५ अनन्तरं पुनद्वितीयेन कोशमात्रावस्थितेन तदेवोक्तम् .

मतिदों लायते सत्यं सतामपि खलोक्तिभिः। ताभिर्विश्वासितश्चासौ म्रियते चित्रकर्णवत् ॥ ५९ ॥

राजाह-कथमेतत् । स कथयति—

॥ कथा १०॥

अस्ति करिंमश्चिद्दनोद्देशे मदोत्कटो नाम सिंहः। तस्य सेवकास्त्रयः काको व्यात्रो जम्बुकश्च । अथ तैर्भमद्भिः सार्थाद्धष्टः कश्चिदुष्ट्रो दृष्टः पृष्टश्च-कुतो भवा-नागतः । स चात्मवृत्तान्तमकथयत् । ततस्तैर्नात्वा सिंहेऽसौ समर्पितः । तेनाभय-बाचं दत्वा चित्रैकर्ण इति नाम छत्वा स्थापितः । अथ कदाचित्सिहस्य शरीरवैक-ल्याद्भिरिवृष्टिकारणाञ्चाहारमलभमानाँस्ते व्यथा बभूदुः। ततस्तैरालोचितम्--चित्र-कर्णमेव यथा स्वामी व्यापादयति तथानुष्टीयताम् । किमनेन कण्टकसुजा । व्याघ्र उबाच स्वामिनाभयवाचं दत्वानुग्रहीतस्तत्कथमेवं संभवति। काको ब्रते—इह समये परिक्षीणः स्वामी पापमपि करिष्यति । यतः ।

त्यजेत्स्रधार्ता महिलाँ स्वपुत्रं खादेत्स्रुधार्ता सुजगी स्वमण्डम् । ब्रमुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं श्लीणा नरा निष्करुणा भवन्ति ॥ ६० ॥

मत्तः प्रमत्तश्चोन्मत्तः श्रान्तैः क्रुद्धो बुसुक्षितः । अन्यच्च । लुब्धा भीरुस्त्वरायुक्तः काष्ठकश्च न धर्मवित् ॥ ६१ ॥

इति संचिन्त्य सर्वे सिंहान्तिकं जग्छः । सिंहेनोक्तम-आहारार्थे किंचित्पातम् । तैरुक्तम-यत्नाद्वि न पाप्तं किंचित् । सिंहेनोकम्-कोऽधुना जीवनोगयः। काको वद्ति-देव ।वाधीनाहारपरित्यागाःसर्वनाज्ञोऽयमुपस्थितः । निहेनोकस्-अञाहारः कः स्वाधीनः । काकः कर्णे कथयति-चित्रकर्णः इति । सिंहो भूमि स्पृष्टा कर्णौ स्पृञ्जति । अभयवाचं दत्वा धतोऽयमस्माभिः । तत्कथमेवं संभवति । तथा च ।

> न भूपर्दानं न सुवर्णदानं न गोपदानं न तथान्नदानम् । यथा वदन्तीह महाप्रदानं सर्वेषु दानेष्वभयप्रदानम् ॥ ६२ ॥

अन्यञ्च । सर्वकामसमृद्धस्य अञ्चमेधस्य यत्फलम् । तत्फलं लभ्यते सम्यश्रँक्षिते शरणागते ॥ ६३ ॥

काको ब्रुते-नासौ स्वामिना च्यापादायितच्यः । किंत्वस्माभिरेव तथा कर्तच्यं यथासौ स्वदेहदानमङ्गीकरोति।सिंहस्तच्छ्र्त्वात्र्ष्णीं स्थितः।ततोऽसौ स्रब्धावकाशः क्टं छत्वा सर्वानादाय सिंहान्तिकं गतः। अथ काकेनोक्तम्-देव यत्नाद्प्याहारो न प्राप्तः । अनेकोपवासखित्नः स्वामी । तदिदानीं मदीयमांसस्रपश्रुज्यताम् । यतः ।

संशयप्रस्तबुद्धिः । वनोद्देशे–वनप्रदेशे । शरीरवैकल्यात्–शरीरस्य दुःस्थित्या । शरीरक्ले-शात् । व्यग्राः-व्याकुलाः । वुभाक्षेतः-क्षुधितः । मत्तः-मद्यादिना विकृतवुद्धिः । उन्मत्तः-वातादिपीडितः । सर्वकामसमृद्धस्य-सर्वैः कामैः अर्भाष्टैः समृद्धस्य सुसम्पन्नस्य । अखिलमनारेथपूरकस्य इति यावत् । लब्बावकाशः -- सिंहस्य तूष्णीभावेनेति यावत् ।

१ वर्ण । २ भूतातिष्टु० । ३ काकव्याघ्रगोमायुभिरा० । ४ लापि पु० । ५ अ.र्तः । ६ न गोप्र-दानं न महीप्रदानं न चान्नदानं न तथात्मदानम् । इ॰पा॰ ७ तस्ते रक्षि॰ इ॰ पा॰ । ८ अस्मात्परं---प्रकृतिः स्वामिना त्यक्ता समृद्धापि न जीवति । अपि धन्त्रन्तरिवैद्यः किं करोति गतायुषि ॥ अपि च इत्यधि०।

स्वामिम्हला भवन्त्येव सर्वाः प्रकृतयः खिल्ल । सम्दलेख हि वृक्षेषु प्रयत्नः सफलो नृणाम् ॥ ६४ ॥

सिंहेनोक्तम्—भद्र वरं प्राणपरित्यागः न पुनरीद्दशि कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः। जम्झुकेनाणि तथोक्तम् । ततः सिंहेनोक्तम्—मैवम् । अथ व्याव्रेणोक्तम्—मदेहेन जीवतु स्वामी । सिंहेनोक्तम्—न कदाचिदेवस्यचितम् । अथ चित्रकर्णोऽपि जाताविश्वास्त्रश्चेवात्मदानमाह । तद्वदन्नेवासौ व्याव्रेण कुक्षि विदार्य व्यापादितः सर्वैर्भक्षित्रश्च । अतोऽहं अवीमि—मतिदोलायते सत्यम् इत्यादि ॥ ततस्तृतीयधूर्तवचनं श्रुत्वा स्वमतिश्रमं निश्चित्य छागं त्यक्त्वा बाह्मणः स्नात्वा गृहं ययौ । स छागस्तैर्ध्तैनीत्वा मक्षितः । अतोऽहं अवीमि—आत्मौपम्येन यो वेत्ति इत्यादि॥राजाह्मधवर्ण कथं शञ्चमध्ये त्वया चिरसुषितम् । कथं वा तेषामनुनयः स्तः। मधवर्ण उवाच—देव स्वामिकार्याधिना स्वप्रयोजनवशाद्वा कि न क्रियते । पृद्य ।

लोको वहति किं राजन्न सूर्झा दग्धुमिन्धनम् । क्षालयन्नपि दक्षाङ्घिं नदीवेला निस्नन्तति ॥ ६५ ॥

तथा चोक्तम-

स्कन्धेनापि वहेच्छत्र्न्कार्यमासाय बुद्धिमान् । यथा दद्धेन सर्पेण मण्डुका विनिपातिताः ॥ ६६ ॥

राजाह-कथमेतत् । मेघवर्णः कथयति-

॥ कथा ११ ॥

अस्ति जीर्णोद्याने मन्द्विषो नाम सर्पः । सोऽतिजीर्णतयाहारमप्यन्नेष्टुमक्षमः सरस्तीरे पतित्वा स्थितः । ततो दूरादेव केनचिन्मण्ड्केन हष्टः पृष्टश्च—किमिति त्वमाहारं नान्विष्यसि । सर्पोऽवदत्—गच्छ भद्र मम मन्द्भाग्यस्य प्रश्लेन किस् । ततः संजातकौतुकः स च भेकः सर्वथा कथ्यताम् इत्याह । सर्पोऽध्याह—भैद्र ब्रह्म- प्रतासिनः श्लोत्रियस्य कौण्डिन्यस्य पुत्रो विश्वतिवर्षदेशीयः सर्वधणसंपन्नो हुर्दै- वान्मया नृशंसेन दष्टः । ततः सशीठनामानं तं पुत्रं सृतमालोक्य मूर्छितः कौण्डिन्यः पृथिव्यां छलोठ । अनन्तरं ब्रह्मपुरवासिनः सर्वे बान्धवास्तवागत्योपविष्टाः । तथा चोक्तम्—

आँहवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे राष्ट्रविष्ठवे । राजद्वारे रमशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ॥ ६७ ॥

तत्र कपिलो नाम स्नातकोऽनदत्-अरे कौण्डिन्य मुहोऽसि । तेनैवं विलपसि।जृणु।

कूटं-कपटम् । स्वामिम्लाः—स्वामी भ्रलः प्रधानाश्रयः यासाम् । प्रयत्नः—सिंचनादिना वर्धनोपायः । कुक्षिम्—उदरम् । दृक्षाङ्प्रिं दृक्षस्य भूलम् । नदीवेला—नद्याः वेला नीरं। जलप्रवाह इत्यर्थः । 'वेला स्यात्तीरनीरयोः । 'इति विश्वः । 'नदीवेगः ' इत्यपि पाटः । कार्यमासाद्य—कार्ये प्राप्य । कार्यवशादिति यावत् । अतिजीणतया—अतिवार्धक्येन । विंशतिवर्षदेशीयः—विंशतिवर्षकल्पः । आह्वे युद्धे । स्नातकः—समाप्तवेदव्रतः ब्राह्मणः ।

१ ब्रूते. २ बृत्तान्तप्रश्नेन । ३ अत्र बम्हपुरे । ४ उत्सवे व्यसने युद्धे इ० पा० ।

क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यदा जातमनित्यता। धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तदा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥ ६८ ॥ क गताः प्रथिवीपालाः ससैन्यबलवाहनाः । वियोगसाक्षिणी येषां समिरदापि तिष्ठति ॥ ६९ ॥ अपरं च। कायः संनिहितापायः संपदः पदमापदास् । समागमाः सापगनाः सर्वम्रत्पादि भङ्गग्ररम् ॥ ७० ॥ प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते। आमक्रम्भ इवाम्भःस्था विशीर्णः सन्विभाव्यते ॥ ७१ ॥ आसन्ततरतामेति मृत्युर्जन्तोर्दिने दिने । आवातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे ॥ ७२ ॥ अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं जीवितं द्रव्यसंचयः। ऐश्वर्ये वियसंवासो मुद्धेत्तत्र न पण्डितः ॥ ७३ ॥ यथा काष्टं च काष्टं च समयातां महोदधौ। समेत्य च व्यवेयातां तद्दद् भूतसमागमः॥ ७४॥ यथा हि पथिकः कश्चिच्छायामाश्चित्य तिष्टति । विश्रम्य च पुनर्गच्छेत्तद्द् भूतसमागमः ॥ ७५ ॥ पश्चिभिर्निमिते देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्गते । अन्यच । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥ ७६ ॥ यावतः क्रुरुते जन्तुः संबन्धान्मनसः वियान् । तावन्तोऽपि निखन्यन्ते हृद्ये शोकशङ्करः ॥ ७७ ॥ नायमत्यन्तसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित्। अपि स्वेन शरीरेण किसतान्येन केनचित्।। ७८॥ अपि च। संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम्। अनितक्रमणीयस्य जन्म मृत्योरिवागमम् ॥ ७९ ॥ आपातरमणीयानां संयोगानां वियैः सह। अपथ्यानामिवान्नानां परिणामोऽतिदारुणः ॥ ८० ॥ अपरं च। व्रजन्ति न निवर्तन्ते स्रोतांसि सरितां यथा। आयुरादाय मर्त्यानां तथा राज्यहनी सदा ॥ ८१ ॥

स्वास्वादपरो यस्तु संसोर सत्समागमः।

स वियोगावसानत्वादुःखानां धुरि युज्यते ॥ ८२ ॥

क्रोडीकरोतीति—यदा यस्मात् जातं उत्पन्नं नरं अनित्यता नश्वरता धात्रीव उपमातेव प्रथमं क्रोडीकरोति आत्मसात्करोति । पक्षे अङ्के करोति । कः क्रमः—कः अवसरः । तिस्मिन्न मुद्धेत् मोहात्तिस्मिन् आसिक्तं न कुर्योत् । समेयाताम्—यदच्छया वाह्यमाने परस्परं संगच्छेयाताम् । यावतः—यत्संख्यकान् । अत्यन्तसंवासः धुचिरकाठं सहवसतिः । अस्य समानार्थः श्लोकः रघुवंशे—स्वशरीरशरीरिणाविष श्रुतसंयोगिविपर्ययौ यदा । इत्या० । आपात्रसमणीयानाम् । तत्काछसुरूपाणाम् । राज्यहनी—दिनयामिन्यौ । निगतैते इति शेषः । सुखास्वादपरः—सुखास्वादः सुखोपभोगः परः प्रश्नानः यिसम् । यद्वा सुखास्वादेन परः श्रेष्ठः । सत्समागमः—सिद्रः साधुभिः समागमः संगतिः प्रियसमागमो वा । वियोगावसानत्वात्—वियोगे विश्लेषे अवसानं समाप्तिरंस्य तथाविधस्तत्त्वात् । वियोगासिख्यतस्य—वियोग एव असिः खड्गस्तेन

अत एव हि नेच्छन्ति साघवः सत्समागमम्। यद्वियोगासिल्हनस्य मनसो नास्ति भेषजम्॥ ८३॥

स्रकतान्येव कर्माणि राजभिः सगरादिभिः। अथ तान्येव कर्माणि ते चापि प्रस्यं गताः॥ ८४॥

संचिन्त्य संचिन्त्य तसुग्रदण्डं मृत्युं मनुष्यस्य विचक्षणस्य । वर्षाम्बुसिक्ता इव चर्मवन्धाः सर्वे प्रयत्नाः शिथिलीभवन्ति ॥ ८५ ॥

यामेव रात्रिं प्रथमासुपैति गर्भे निवासं नरवीर लोकः। ततः प्रभुत्यस्खलितप्रयाणः स प्रत्यहं मृत्युसमीपमेति ॥ ८६ ॥

अतः संसारं विचारयतां शोकोऽयमज्ञानस्यैव प्रपञ्चः । पद्य ।

अज्ञानं कारणं न स्याद्वियोगो यदि कारणम् । शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किम् ॥ ८७ ॥

तेद्भद्रात्मानमनुसंधेहि । शोकचर्चा परिहर । यतः ।

अकाण्डपातजातानामार्द्राणां मर्सभेदिनाम् । गाढशोकप्रहाराणामचिन्तैव महौषेधी ॥ ८८ ॥

ततस्तद्दचनं निशम्य प्रबुद्ध इव कौण्डिन्य उत्थायात्रवीत्-तद्रुमिदानीं गृहन्रकः वासेन । वनमेव गच्छामि । कपिलः पुनराह—

> वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणां गृहेऽपि पञ्चेन्द्रियानग्रहस्तपः। अक्कुत्सिते कर्मणि यः प्रवर्तते निवृत्तरागस्य गृहं तपोवनम् ॥ ८९॥

यतः। दुःखितोऽपि चरेन्द्वर्मे यत्र क्षत्राश्रमे रतः। समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणम् ॥ ९० ॥

उक्तं च। दृत्यर्थं भोजनं येषां संतानार्थं च मैशुनम्। वाक्सत्यवचनार्था च दुर्गाण्यपि तरन्ति ते ॥ ९१॥

ळ्तस्य विदारितस्य । सगरः—सूर्यवंशीयः कश्चितृपः । उप्रदण्डम्-उप्रः दण्डः यस्य । विचक्षणस्य प्रकृष्टज्ञानवतोपि मनुष्यस्य प्रयत्तः । अस्खिलितप्रयाणः—अस्खिलितं संततं प्रयाणं मृत्युमार्गाक्रमणं यस्य । अज्ञानमिति—यदि शोकस्य अज्ञानं मोहः कारणं न स्यात् वियोग इष्टनाश एव कारणं स्यात्ति दिनेषु गच्छत्य शोकः वर्धतां वृद्धिं गच्छतु । वियोगकालवृद्धया इति यावत् । किंतु स तथा न वर्धते अपयाति अपक्षीयते । तस्मादज्ञानमेव शोककारणिमिति भावः । आत्मानमनुसंधिहि—आत्मतत्त्वं विचार्य । अकाण्डपातजातानाम्—अकाण्डे अकाले यः पातः । अतर्कितोपस्थितिरिति यावत् । तेन जातानां उत्पन्नानाम् । आर्द्राणाम्—प्रत्यप्राणाम् । प्रबुद्ध इन—जाततत्त्वाववोध इव । रागिणाम्—विषयोपभोगेच्छा चेत् इत्यर्थः । अकुत्सिते साधुभिरनिन्दिते श्लाच्ये । यः प्रवर्तते तस्य निवृत्तरागस्य इति योजना । लिङ्कम्—दण्डादिलिङ्गधारणमात्रम् । अयं श्लोको मनुस्मृतेरुद्धतः । तत्र 'दुःखित 'इत्यस्य स्थाने 'दृषितः ' इति पाठः । अ० ६. श्लो० ६६.

तथा हि । आत्मा नदी संयमपुण्यतीर्था सत्योदका शीलतटा द्योमिः । त्रजाभिषकं कुरु पाण्डुएज्ञ न वारिणा ग्रुध्यति चान्तरात्मा ॥ ९२ ॥

विशेषतश्च । जन्ममृत्युजराच्याधिवेदनाभिरुपद्रुतम् । संसारमिममत्यन्तमसारं त्यजतः छखम् ॥ ९३ ॥

यतः। दुःखमेवास्ति न छखं यस्मात्तदुपलक्ष्यते। दुःखार्तस्य प्रतीकारे छखसंज्ञा विधीयते॥ ९४

कौण्डिन्यो ब्र्ते—एवमेव । ततोऽहं तेन शोकाकुलेन ब्राह्मणेन शप्तः यदयारभ्य मण्डूकानां वाहनं भविष्यसि इति । कपिलो ब्र्ते—संप्रत्युपदेशासहिष्णुर्भवान् । शोकाविष्टं ते हृदयम । तथापि कार्ये शृणु ।

> सङ्गः सर्वात्मना त्याज्यः स चेत्त्यक्तं न शक्यते । स सद्भिः सह कर्तव्यः सतां सङ्गो हि भेषज्ञम् ॥ ९५॥

अन्यच । कामः सर्वात्मना हेयः स चेद्धातुं न शक्यते । मुमुक्षां प्रति कर्तन्यः सैव तस्य हि भेषजम् ॥ ९६ ॥

एतजुत्वा स कौण्डिन्यः कपिलोपदेशामृतप्रशान्तशोकानलो यथाविधि दण्ड-प्रहणं कृतवान् । अतो ब्राह्मणशापान्मण्डूकान्वोहुमत्र तिष्टामि । अनन्तरं तेन मण्डूकेन गत्वा मण्डूकनाथस्य जालपादनाञ्चः अग्रे तत्कथितम् । ततोऽसावागत्य मण्डूकनाथस्तस्य सर्पस्य पृष्टमारूढवान् । स च सर्पस्तं पृष्टे कृत्वा चित्रपदक्रमं बश्राम । परेशुश्र्वलितुमसमर्थे तं मण्डूकनाथोऽवदत्—किमय भवान्मन्दगतिः । सर्पो बृते—देव आहारविरहादसमर्थोस्मि । मण्डूकनाथोऽवदत्—अस्मदाज्ञया मण्डूकान्भक्षय । ततः गृहीतोऽयं महाप्रसादः इत्युक्त्वा क्रमशो मण्डूकान्यादित-वान् । अथो निर्मण्डूकं सरो विलोक्य मण्डूकनाथोऽपि तेन खादितः । अतोऽहं बर्वामि—स्कन्धेनापि वहेच्छत्न् इत्यादि ॥ देव याविद्वानीं पुरावृत्ताख्यान-कथनम् । सर्वथा संधेयोऽयं हिरण्यगर्भो राजा संधीयतामिति मे मतिः । राजो-वाच—कोऽयं भवतो विचारः । यतो जितस्तावद्यसस्माभिस्ततो ययस्मत्सेवया वसति तदास्ताम् । नो चेद्विगृद्धाताम् ।

अत्रान्तरे जम्बुद्दीपादागत्य शुकेनोक्तम्—देव सिंहलद्दीपस्य सारसो राजा संप्रति जम्बुद्दीपमाक्रम्यावतिष्ठते । राजा ससंश्रमं व्रते—किस् । शुकः पूर्वोक्तं कथयति । गृथः स्वगतस्रवाच—साधु रे चक्रवाक मन्त्रिन् सर्वज्ञ साधु साधु । राजा सकेप-माह—आस्तां तावदयस् । गत्वा तमेव समूलसुन्मूलयामि । दूरदर्शा विहस्याह—

संयमपुष्यतीर्था—संयमः इन्द्रियनिग्रहः एव पुष्यं पवित्रं तीर्थे जलावतारः यस्याः । तत्र तस्यां नद्याम् । आत्मतत्त्वे इत्यर्थः । आभिषेकं—स्नानम् । मः भाः उः एः अः ४ः. २१. उपद्वतम्—उपहतम् । प्रस्तमिति यावत् । उपदेशासिहिष्णुः—उपदेशः हितवाक्यं प्रवोधो वा तं न सोढुं शिल्मस्य । कपिलोपदेशामृतः —कपिलस्य उपदेश एव अमृतं तेन प्रशान्तः शोकानलः शोकामिः यस्य । दण्डं गृहीतवान्—भैक्ष्यवृत्तिं स्वीचकार । चित्रपदकमम्—चित्रः पदकमः यहिमन्कभिण तद्यथा तथा । परस्य

न शरन्मेघवत्कार्यं दृथैव घनगर्जितम् । परस्यार्थमनर्थे वा प्रकाशयति नो महान् ॥ ९७ ॥

अपरं च। एकदा न विश्वह्वीयाद्वहून्राजाभिधातिनः। सद्गेऽप्युरगः कीटैर्बहुभिर्नादयते ध्रुवम् ॥ ९८ ॥

देव किमिति विना संधानं गमनमस्ति । यतस्तदारमत्पश्चात्प्रकोपोऽनेन कर्तव्यः । अपरं च।

> योऽर्थतत्वमविज्ञाय क्रोधस्यैव वर्श गतः॥ स तथा तप्यते मुद्दो ब्राह्मणो नकुळाद्यथा ॥ ९९ ॥

राजाह—कथंमतत् । दूरदर्शी कथयति—

॥ कथा १२॥

अस्तुज्जियन्यां माधवो नाम विप्रः । तस्य ब्राह्मणी प्रस्ता । सा बालापत्यस्य रक्षार्थं ब्राह्मणमवस्थाप्य स्नातुं गता । अथ ब्राह्मणाय राज्ञः पार्वणश्रान्दं दातुमा-ह्वानमगतस् । तच्छुत्वा ब्राह्मणः सहजदारिद्यादाचिन्तयत्—यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि तदा तत्रान्यः कश्चिछान्दं ग्रहीष्यति । यतः ।

आदानस्य प्रदानस्य कर्तव्यस्य च कर्मणः। क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिवति तद्रसम् ॥ १००॥

किंतु वालकस्यात्र रक्षको नारित । तिक्क करोमि । यातु । चिरकालपालितिममं नकुलं पुत्रनिर्विशेषं वालकरक्षार्थं व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छामि । तथा छत्वा गतः । ततस्तेन नकुलेन वालकसमीपमागच्छन्छल्णसपों दृष्ट्वा व्यापादितः खण्डितश्च । ततोऽसौ नकुलो बालणमायान्तमवलोक्य रक्तविलिम्धस्वपादः सत्वरस्रपगम्य तच्चरणयोर्छ-लोठ । ततः स विशस्तथाविधं तं दृष्ट्वा वालकोनेन खादित इत्यवधार्यं नकुलं व्यापादितवान् । अनन्तरं यावदुपस्त्यापत्यं पद्यति बाह्मणस्तावद्वालकः स्रस्थः सर्पश्च व्यापादितस्तिष्टति । ततस्तस्रपकारकं नकुलं निरीक्ष्य भावितचेताः स परं विषादमन्ममत् । अतोऽहं बवीमि योर्थतत्वमविज्ञाय इत्यादि ॥

अपरं च। कामः क्रोधस्तथा मोहो लोभो मानो मदस्तथा। षडुर्गम्रुलेदेनमस्मिस्यक्ते म्रुसी नरः॥ १०१॥

राजाह—मन्त्रिन् एष ते निश्चयः । मन्त्री झूते—एवमेव । यतः ।

स्मृतिश्च परमार्थेषु वितर्को ज्ञाननिश्चयः । दृढता मन्त्रगुतिश्च मन्त्रिणः परमा गुणाः ॥ १०२ ॥

तथा च । सहसा विद्धीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदम् । दणते हि विसुदयकारिणं गुणछुन्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ १०३ ॥

इ०—महान् महामितः पण्डित इत्यर्थः । अर्थे अनर्थे च इष्टानिष्टं परस्य न प्रकाशयित । अन्यस्मै न कथयित । यद्वा चिकीर्षितं परस्य अर्थे अनर्थे वा न प्रकाशयित । सर्वे छगुप्तं करोतीति भावः । अभिवातिनः—अभियोक्तृन् । पार्वणश्राद्धम्—पर्वणि कृतं श्राद्धम् । भावितचेता—भावादेह्हद्यः । परमार्थेषु—गुरुकार्येषु । वितर्कः——ऊहनम् । ज्ञानिश्चयः—ज्ञानेन अनुष्ठेयस्य सम्यक्पर्यालोचेन निश्चयः परिच्छेदः ।

तदेव उपदीदानीमस्मद्भंचनं क्रियते तदा संधाय गम्यताम् । यतः । यद्यप्युपायाश्चत्वारो निर्दिष्टाः साध्यसाधने । संख्यामात्रं फलं तेषां सिद्धिः साह्नि व्यवस्थिता ॥ १०४ ॥ राजाह—कथमेवं संभवति । मन्त्री बृते—देव सत्वरं भविष्यति । यतः । अज्ञः सुसमाराध्यः सुसंतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः ।

अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यत विश्वपञ्चः । ज्ञानलवदुर्विद्ग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रज्जयति ॥ १०५ ॥

विशेषतश्चायं धर्मज्ञो राजा सर्वज्ञो मन्त्री च । ज्ञातमेतन्मया पूर्वे मेघवर्णवचना-तत्कृतकार्यसंदर्शनाच । यतः ।

> कर्मातुमेयाः सर्वत्र परोक्षराणतत्त्रयः । तस्माःपरोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मातुभाव्यते ॥ १०६ ॥

राजाह—अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण। यथाभिष्रेतमनुष्टीयताम्। एतन्मन्त्रयित्वा ग्रश्नो महा-मन्त्री तत्र यथाई कर्तव्यम् इत्युक्त्वा दुर्गाभ्यन्तरं चलितः। ततः प्रणिधिवकेना-गत्य राज्ञो हिरण्यगर्भस्य निवेदितम्—देव संधि कर्त्ते महामन्त्री ग्रश्नोऽस्मत्समीप-मागच्छति। राजहंसो ब्रूते–मन्त्रिन् पुनः संवान्धिना केनचिद्त्रागन्तव्यम्। सर्वज्ञो विहस्याह-देव न शङ्कास्पद्मेतत्। यतोऽसौ महाज्ञयो दूरदर्जी। अथवा स्थिति-रियं मन्द्रमतीनाम्। कदाचिच्छङ्केव न क्रियते। कदाचित्सर्वत्र शंका।तथा हि।

सरित बहुशस्ताराच्छाये क्षणात्परिवश्चितः
कुम्रद्दियान्वेषी हंसो निशास्वविचक्षणः ।
न दशित पुनस्ताराशङ्की दिवापि सितोत्पर्छं
कुहकचिकते। लोकः सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते ॥ १०७ ॥
दुर्जनदूषितमनसः सुजनेष्वपि नास्ति विश्वासः ।
बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि फूल्कृत्य भक्षयितै ॥ १०८ ॥

तद्देव यथाशाक्ति तत्यूजार्थे रत्नोपहारादिसामग्री स्रसज्जीक्रियताम् । तथानुष्टिते सित स्र गृश्रो मन्त्री दुर्गद्वाराञ्चक्रवाकेणोपगम्य सत्कृत्यानीय राजदर्शनं कारितो द्वासन उपाविष्टः । चक्रवाक उवाच-युष्मद्वायत्तं सर्वम् । स्वेच्छयोपसुज्यतामिदं राज्यम् । राजदंसो बूते-एवमेव । दूरदर्शी कथयति-एवमेवतत् । किंत्विदानीं बहुप्रपञ्चवचनं निष्प्रयोजनम् । यतः ।

अविचारेण । वृणते अभिल्ह्यान्त । गुणलुह्याः—नयगुणलोलुपाः । संख्यामात्रं— चत्वार इति गणनामात्रम् । व्यवस्थिता—प्रतिष्ठिता । आराध्यः——सेव्यः । सन्तोध्यः इति यावत् । ज्ञानलवदुर्विद्यवं—ज्ञानलवेन अल्पज्ञानेन दुर्विद्ययं वृथा गर्वितम् । सम्बन्धिना—सम्बन्धः उद्देशः अस्यास्तीति । विपक्षकार्यानुरेधिना । तारा-ष्ट्याया—ताराणां नक्षत्राणां छाया प्रतिविम्बम् । छाया सूर्यप्रिया कान्तिः प्रतिबिम्बमनातपः । इत्यमरः । संरित कुमुदाविटपान्वेषी श्वेतपद्मशाखान्वेषणपरः निशासु अविचक्षणः विवेत्कुमक्षमः अत एव बहुशः ताराप्रतिबिम्बदर्शनात् कुमुद-विटपन्नान्त्या परिविश्वतः हंसः दिवापि सितोत्पलं न दशति इति योजना । कुह्कचितः—विप्रलम्माकुलः । फूत्कृत्य—फुंकारणे शीतलं कृत्वा इत्यर्थः ।

१ मृद्घटवत्सुखमेद्यः—इत्याद्यधिकं क्वचित् । मि॰ श्लो॰ ९३ । २ दुर्जनदूषितमनसां पुंसां सुजनेपि नास्ति विश्वासः । पाणौ पायसदग्धे तकं फ़ूत्कृत्य पामरः पिवति ॥ इ॰ पा• ॥

छुन्धमर्थेन युद्धीयात्स्तन्धमञ्ज्लिकर्मणा । मूर्खे छन्दानुरोधेन याथातथ्येन पण्डितम् ॥ १०९॥

अन्यञ्च । सद्भावेन हरेन्मित्रं संभ्रमेण तु बान्धवान् । स्त्रीभृत्यौ दानमानाभ्यां दाक्षिण्येनेतराञ्जनान् ॥ ११० ॥

तदिदानीं संघाय प्रस्थाप्यतामयं महाप्रतापश्चित्रवर्णो राजा। चक्रवाको ब्र्ते—यथा संधानं कार्ये तदप्युच्यताम् । राजहंसो ब्र्ते—कित प्रकाराः संधीनां संभवन्ति । गृधो ब्र्ते—कथयामि । श्रुयताम् ।

बलीयसाभियुक्तस्तु नृपो नान्यप्रतिक्रियः। आपन्नः संधिमन्विच्छेत्कुर्वाणः कालयापनम् ॥ १११ ॥ कपाल उपहारश्र्व संतानः संगतस्तथा। उपन्यासः प्रतीकारः संयोगः पुरुषान्तरः ॥ ११२ ॥ अदृष्टनर आदिष्ट आत्मौदिष्ट उपग्रहः। परिक्रयस्तथोच्छन्नस्तथा च परभूषणः ॥ ११३ ॥ स्कन्धोपनेयः संधिश्च षोडशैते प्रकीर्तिताः । इति षोडशकं प्राहुः संधिं संधिविचक्षणाः ॥ ११४ ॥ कपालसंधिर्विज्ञेयः केवलं समसंधितः। संप्रदानाद्भवति य उपहारः स उच्यते ॥ ११५ ॥ संतानसंधिर्विज्ञेयो दारिकादानपूर्वकः। सद्भिन्तुं संगतः संधिर्मेत्रीपूर्व उदाहृतः ॥ ११६ ॥ यावद्ायुः प्रमाणस्तु समानार्थप्रयोजनः । संपत्ती वा विपत्ती वा कारणैयों न भिद्यते ॥ ११७ ॥ संगतः संधिरवीयं प्रक्रष्टत्वात्सवर्णवत्। तर्थांन्यैः संधिकुरालैः काञ्चनः स उदाहृतः ॥ ११८ ॥ आत्मकार्यस्य सिद्धिं तु सम्रद्दिश्य क्रियेत यः। स उपन्यासकुशलैरुपन्यास उदाहृतः ॥ ११९ ॥ मयास्योपऋतं पूर्वमयं प्रतिकरिष्यति । इति यः क्रियते संधिः प्रतीकारः स उच्यते ॥ १२० ॥ उपकारं करोम्यस्य ममाय्येष करिष्यति । अयं चापि प्रतीकारो रामस्रग्रीवयोरिव ॥ १२१ ॥ एकार्थो सम्यग्रद्दिस्य क्रियां यत्र हि गच्छतः। सुसंहितप्रमाणस्तु स च संयोग उच्यते ॥ १२२ ॥

स्तन्धं –कठोरं उद्धतं वा । हरेत् –आत्मवशं नयेत् । संभ्रमेणादरदर्शनेन । आपन्नः – विपद्गस्तः नान्यप्रतिक्रियश्च न संधानादन्या प्रतिक्रिया यस्य । कपाळादयः स-न्धीनां संज्ञाः । समसंधितः –समयोः तुल्यबलयोः सन्धितः सन्धानात् । यद्वा समैः उभयत्र समानैः समयैः सन्धितः । प्रकृष्टत्वात् –सर्वोत्तमत्वात् । उपन्यासकुशलैः – नयप्रस्तावनिपुणैः । एकार्थाम् —एकः अर्थः प्रयोजनं यस्याम् । गच्छतः –सन्धि

१ कुद्धम् इ० पा०। २ छन्दानुवृत्तेन इ० पा०।. ३ आत्मामिषः । ४ संगतसन्धिस्तु इ० पः०। ५ रवेह । ६ अपरैः. ७ भन्यामेकार्थसि०, भन्यात्म० इ० पा०। ८ प्रयाणः.

आवयोर्योधमुख्यैस्तु मदर्थः साध्यतामिति । यस्मिन्पणस्तु क्रियते स संधिः पुरुषान्तरः ॥ १२३ ॥ त्वयैकेन मदीयोऽर्थः संप्रसाध्यस्त्वसाविति । यत्र शञ्चः पणं कुर्यात्सोऽदृष्टपुरुषः स्मृतः ॥ १२४ ॥ यत्रभुम्येकदेशेन प्रोन रिप्रक्रितैः। संन्धीयते संधिविद्धिः स चादिष्ट उदाहृतः ॥ १२५॥ स्वसैन्येन तु संधानमातैमादिष्ट उदाहृतः। क्रियते प्राणरक्षार्थं सर्वदानमुपग्रहः ॥ १२६ ॥ कोषांशेनार्धकोषेण सर्वकोषेण वा पुनः ! शिष्टैस्य प्रतिरक्षार्थे परिक्रय उदाहृतः ॥ १२७ ॥ भुवां सारवतीनां तु दानादुच्छन्न उच्यते । भूम्युँत्थफलदानेन सर्वेण परभूषणः ॥ १२८ ॥ परिच्छिनं फलं यत्र प्रतिस्कन्धेन दीयते । स्कन्धोपनेयं तं प्राहुः सन्धि संधिविचक्षणाः ॥ १२९ ॥ परस्परापकारस्तु मैत्रः संबन्धकस्तथा । उपहारश्च विज्ञेयाश्चत्वारश्चेव संघयः ॥ १३० ॥ एक एवोपहारस्तु संधिरव मतो मम। उपहारिविभेदास्तु सर्वे मैत्रविवर्जिताः ॥ १३१ ॥ अभियोक्ता बलीयस्त्वादलब्ध्वा न निर्वतते। उपहारादृते तस्मात्संधिरन्यो न विद्यते ॥ १३२ ॥

चक्रवाको बृते-गृणु तावत्।

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् । उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुहुम्बकम् ॥ १३३ ॥

अपरं च । मात्वत्परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् । आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पर्यति स पण्डितः ॥ १३४ ॥

राजाह—भवन्तो महान्तः पण्डिताश्च । तद्ज्ञास्माकं यथाकार्यमुपद्दिश्यताम् । मन्त्री ब्र्ते—आः किमेवमुच्यते ।

> आधिव्याधिपरीतापाद्य श्वो वा विनाशिने। को हि नाम शरीराय धर्मापतं समाचरेत्॥ १३५॥ जलान्तश्चन्द्रचपलं जीवितं खल्ल देहिनाम्। तथाविधमिति ज्ञात्वा शश्वत्कल्याणमाचरेत्॥ १३६॥

इति शेषः । पणः—समयः । भूम्यैकदेशेन—राज्यस्यैकमागहरणेन । शिष्टस्य—अव-शिष्टस्य । सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धे त्यजति पण्डितः इति न्यायेन । यद्वा शिष्टस्य अमात्यादेः । भूम्युत्थफलदानेन—भूम्युत्थं भूम्या उत्पन्नं फलं सस्या-दिकं तस्य दानेन । परिच्छिन्नम्—मितम् । प्रतिस्कंधेन—प्रतिवाहकस्य स्कन्धेन । स्कन्धोपनेयम्—स्कन्धेन उपनेथं वस्तु यस्मिन् । शरीराय—शरीरार्थम् । धर्मापेतम्—धर्मादेपतं

१ वर्जितः । २ आत्मामिष । ३ केनाङ्गनापि कुप्येन सर्वकुष्येन वा पुनः । शेषस्य इ० पा० । ४ सर्वभूस्युत्थितफलदानेन पर ० । ५ उपहारस्य भेदास्तु ।

मृगतृष्णासमं वीक्ष्य संसारं क्षणभङ्गुरस् । सज्जनेः संगतं कुर्याद्धर्माय च स्वाय च ॥ १३७॥ तन्मम संमतेन तदेव क्रियताम् । यतः ।

> अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धतम् ॥ अश्वमेधसहस्राद्धि सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते ॥ १३८ ॥

अतः सत्याभिधानदिव्यपुरःसरो द्वयोरप्यनयोर्भूपालयोः काञ्चनाभिधानसंधि-विधीयताम् । सर्वज्ञो ज्ञते—एवमस्तु । ततो राजद्दंसेन राज्ञा बस्तालंकारोपद्दारैः स मन्त्री दूरदर्शी पूजितः प्रहृष्टमनाश्च्यक्रवाकं ग्रहीत्वा राज्ञो मयुरस्य संनिधानं गतः । तत्र चित्रवर्णेन राज्ञा सर्वज्ञो ग्रधवचनाद्रहुमानदानपुरःसरं संभाषितस्तथाविधं संधिं स्वीक्टत्य राजदंससमीपं प्रस्थापितः । दूरदर्शी ज्ञूते—देव सिद्धं नः समीदि-तम् । इदानीं स्वस्थानमेव विन्ध्याचलं व्यावृत्य प्रतिगम्यताम् । अथ सर्वे स्वस्थानं प्राप्य मनोभिल्ठषितं फलं प्राप्नुविद्याति ।

विष्णुशर्मणोक्तम्—अपरं किं कथयामि । कथ्यताम् । राजपुत्रा ऊचुः—तव प्रसादाद्राज्यव्यवहाराङ्गं ज्ञातम् । ततः सुखिनो भूता वयम् । विष्णुशर्मोवाच— ययप्येवं तथाप्यपरमपीदमस्त-—

> संधिः सर्वमहीशुजां विजयिनामस्तु प्रमोदः सदा सन्तः सन्तु निरापदः छक्ततिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धताम् । नीतिर्वारविलासिनीव सततं वक्षःस्थले संस्थिता वक्रं चुम्बतु मन्त्रिणामहरहर्भ्यान्महातुःसवः ॥ १३९ ॥

अन्यचास्तु ।

पालेयाद्रेः स्रतायाः प्रणयिनवस्तिश्चन्द्रमौलिः स याव-यावल्लक्ष्मीर्धरोरेर्जलद् इव तिडन्मानसे विस्फुरन्ती । यावत्स्वर्णाचलोऽयं दवद्हनसमो यस्य सूर्यः स्फुलिङ्ग-स्तावन्नारायणेन प्रचरतु रिचतः संग्रहोऽयं कथानाम् ॥ १४० ॥ अपरं च । श्रीमान्धवलचन्द्रोऽसौ जीयान्माण्डलिको रिपूत् । येनायं संग्रहो यत्नाल्लेखयित्वा प्रचारितः॥ १४१ ॥

यथा तथा। तुलया धृतम्-तुलया धृतं सत्, तुलितं चेत्। सत्याभिधानदिव्य०-सत्याभिधानं सत्यवचनं एव दिव्यं पुरःसरं यस्मिन्। केवलसत्यिनष्ठो नान्यदिव्यापेक्षीत्यर्थः। व्यावृत्य-परावृत्य। राज्यव्यवहाराङ्गम्-राज्यस्य व्यवहाराणां अङ्गानि। जातौ एकवचनम्। अखिलं राजतन्त्रमिति यावत्। अहरहः—प्रतिदिनं, नित्यम्। प्रालेयादेः सुतायाः—हिमाचलकन्यायाः पार्वत्याः। स्वर्णाचलः—मेरः। दवदहनसमः तस्य अतिभासुरत्वात्। स्फुलिङ्गः—अग्निकणः। यस्य पुरः सूर्योपि तुच्छ इत्यर्थः। तावत्—आकल्पमिति यावत्। धवलचन्द्रः—कश्चित्वपः प्रन्यकृतः पुरस्कर्तो।।

काळेखंशसमुत्पन्नेन रामचंद्रसूनुना मोरेश्वरेण कृता मर्म-प्रकाशिका नाम हितोपदेशव्याख्या समाप्ता । अभं भूयादध्यापकानामध्येतृणां च ।

HITOPADES'A

May success attend the good in their undertakings (lit., in the object they wish to accomplish) by the favour of that Dhârjati, on whose head there is a digit of the moon looking like a streak of the foam of the Ganges.

This Hitopade's (the work inculcating salutary instruction) when studied (lit., carefully attended to) gives (the student) proficiency in elegant speeches, a variety of expression in every department and a knowledge of the conduct of human affairs.

A wise man should think of (acquiring) knowledge and money as though he were not subject to old age or death: but he should perform his religious duties as if Death had seized him by the hair.

Learning, of all things, (the wise) declare to be without a superior (the best of them all), because of its incapability of being taken away, or valued or exhausted.

Learning, although possessed by a low man, introduces him to the king who is (ordinarily) inapproachable, just as a river, although flowing through a low region, takes one to the inaccessible sea: (sources) from which floweth great fortune (or, the future rests with fortune).

Learning endows one with molesty; from (having) modesty one passes on to (gets) worthiness; being worthy one obtains riches; from riches religious merit and from that happiness.

The knowledge of arms and that of the Śastras—these two lores conduce to glory: but the former exposes one to ridicule in old age, while the latter is ever respected.

As an impression made upon a raw (earthen or so) pot can undergo no change afterwards—so (following the same principle) in this work the science of conduct (or policy) is taught to youths under the guise of stories.

[The subjects of] "The acquisition of friends", "The separation of friends", "Making war" and "Concluding peace" are written upon, extracts being made from Panchatantra and other works.

On the bank of the Bhasîrathi there is a city named Pataliputra. In it there was a king, Sudarshana by name,

endowed with all princely qualities. That king once heard a couple of Ślokas (stanzas) chanted by some one; (viz.)—

He, who does not possess (a knowledge of) Śâstra, the universal eye, which totally removes various doubts and discloses things hidden from view, is surely blind.

Youth, abundance of wealth, sovereignty and inconsiderateness are the source of calamity even singly; what then, where all these four are combined!!

On hearing this, the king, who was distracted at heart, on account of the non-attendance to (the commands of the) Sastras of his sons who had no knowledge of the Sastras and who always followed the wrong path, thought to himself:—

What is the good of (what benefit can accrue from) having a son who is neither learned nor pious (dutiful); (for) what is the use of an eye that is blind? It simply causes occular pain.

Of sons, not born, (born and) dead and foolish, the first two are to be preferred and not the last: (for) the first two cause pain (but) once; the last at every step. Moreover,

He is (really) born by whose birth the family is exalted. In this revolving world who does not die and is not born again?

If the mother of the boy, for whom the little finger does not bend down hastily at the commencement of the enumeration of the number of meritorious men, be said to have given birth to a son, then say, what a barren woman would be like to (i.e., she is as good as a barren woman).

He, who is not well known for his charity, penance, bravery, learning and the acquisition of wealth, is but the excrement of his mother. Also,

It is better to have one meritorious son than a hundred of foolish ones; the single moon disples darkness; and not the whole firmament of stars.

The son of him, who has practised religious austerities, extremely difficult to perform, at some holy place, will be obedient, prosperous, righteous and talented.

An influx of money, constant health (lit., freedom from disease), a beloved wife, and one sweet-speaking (of gentle manners), an obedient son, and learning productive of wealth—these six, O king, are the pleasures of the mortal world.

Who will be (considered) blessed by having sons who are like (no better than, the $\hat{a}dhakas^*$ (a kind of measure) filling up

c i,e., Simply making up a particular number.

a granary? It is better to have one son, who is the prop of the family and who brings fame to his father.

A father who contracts debts (i.e., leaves nothing to his son but a legacy of debt) is an enemy, and so is a mother, false to her bed; a beautiful wife is an enemy; and such is an illiterate son.

Learning if not kept up by constant study is poison; taking food after indigestion is poison; to a poor man a public assembly is poison; and to an old man a youthful wife is poison.

A man of merits, born of whatever parents, is honoured; (for) what is the use of a bow that is without string though made of a faultless bamboo staff (or, what can a man of pure Kshatriya extraction do if wanting in martial vigour)?

Alas! poor child, thou, who leadest an easy life, didst not acquire knowledge in these (bygone) nights; on this account dost thou come to grief (fare ill) in the society of the learned like a cow stuck in mud.

Then how shall I now make my sons accomplished! For:-

Food, sleep, fear and the enjoyment of carnal pleasures—these men share in common with beasts; surely the sense (or performance) of duty is their special attribute (distinguishing mark): devoid of this they are degraded to the level of (stand on a level with) beasts.

The life of him, who has not achieved any one of *Dharma* (the discharge of religious duties), *Artha* (the acquisition of money by fair means), *Káma* (the gratification of desires so as not to trespass on *Dharma*) and *final emancipation*, is as without its purpose (useless) as that of the nipple on the neck of a she-goat.

Now, (as to) the declaration (doctrine) that-

(The period of) life, (the kinds of) action (one has to perform), (the amount of) wealth (to be acquired), (the degree of) knowledge (to be attained), and (the time of) death—even these five are created (determined) while a man is yet in the womb. And that,

Things, which are fated, do happen even in the case of the great: (as) Śiva's nakedness and Hari's having to sleep on a huge serpent. And further,

What is not to be can never be, and if it is to be, it can never be otherwise—why is this antidote against the poison of anxiety not swallowed?—

These are the idle words of some, incapable of doing anything.

Even thinking fate to be favourable one should not give up one's industry; (for) one can never get oil from sesamum without exertion. Moreover,

Fortune approaches him, the lion among men, who is industrious. It is the weak-minded who say 'Fate gives'. Dismissing all idea about (lit., killing) fate, put forth manly efforts depending upon your own strength; and if, after an exertion is made, success attend not, where is the blame (i.e., you are not to blame; or, find out where the fault lay)?

Just as a chariot can not move with one wheel, so without manly exertion, fate does not succeed. And further,

What is called fate is (but) the (sum of one's) actions in a previous life; one should, therefore, make an effort manfully without being slothful.

Just as a potter makes whatever he likes out of a lump of elay, so does a man reap the fruit of the action done by himself.

Even seeing a treasure found quite by accident in front of a man, fate does not take it up itself, but expects a manly effort of his part.

Works are accomplished by industry and not by (idle) wishes; for the deer enter not the mouth of a sleeping lion.

A boy who is educated by his parents becomes accomplished. A son does not become a learned man by merely being dropped out of the womb.

That mother is an enemy and that father a foe of the son by whom he is not taught; for he (such a son) shines not in an assembly just as a crane does not in the midst of swans.

Men, endowed with beauty and youth and born of a very noble race but deficient in learning, do not shine as (do not) the scentless Kimshuka flowers.

Even a fool, dressed in fine garments, shines in an assembly; but he shines only so long as he does not open his lips.

Having thus meditated the king convened a council of the learned. The King said—Ye Pandits, listen. Is there such a learned man among you, as is able to make my sons who are always going astray and who are ignorant of the Śástras, undergo a second birth (as it were) by giving them instruction in the science of conduct? For,

A piece of glass, by being in contact with gold, possesses the lustre of emerald; similarly a fool attains proficiency by being in the company of the good. It is also said—

The intellect is impaired, O friend, by the society of inferiors; it remains what it is with one's equals and is improved by association with one's superiors.

Then a great Pandit, Visnusarman by name, who knew all the principles of the Science of conduct (or, who knew the very essence of the entire science of conduct) spoke like a second Brahaspati—My lord, these princes are born of an exalted race. They are, therefore, capable of being instructed by me in the Nitisastra. For,

No action exercised upon an unfit object can bear fruit: a crane cannot be taught (to speak) like a parrot even with hundreds of efforts. And this other thing,

In this (royal) family a child devoid of merits cannot be born; whence can a piece of glass be produced in a mine of rubies?

I will, therefore, make your sons well versed in the Nitisastra within the space of six months. The king spoke again respectfully—

Even an insect ascends the head of the good by being in contact with flowers; a stone also attains divinity when well consecrated by the great. Moreover,

As objects on the rising mountain appear bright by the near presence of the sun, so a person of humble rank too shines by being in the company of the good.

Merits pass as merits with those who know how to appreciate them: coming in contact with one devoid of merits they are turned into faults. Rivers, as they rise, have their water sweet, but on reaching the sea they cease to be drinkable.

I, therefore, give you Carte blanche as regards giving instruction to my sons in the science of conduct. Having said so the king entrusted his sons to Visnusharman with great respect.

Now as the princes were sitting at ease on the terrace of their palace the Pandit said before them by way of introduction—

The wise pass their time in amusement derived from (the study of) poetry and Śástra, while fools pass theirs in vicious pursuits, in sleep or in quarrelling.

I will, therefore, relate, for your diversion, the wonderful tale of the crow, the tortoise and others. The princes said—Sir, tell it. Viśnusharman said—Listen. I now being Mitralabha of which the following is the introductory verse.

Chapter 1.

THE ACQUISITION OF FRIENDS.

Though destitute of means and without wealth, the crow, the tortoise, the deer and the mouse, who were the best of friends and gifted with intellect, quickly accomplished their purposes.

The princes asked 'How was this?' Viśnusarmá related-

There is, on the bank of the Godavari, a large silk-cotton tree. There, coming from regions in different quarters, birds were wont to roost at night. Once, when the night was almost spent, and the divine Moon, lord of the night-lotus, was pending on the crest of the setting mountain, a crow, Laghupatanaka (Swift-flier) by name, who was awake, saw a fowler advancing like a second god of death. Seeing him he reflected 'To-day I have had an unwelcome sight in the early morning. I know not what evil it forebodes.' Saying so he set out, much disturbed at heart, following up his (the fowler's) course. For,

Thousands of occasions for sorrow, and hundreds for fear, day by day, overtake the fool and not the wise man.

Moreover, worldly people must do this-

Every day on rising, they should think that a great calamity is at hand—which of death, disease or sorrow would befall (them)! (So that in case of an emergency one should be fore warned and prepared to meet it).

Now the hunter, having scattered the grains of rice, spread out his net, and himself remained concealed. Just at that time a king of pigeons, Chitragrîva (the Speckle-necked) by name, who was sailing in the sky with his retinue, noticed the grains of rice. Then the pigeon-king said to the pigeons that were attracted by the grains of rice—Whence can there be the possibility of rice-grains being found in this lonely (tenantless) forest? So let the matter be first carefully examined. I do not see any good will come out of this.

Probably, by this our desire for the rice-grains, we too shall fare similarly (meet with a fate similar) to that of—

The traveller, who through the lust of a bracelet, sank in deep mire and being caught by an old tiger, lost his life.

The pigeons asked how it was; whereupon he related-

FABLE 1.

Once while roaming in the southern forest I saw—A certain old tiger, having bathed and taken Kusa grass in his paw, used to address (the passers by sitting) on the margin of a lake (thus)—"Ho, ho, travellers, take this gold bracelet." Then a certain traveller, attracted by greed, thought to himself—This happens by good luck. But I must not proceed in a matter where there is personal risk. For,

Although a desired object be obtained from an undesirable source, the result is not good; even nectar (or sweet-food), which is contaminated with poison, leads to death.

But an attempt to get wealth is in every case, attended with peril. And it is said in connection with this—

Without embarking upon an adventure a man does not see good fortune; but if he does embark upon it and lives (survives it), he see it.

Let me therefore carefully see it. He said aloud—'Where is thy bracelet?' The tiger stretched forth his paw and shewed it. The traveller said—How am I to trust thee who art ferocious? The tiger replied—Listen, O traveller. Formerly, indeed, in the days of youth, I was extremely wicked. On account of my slaughter of many a cow and man, my sons and wife perished; and I am without issue. I was then advised by a holy man to practise charity and do such other holy deeds. Following his counsel, I am now in the habit of bathing and giving gifts; I am old and have lost my nails and teeth; how can I not be an object of confidence then! For,

Sacrificing, studying one's prescribed portion (of the Vedas), charity, penauce, truthfulness, patience, forgiveness and freedom from avarice—this is the eightfold way of doing religious duties as laid down in the Smritis.

Out of these the first four may be practised even for display, while the last four are found in the magnanimous-hearted only.

And so great is my freedom from desire, that I wish to give away, to any body whatsoever, the gold bracelet although secure in my hand. Yet the (indescriminate) talk of the people

that a tiger eats men is difficult to be avoided (lit., warded off). For,

People, who are the blind followers of one another, regard not a preaching bawd as an authority in religious matters, as they do a Bráhmana although (he happens to be) a cow-killer.

I, on my part, have studied the codes of religious law. Hear me.

O son of Pându, as is a shower of rain to the Maru (desert) land, or food to one afflicted with hunger, so is a gift to the poor, full of fruit.

As life is dear to oneself so it is to (other) creatures. The good show pity to creatures by comparing (them) to themselves. Moreover,

In refusing and giving, in pleasure and pain, and in things (or acts) agreeable and disagreeable, a man knows the standard (of action) by self-comparison. Also,

He, who looks upon another's wife as a mother, another's wealth as a clod of earth, and upon all creatures as his own self, is a (truly) wise man.

You are in hard distress (lit., extremely ill-situated) and hence I am endeavouring to give it to you.

Enrich the poor, O son of Kunti; bestow not wealth upon the rich; medicine is wholesome to him who is diseased; what need of medicine has he that is whole? And again,

A gift, which is given for the sake of charity, to one who is not a benefactor (or who cannot make a return for it), and in the proper place, at the proper time and to a proper recipient is, (the sages) consider, a gift of the best sort.

Therefore, bathe in this lake and accept this gold bracelet. Thereupon, placing confidence in his words, no sconer did the traveller enter the lake for bathing than he stuck in deep mud and was unable to run away. The tiger seeing him plunged into the mire said—Ha, thou art fallen into deep mud. I will lift thee out of it. Saying so he approached him gently; and the traveller being seized by the tiger reflected—

That he reads the texts of religious law or studies the Vedas, is no reason why confidence should be reposed in a villain: it is the nature that predominate in such a case: just as by nature the milk of cows is sweet.

Also, the actions of those, whose senses and mind are not under control, are like the bath of an elephant: knowledge without action is a burden, like feeding an ill-natured (lit. unlucky) woman or like ornaments on an ugly woman.

I, therefore, did not do well in that I placed confidence in this ferocious beast. For, says the precept—

Trust should never be placed in rivers, in persons having weapons in their hands, in animals armed with claws, and horns, as well as in women and royal families.† Again,

It is the natural disposition of every one that is tested, and not his other qualities; for having surpassed all (other) qualities, disposition stands at the head. And further,

That well-known sporter in the sky, the destroyer of sin (darkness) possessor of a thousand rays (hands) and marching in the midst of the stars,—even he, the Moon, is devoured (eclipsed) by Ráhu, by the decree of fate: who is able to efface what is written on the forehead?

While thus musing he was killed by the tiger, and eaten.

Therefore I say 'Through the lust of a bracelet &c.' For this reason nothing rash should at all be done. For,

Food well digested, a son very wise (well educated), a wife well disciplined, a king served faithfully, what is spoken after being well thought over and what is done after due consideration—these do not lead to a bad result even after a very long time.

On hearing these words a certain pigeon said arrogantly—Ah, why is it so said?

The words (counsel) of the aged should be acted upon (followed) only when the time of calamity is at hand: if we consider thus in all matters, we can hardly proceed to take our food. For

Everything on the surface of the earth, food and drink, is involved in doubt: to what should an attempt be directed and how should life be supported?

One who is envious, one given to reviling, one (ever) discontented, one who is irascible and one who is always suspicious—these six have misery for their lot.

^{*} Which is useless as the animal is sure to cover his body the next moment with mud.

^{+ (}As far as third favour is concerned).

On hearing this the pigeons alighted on (the grains). For, Even those, who are masters of the great Sastras, wellinformed, and able to remove doubts, experience trouble when (their judgment is) blinded by avarice. Again—

From greed proceeds disquietude, from greed springs up the desire (for pleasures), and from greed result infatuation and (finally) ruin; greed is the root of sin.

And again,

The existence of a gold deer was impossible and yet Ráma coveted (such) a deer; as a general rule when (some) calamity is impending the talents of men become clouded.

After that they were all caught in the net. Then all of them began to revile him, by whose advice they had descended there. For,

One should not go at the head of (lead) a multitude; if the undertaking succeeds, the fruit is the same to (equally shared by) all; but if it fails, the leader is killed.

Hearing how he was reproached, Chitragrîva said—It is not his fault. For,

Of misfortunes about to befall, even a friend becomes the cause: when a calf is to be tied down the leg of the mother serves as a post.

He is a friend of the afflicted who is able to deliver them from misery, and not he, who is clever (only) in condemning a thing ill done or omitted to be done. (With the reading $= \sqrt[4]{3}$ = - clever in finding fault with the manner of protecting the distressed.)

In the time of adversity, perplexity itself is the sign of a weak-minded man. Therefore, taking courage in this case, think out a remedy. For,

Fortitude in adversity and again forbearance in prosperity, eloquence in an assembly and valour on the battle-field, a liking for fame (good name) and a strong attachment to study—these are the natural possessions of the magnanimous.

A mother rarely gives birth to a son, an ornament of the three worlds, who does not rejoice in prosperity or feel sorrow in adversity and is firm in battle. Moreover,

A man, wishing for welfare in this world, should avoid these six faults; viz., sleepiness, slothfulness, timidity, anger, idleness and dilatoriness. Even now let this be done. Let us all, being of one mind, fly away with the net. For,

The union of even small things leads to the accomplishment of an object; infuriated (rutting) elephants are tied down by means of grass twisted (made) into a rope.

Union with the members of their family, although insignificant, is for the good of men; rice stripped of even its husk will not grow.

The birds having thus taken counsel, flew up all with the net. Thereupon the fowler, seeing them, from afar, carrying off the net, and running after them, thought to himself—

These birds, being combined, are bearing away my net; but when they will fall down (or, out among themselves), they will fall into my power.

Then, when the birds had passed beyond the range of the eye, the fowler returned. Now the pigeons, seeing that the fowler had turned back, said—What is proper to be done now? Chitragrîva said—

A mother, a friend and a father—these three are naturally friendly; others are well-disposed according to the law of cause and effect.

Now our friend, Hiranyaka by name, the king of mice, dwells in Chitravana (a beautiful forest) on the bank of the Gandakî. He will cut off our bonds. Having thus deliberated, they all went to the hole of Hiranyaka. Hiranyaka, on his part, always apprehensive of danger, had made a burrow with a hundred passages and lived in it. Then Hiranyaka, startled with fear at the descent of the pigeons, stood silent. Chitragrîva said—Dear Hiranyaka, why don't you talk to us? Then Hiranyaka, having recognised his voice, rushed out in haste and said—Ah, happy am I! my beloved friend Chitragrîva has come.

No one is more meritorious in this world than he, who talks with his friend, who lives with his friend and who holds a friendly discourse (or, chats) with his friend.

Seeing them caught in the snares he stood astonished for a moment and said—Friend, what is this? Chitra. replied—Friend, this is the fruit of our deeds in a previous life.

From whatever cause, by whatever means, in whatever manner, at whatever time, of whatever kind, in whatever proportion and at whatever place, one may do a deed, good or bad, one reaps the fruit of it, in obedience to the will of providence, from that cause, by that means, &c.

Disease, sorrow, affliction, restraint and calamities—these are the fruits of the trees in the form of the faults committed by men.

The mouse quickly proceeded to sever the bonds of Chitragriva. Chirtagrîva said—Friend, do not do so; first cut the bonds of these my followers; and then you will cut mine. Hiranyaka too replied—I have little strength and my teeth are delicate; how then can I gnaw as under the snares of these all? So as long as my teeth are not broken, I will cut your bonds and then sever those of the rest too as far as my strength will allow. Chit. said—Be it so; but cut the bonds of these to the best of your strength. Hira. replied—The protection of dependents at the cost of one's life is not approved of by those conversant with the science of conduct (or, policy). For,

One should save money (as a provision) against the time of trouble, save one's wife even at the expense of wealth and save one's own self even at the cost of one's wife and wealth.

Another consideration is--

Life is the cause of the proper maintenance of Dharma, Artha, Kâma and Moksha.* What does he not deprive himself of who deprives himself of it, or what does he not save who saves it?

Chitragrîva said—Friend, as for (the principle of) Policy it is such, indeed! But I am not, at all, able to bear the affliction of these my followers (lit., protegees). Hence I say this. For,

A wise man should give up his wealth and also his life for another's sake; their abandonment in a good cause is desirable as destruction is certain.

And this is another special reason.

They bear an equality to me as regards kind, substance and qualities: say then, when and what will be the fruit of my being their lord?

Also,

Even without wages they do not leave my side (forsake me); therefore, save these my dependents, even at the sacrifice of my life. Moreover,

^{*} See. p. 3, II, 23-26.

Giving up all regard for this perishable body which is made of flesh, urine, ordure, and bones, save my reputation, O, friend. See,

If lasting and unsullied fame be gained at the expense of the body which is perishable and a vehicle of dirt, what would . not be gained? For,

Very great is the distance that separates the body from the qualities: the body is liable to destruction in a moment, while the qualities endure to the end of the universe.

Having heard this, Hiranyaka, being delighted at heart and with his hair standing on end, said—Noble, friend, noble! By this your affection for your followers, you deserve the sovereignty of even the three worlds. With these words, he cut off the bonds of them all. Then Hiranyaka, having cordially received all, said—Dear Chitragrîva, in regard to this your being caught in a net you should not blame yourself by suspecting any fault on your part. For,

That very bird, who sees his prey from a distance of more than a hundred yojanas, sees not the snares (laid for him) when his time has arrived. Moreover,

When I behold the oppression of the moon and the sun by the monsters (Râhu and Ketu), the imprisonment of even the elephant and the cobra, and the poverty of the talented, I come to think—Fate, alas, is powerful! And again,

Even birds moving (or, sporting) in a part of (or exclusively in) the sky meet with calamity; and the fishes, too, are caught by experts from the sea with its unfathomable waters; so what is an evil act or a good one in this world, or of what avail is a position of advantage? For, the god of destruction, with his hand in the form of a calamity stretched forth, seizes even from afar.

Having thus enlightened him, he entertained him hospitably, embraced him and dismissed him to go; whereupon Chitragrîva, with his attendant train, went to the regions he liked to go to. Hiranyaka too entered his burrow.

One should make hundreds of friends, of whatever description they may be; behold, the pigeons were released from bonds by their friend, the mouse.

Now the crow Laghupatanaka, the witness of the whole affair, said this in astonishment: Ho, Hiranyaka, you are

praiseworthy. I, therefore, desire friendship with you. Kindly then favour me with your friendship. On hearing this, Hiranyaka asked from within his hole—who are you? He said—I am a crow, Laghupatanaka by name. Hiranyaka smilingly observed—What friendship can there be with you? For,

Whatever is fit to be united with another, in this world, the same a wise man should unite with that: I am the food and you the feeder: how can love (friendship) exist between us? And again,

Friendship between the food and its eater is simply the cause of misfortune: the deer that was caught in a snare, through (the stratagem of) a jackal was delivered by a crow.

The crow asked—How was that? Hiranyaka related—FABLE II.

There is, in the country of Magadha, a vast wilderness, called Champakavatî. In it there long lived in great friendship a deer and a crow. The deer, plump and sleek in body, was spied by a certain jackal, while roaming at will. On seeing him, the jackal said to himself-Ah, how shall I come by his delicious flesh! Well, let me first create confidence (in him). Having thus reflected, he went up to him and said-Friend, is it all well with you? The dear asked—Who are you? He replied—I am a jackal, Kshudrabuddhi (Little-wit) by name. I live here, like one dead, having lost all my relatives. Now that I have found a friend in you and have (thus) a relative, I have once more entered the world of the living. Now I will, in every way, be your attendant. The deer said-Be it so. Thereafter, when the divine Sun, the wearer of a wreath of rays, had set, the two went to the residence of the deer. There on the branch of a Champaka tree, lived a crow, named Subuddhi (Good-wit), an old friend of the deer. Seeing the two the crow asked-Friend, who is this second? The deer said-This is a jackal who comes here desiring our friendship. The crow said, friend, friendship, all of a sudden, with a stranger. is not advisable. For it is said-

Shelter should not be given to any one whose family and disposition are not known; for the fault of a cat, the vulture, Jaradgava, suffered death.

The two asked how it was, whereupon the crow related—FABLE III.

There is a large Parkatî tree on the hill, named Gridhra-kût (the peak of Vultures), on the bank of the Bhágirathî.

In its hollow dwelt, with his talons and eyes gone through an adverse turn of fate, a vulture, Jaradgava by name. Now, out of pity, the birds, roosting in the tree, spared small portions from their food and gave them to him. He lived on that and looked after the young birds. Now, once a cat, named Dirghakarna (the long-eared) came there to eat the youngs of the birds. Seeing him coming, the nestlings being terror-stricken, raised a cry. Hearing it Jaradgava asked—Who is this that is coming? Dirghakarna, seeing the vulture, said in alarm—Alas, it is all up with me. However.

One should dread a danger only as long as it has not arrived; but seeing that the danger has come, a man should do what the occasion demands.

Now that I am in his presence, I cannot run away. So let things take what course they may. I will first create confidence in him and then approach him. Thus resolved, he went forth and said—Sir, I salute you. The Vulture asked—Who are you? He replied—A cat. The Vulture said—Get away, else I shall have to kill you. The cat said—In the first place, hear me, and then, if you deem me to be worthy of death, let me not live. For,

Is any one killed or honoured merely because he belongs to a particular easte? It is only on one's actions (conduct) being fully known that one is found fit to merit death or respect.

The Vulture said—Explain why you have come here. The cat replied—I dwell here on the bank of the Ganges, bathing every day, living a life of celibacy and practising the vow of Chandrayana. All birds, worthy of confidence, always declare before me that you are devoted to the study of religious law. Hence did I come here to hear from you, who are advanced both in knowledge and years (lit. old both as regards knowledge and age), the holy law. But your honour is so well versed in that law that you are ready to kill me, a guest. While the duty of a house-holder is this—

Fitting hospitality should be shown even to a fee coming to the house: the tree withdraws not its shade from its cutter.

And if there be no wealth, a guest should be honoured with kind words at least. For,

Grass (a seat made of grass), place, water and the fourth (thing), agreeable speech, these, at any rate, are never refused in the house of the good. Moreover,

The good show pity even to creatures devoid of merits: the moon does not, indeed, withhold her light from the pariah's residence. Also,

Fire is the object of worship to the twice-born (Bráhmanas), and the Bráhmana to the (four) castes; the husband is the only object of adoration to his wife, while a guest is the object of reverence everywhere.

When a guest turns back from a man's house, disappointed in his hopes, he does so, having transferred his sin to him and taken his merit with him. And again,

Even a low-born person, coming to the house of one of a high easte, should be honoured as he deserves; (for) a guest represents in himself all the gods.

The vulture said—The cat is fond of flesh; and the youngs of birds live here: therefore, I say so. The cat, on hearing this, touched the ground and then his ears and said—I having learnt the code of religious ordinances and being free from passion have undertaken this arduous vow of the Moon. Although the religious texts disagree with one another (in other respects) they are quite at one in this that abstinence from killing is the highest religious duty. For,

Those men, who are averse to all sort of killing, who bear all things and who are the refuge of all, go to heaven.

Religious merit is the only friend who follows one even in death: everything else goes to destruction along with the body. Moreover,

When one eats the flesh of another, mark the difference between the two—the one enjoys momentary pleasure; while the other loses his life. Besides,

The agony that a man suffers, at the thought that he has to die, cannot be described by another by guessing. Hear me again,

Who will commit great sin for this accursed belly when it can be filled with herbs growing spontaneously in the forest?

Having thus inspired confidence (in the vulture) the cat abode in the hollow of the tree.

Thereafter, as days passed on, he attacked the young birds, brought them into the hollow and devoured them every day. (Now) an inquiry was set on foot by those birds whose young nestlings were eaten and who being sorrow-stricken were

lamenting. On perceiving this, the cat slipped out of the hallow and escaped. After that, the birds, who were making a close search here and there, discovered the bones of their nestlings in the hollow of the tree. Then all the birds having come to the conclusion—our young ones have been eaten by this very Jaradgava—put him to death. Therefore, I say—'To one of unknown family and disposition &c.' On hearing this the jackal said angrily—On the day the deer saw you first, your honour too was one whose family and disposition were not known. How comes it then that this friendly behaviour towards you is gaining strength day by day?

Where there is absence of learned men, even a man of little intellect is lauded; in a country destitute of trees even the castor-oil plant stands out as a tree. Also,

This is mine; this is a stranger—such is the counting of the little-minded: while to the large-minded the whole world is their family.

Just as the deer is my friend, so are you too. The deer said—What is the use of this altercation? Let us all live happily together in friendly discourse. For,

No one is anybody's friend or anybody's foe: it is the behaviour (or, intercourse) that makes friends or foes.

The crow said—Be it so. Then in the morning, they all went to places where their will led them.

Once the jackal said to the deer in solitude—Friend, in a corner of this wood there is a field full of corn. I shall take you there and show it to you. That being done, the deer went there every day and ate the corn. Now, the master of the field observed this and set a snare. Then the deer going there again was caught into the snare; whereupon he reflected—Who but a friend can deliver me from the hunter's snare as from the snare of Death? Presently the jackal came up and standing near reflected—As to the success of my wish, it has borne fruit by my well-arranged scheme. When he will be cut up, I am sure to get his bones covered with flesh and blood which will serve me as food plentifully. The deer, delighted at his sight, said, Friend, cut my bonds at once; quickly save me. For,

One should know (the sincerity of) a friend in calamities, a warrior in battle, an honest man when in debt, a wife when fortune declines and relatives in difficulties. Also, He is a kinsman who stands (by one) in joy as well as in misery, when there is a famine or when a kingdom is overthrown, at the royal gate or in a cemetery.

The jackal, having again and again looked at the net, thought to himself—As for this net it is very strong;; and said—Friend, these snares are made of sinews. How then, can I touch these with my teeth to-day, it being Sunday? Friend, if you will not think otherwise (i.e. will not have any misconception about me) to-morrow morning I will do whatever you will bid me do. With these words he concealed himself near him and remained (waiting). Afterwards the crow, seeing that the deer did not return in the evening, looked for him here and there, and having discovered him in that condition, said—Friend, what is this? The deer replied—This is the result of my disregard of a friend's advice. For, it is said—

Adversity stands close to him who listens not to the words of well-meaning friends: such a man is the delight of his enemies.

The crow asked—Where is that traitor? The deer said—Desirous of my flesh he waits just here. The crow said—I had already said (as much).

'I have committed no fault '—this is no reason for putting confidence (in a wicked man): for, even the merit orious have fear from the wicked.

Those, whose life has ended, perceive not the smell of an extinguished lamp, listen not to the words of a friend, and see not the star Arundhatî.

He who defeats one's object in one's absence and speaks sweetly in one's presence—such a friend one should avoid, like a vessel full of poison with milk at the surface.

Then the crow, having heaved a deep sigh, said—Ah villain, what hast thou done in acting so wickedly? For,

What (glory or credit) is there in deceiving supplicants, in this world, who are made to converse (with you) by using sweet words, who are won over by false attentions, and who (thereby) entertain hopes and have placed confidence (in you)?

O divine Earth, how dost thou bear (on thy surface) that man, treacherous to his promise, who practises evil upon a benevolent, unsuspecting (lit., full of confidence) and simple-hearted person?

One should not form friendship or feel affection for a wicked man: a charcoal, when alive, burns; when cold, it soils the hand.

Or rather, such is the settled course of conduct of the wicked.

First he falls at the feet and then bites the back; gradually he sings wonderfully some sweet indistinct hum into the ear; and having noticed some hole (a week point) he at once enters it (takes advantage of it) fearlessly:—(thus) does a gnat imit ate all the actions of wicked man.

That a wicked man speaks 'sweetly is no reason why confidence should be reposed in him: (for) on the tip of his tongue there is honey, but in his heart the deadliest poison.

Then at dawn, the crow observed the owner of the field coming towards the place, stick in hand. On seeing him the crow said—Friend deer, feign yourself dead, fill your belly with wind and so remain, with your legs stiffened. When I make a noise, you shall get up and bound off quickly.

Following the advice of the crow, the deer stood in that posture. Now the master of the field saw the deer in that condition, his eyes beaming with joy. Saying 'Ah, thou art dead of thyself, he released him from confinement and was busied in collecting his nets. Then hearing the sound of the crow, the deer quickly got up and ran away, while the jackal was killed by the stick flung at him (the deer) by the owner of the field. For it is said—

In three years, or three months, or three fortnights, or (even) in three days, a man reaps the fruit of his good or bad actions when reaching their extreme.

Hence I say 'Friendship between the victim and the eater &c.' The crow observed again,

Even though I eat you I shall not get ample food; but if you live, I live, O sinless one, like Chitragrîva. Again,

Confidence (in one another) is observed even amongst those lower animals whose actions are invariably (wholly) good: for the disposition of the good ever remains true to (lit. does not vary from) their inborn goodness. Moreover,

The mind of a good man, although made to fly into a great passion, is not affected (by anger); it is not possible to heat the water of the sea with a torch of straw.

Hiranyaka said—You are fickle-minded (or, mischievous); and, with the fickle-minded, friendship should not at all be formed. For it is said—

A cat, a buffalo, a ram, a crow, and a bad man—these get the upper hand (get the better of us) through confidence: confidence in them is out of place (lit. it is not proper to put trust in them).

Another consideration is this—you belong to the side of our enemies. And thus says the precept—

One should not make peace with an enemy even by a compactly-formed treaty: water, although greatly heated, does extinguish fire. Nevertheless,

A wicked man should be shunned although he be adorned with learning; the cobra is decked with a gem: but is he not dreadful?

What is impossible can never be possible; and what is possible is certainly possible: a cart cannot move on water nor can a boat on land. Moreover,

He, who, depending upon the strength of wealth (given to or by his enemies), although great, trusts to his enemies or to wives that have ceased to love him, finds his life end there.

Laghupatanaka said—I have heard everything. Yet I am thus far resolved that I must necessarily form friendship with you: or else I will destroy myself by starvation. For,

(Friendship with) a bad man, like a vessel of earth, is easily broken and cemented with difficulty; while (that with) a good man is like a pot of gold, difficult to be broken and easily re-united. Moreover,

The union of metals is due to their fluxibility, of beasts and birds to some cause, of fools to fear or (the prospect of) gain, while of good men to (mere) sight. Also,

Friends appear to be of the form of coco-nuts (rough and rugged to outward appearance but sweet at heart): others are like jujubes—attractive from outside only.

Although friendship be at an end, the qualities (behaviour) of good men suffer no change: even when lotus-stalks are broken, the fibres remain sticking (to them) yet. And again

Purity (of purpose), generosity, courage, sameness of behaviour in pleasure or pain, politeness, affection and truthfulness—these are the characteristics of a (true) friend.

And what other friend than yourself, endowed with these qualities, can I find? Hearing these his words and such others, Hiranyaka stepped out and said—

I am exhilarated by this nectar of your speech (lit. I am fattened by you by &c.); as it is observed:—

Not a bath with very cool water, not a necklace of pearls, not (even) sandal-wood-pigment applied to each and every limb, delights a man, oppressed with heat, so much, as the words of the good, uttered with affection, advanced with wise arguments (or full of wise thoughts) and comparable to (fascinating like) the charm of attraction, have power over (are able to gratify) the mind of the virtuous. Again,

Divulging a secret, begging, hard-heartedness, fickleness of mind, anger, faithlessness and gambling—these are the faults in a friend.

Following the order of (the faults mentioned in) this speech, not a single fault is found in you. For,

Cleverness and truthfulness are known in the course of conversation; while activity and absence of rashness are known from actual experience. Moreover,

Of quite a different sort (from that of a deceitful person) is the friendship of one whose mind is pure: while quite in a different direction (from real action) proceed the words of one whose mind is affected with deceit.

There is one thing in mind, another in speech and a third in deed of the vile-minded, while there is one thing in mind, the same in speech and the same in action of the magnanimous.

Therefore let your wish be done. Having said so, Hiranyaka formed friendship with the crow, pleased him with choice eatables and entered his hole. The crow, too, repaired to his residence. Thenceforward the two passed their time in making presents of food to each other, in inquiries after good health and in confidential discourses.

Once Laghupatanaka said to Hiranyaka-Frined, it is very hard to get food in this place. I wish, therefore, to go to some other place. Hiranyaka said—Where can we go to? For it is said—

A talented man walks with one foot, and stops with the other: one should not leave one's old abode without examining carefully the new one.

The crow said—There is a place well examined. Hiranyaka-asked—'Which is that?' The crow replied: There is a lake called Karpûragaura in the Dandaka forest. There dwells a pious tortoise, who is my dear friend, acquired a long while ago. For,

To be wise in giving advice to others is a thing very easy for all to do; but to be true to the discharge of one's proper duties (or, to discharge one's duties as required by religion) belongs to some magnanimous soul (only). He will entertain me with choice dainties. Hiranyaka too said—And what am I to do by staying here? For,

One should abandon that country in which one cannot command respect, has no means of livelihood, no relatives, and no (possibility) of acquiring knowledge of any kind. Also,

One should not reside in a country where there is a lack of these five, viz., subsistence, dread (of authority), sense of shame, politeness, and charitableness.

One should not dwell there, O friend, where these four-things do not exist, viz., a creditor, a physician, a Bráhmana versed in the Vedas and a river with water (ever flowing).

Therefore, take me there too. Then the crow arrived at the lake with ease conversing on diverse subjects with that friend of his. Then Manthara, having seen them from a distance, addressed a fitting welcome to Laghupatanaka and received the mouse with hospitality due to a guest. For,

Let a boy or an old man or a young man come to the house, respect should be shown to him; a guest is the object of worship everywhere.

The crow said—Friend Manthara, do him special honour. For he is the king of mice, Hiranyaka by name, foremost of those whose actions are meritorious and an ocean of mercy. The king of serpents, aided by his twice thousand tongues even, will not be able to sing the praise of his merits. Having said so he described the episode about Chitragrîva. Manthara having respectfully entertained Hiranyaka said—Good friend, kindly relate the cause of your coming to a dreary wood. Hiranyaka said—I will; may you listen.

FABLE IV.

There is a convent of recluses in the city of Champaká. In it dwelt a hermit, Châdákara by name. He was in the habit of sleeping after having hung on a peg his alms-pot, containing:

the remnant of the food collected by begging after he had eaten of it. I used every day to leap up and eat that food. After some time a dear friend of his, Vînákarna by name, a hermit, came there. While engaged in conversation with him, Chûdákarna kept beating the ground with an old bamboo stick. Vînákarna said—Friend, why do you take no interest in my story and are busy with something else? Chûdákarna replied—Friend, not that I am indifferent (to your conversation), but look at this mouse, doing wrong to me, who by jumping up always eats the food collected by me by begging and placed in that pot. Vînákarna, having looked at the peg, observed—How can a mouse, possessed of little strength, jump to such a height? There must be some reason for this. For it is said—

The young wife, having suddenly drawn her old husband by the hair, kissed him with a close embrace; there must be some reason for this.

Chûdákarna demanded how it was, whereupon Vînákarna related—

FABLE V.

There is, in the country of Gauda, a city, Kauśambî by name. In it dwelt a merchant of great wealth, Chandanadása by name. Although in the decline of age, he through the pride of wealth, and his mind being full of passion, married a merchant's daughter, Lîlâvatî by name. She attained youth, looking like the victorious banner of the god of love; while that aged husband did not please her. For,

The heart of women delights not in a husband whose limbs are worn out by old age, as does not that of men pinched with cold in the (rays of the) moon, or that of men oppressed with heat in the sun. Moreover,

What assion can men have, when the hair even is turned grey, since women, whose heart is set on others, regard it as medicine? However, that old husband had a very great affection for her.

The lust of wealth and the desire for life of men is ever great; but to an old man a youthful wife is dearer than his life.

An old man is not able to enjoy pleasures or to abandon them either: as a dog without teeth simply licks a bone with his tongue (but does not throw it off). Now that Lîlávatî, transgressing the bounds of family honour through flush of youth, became attached to a certain merchant's son. For,

(Unrestrained) liberty, residence in the father's house (after the consummation of marriage), meeting with persons on occasions of festive gatherings, a loose living in the vicinity of men, meeting in a company, dwelling in a foreign country, association with women of bad character, constant violation of one's proper conduct, the old age of the husband or his jealousy or his absence in a foreign land—these are the causes of the ruin of a woman's character. Moreover,

Drinking, the company of bad men, separation from the husband, rambling about wantonly, and sleeping and residing in another's house—these six spoil a woman.

* * * * Moreover,

There is no (suitable) place, or leisure or a suitor; it is on account of this that women remain chaste.

Women are ever inconstant, as it is well known even to the gods: happy are those by whom even such are guarded.

There is none who is disagreeable to women; nor is there one who is loved by them; they ever seek a fresh man, as cows do grass in a forest. Again.

A woman resembles a pot of ghee, while a man is like live charcoal: a wise man should not, therefore, keep together the two.

Not modesty, not good breeding, not rectitude, not timidity, but absence of a suit is the cause of a woman's chastity.

The father guards a woman in childhood, the husband in youth and the son in old age: a woman is not allowed liberty (in any case).

Once, as that Lîlâvatî was sitting at ease on a couch fringed with the rays of a series of gems, engaged in a confidential talk with the merchant's son, she of held her husband come there unexpectedly, when, rising quickly, she pulled him by the hair, closely embraced him and kissed him. In the meanwhile, the gallant made his escape.

It is said-

The Sastra which Usanas ever knew, as also that which Brihaspti knew,—all that is well planted in the talent of a woman.

Seeing that embrace a procuress that stood by said to herself 'She has embraced him all of a sudden!' Then that procuress, having ascertained the cause, punished that Lilavati with a secret fine. Hence I say 'The youthful wife having suddenly seized her old husband &c.' There must be some cause in this case which keeps up the strength of this mouse. After a moment's thought the recluse said—And the cause must be abundance of money. For,

In this world every man of wealth is, everywhere and at all times, powerful; even the supreme power of kings has wealth for its cause.

Then he took a spade and having dug out my burrow, took away my long-hearded wealth. Thenceforward, deprived of my strength, without spirit and energy, and unable to earn even my own food, I was observed by Chûdákarna, moving along slowly and with trepidation. Then he observed—

In this world a man becomes powerful by wealth, and by wealth also he becomes (is considered) learned. Look at this wicked mouse reduced to the level of his kind. Moreover,

All the actions of a man of little intellect, if void of wealth, die away (prove fruitless) like small streams in summer. Again,

He who has wealth has friends; he who has wealth has kinsmen; he who has wealth is a man in this world; and he who has wealth is a learned man. Also,

The house of the sonless is void, and so is of one who has no good friend; all the quarters are void to a fool, but all is void to poverty. And again,

His limbs uninjured are the same; his name is the same; his intellect unimpaired is the same; his words the same; and the man also the same; and yet, when deprived of the warmth of money, he becomes quite a different man in a moment; this is strange!

Having heard all this I thought to myself:—Now my residence here is improper; and as to my communicating this matter to another, that too is not proper. For,

A wise man should not give out the loss of wealth, mental anxiety, the misdeeds in the house, his being deceived and his humiliation. Moreover,

(The period of) life, (the amount of) wealth, a family secret, charms, conjugal enjoyment, medicine, penance, charity and one's disgrace—these nine things should be carefully concealed.

And so it is said-

When fate is extremely adverse, and exertions and valour have been of no avail, where, except in a wilderness, can a highminded man, reduced to poverty, find relief? Moreover,

A man of self-respect will rather die than stoop to meanness (act meanly): fire will even suffer extinction, but never become cool. Moreover,

The course of action of a wise man, like that of a bunch of flowers, is twofold, viz., either to stand at (on) the head of all, or to die (wither) away in a forest.

And as to living here on alms, that would be exceedingly despicable. For,

It were better for a poor man to satisfy fire with his life than to solicit a mean person, lost to all civility.

From poverty a man comes to have shame: overwhelmed with shame he loses moral fortitude: with his moral fortitude lost he suffers contempt; being contemned he feels dejected: full of dejection he comes to sorrow; when overcome with sorrow he is forsaken by reason; with his reason gone, he passes on to destruction: Want of wealth, alas, is the abode of all misfortunes!! Again,

Better is silence observed than an untrue word spoken: better is impotency for men than intercourse with another's wife: better to abandon life than to have a liking for the words of the wicked; better to live on alms than to have the happiness of enjoying another's wealth.

Better to have an empty cow-pen than a naughty ox; better to have a courtesan for wife than an immodest (illtrained) woman of family; better a residence in a forest than in the city of a thoughtless king; better is the abandonment of life than approaching the base (with a request). Moreover,

As service destroys all self-respect, moonlight darkness, old age beauty, the stories about Hari and Hara sin, so does beggary destroy even a hundred good qualities.

Having reflected thus (said I to myself)—What then? Shall I support myself with another's cake? O hard lot! That too, would be a second door of death.

Superficial learning, sexual enjoyment obtained by payment, and dependence on others for one's bread—these three are humiliations to men.

A sick man, one in long exile, one eating another's food, and one sleeping (living) in the house of another—the life which such a man lives is (as good as) death, while death is rest to him.

Although I considered thus, yet, from avarice, I made up my mind to hoard wealth. For it is said,

Judgment is led astray (warped) by avarice; avarice begets desire; and a man troubled by desire meets with misery both here and hereafter.

Then as I moved about gently I was struck with an old bamboo-stick by that Vînákarna, whereupon I reflected—A covetous man who is (ever) discontented is certainly a traitor to himself. For,

All riches are his whose mind is contented: is not the earth overspread with leather (at it were) to him whose feet are covered with shoes? Again,

How can that happiness, which is enjoyed by the tranquilminded, who are satisfied with the nectar of contentment, be theirs, who, attracted by the (lust of) wealth, run here and there? Moreover,

All has been studied, heard and put into practice by him, by whom, having cast behind all desires, contentment (lit. freedom from desire) has been resorted to. Again,

Blessed is the life of some one (rarely to be found) in which the door of the rich has not been attended, in which the pain of separation has not been experienced and in which piteous words have not been uttered. For,

Even a hundred Yojanas (800 miles) are no distances to him who is troubled (spurred on) by thirst; while he, who is content, has no regard even for a thing that is actually in his hand.

It will be advisable, therefore, to decide what to do under the present circumstances. (The period of) life, (the amount of) wealth, a family secret, charms, conjugal enjoyment, medicine, penance, charity and one's disgrace—these nine things should be carefully concealed.

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Even a hundred Yojanas (800 miles) are no distances to him who is troubled (spurred on) by thirst; while he, who is content, has no regard even for a thing that is actually in his hand.

It will be advisable, therefore, to decide what to do under the present circumstances. What is a man's (true) duty in this world? Compassion to creatures. What is (real) happiness? Health (lit. freedom from disease). What is affection? Good feeling. And what is wisdom? Decision. Similarly,

When misfortunes assail (a man), wisdom lies in (quickly) coming to a decision; misfortunes at every step overtake those who cannot arrive at a decision. Moreover,

One should abandon one person to save a family, a family to save a village, and a village to save a country; but for the sake of one's own self, one should abandon the whole world. Again,

Of the two—water obtained with ease (lit. without trouble) and delicious food attended with fear, on consideration, I find, indeed, that to be conducive to happiness, wherein lies ease.

Having thus reflected I came to a dreary forest. For

Better is a forest, haunted by tigers and lordly elephants, wherein the trees serve as a home, ripe fruits and water as food, grass as a bed and barks as garments, than a life without wealth among relatives.

Then by the manifestation of (the fruit of) my religious merit, I was favoured with friendly intercourse by this friend. And now, by a further continuation of merit, I have got your company, which is heaven itself. For,

Of the poisonous tree of worldly existence, two fruits only have a flavoury juice (are sweet); viz. the testing of the nectar of poetry and the society of the good.

Manthara said-

Riches are comparable to (as unsteady as) the dust of the feet; youth flies away with the rapidity of a mountain river; life is as fleeting as a rolling drop of water, and existence as evanascent as foam; (such being the case) he, who, with his judgment deprived, does not perform his religious duties, which unfasten the bolt of the gate of heaven, being overtaken by old age and full of contrition, is burnt by the fire of sorrow.

You laid up too large a hoard; and this ill consequence was the result of that. Hear,

To spend in charity is just to save the money that is acquired, as an outlet is, in the case of water stored up in the bowels of a tank, (the only way to preserve it in a good condition). Moreover,

Since a miser buries his wealth, deeper and deeper in the sarth, he makes a passage for it, beforehand, to go to its nether abode (to disappear in the bowels of the earth). Again,

He who wishes to acquire wealth denying comfort to himself (at the sacrifice of personal comfort) is simply an abode of trouble like one bearing burdens for others. And again,

If people are to be considered rich for possessing wealth which is not used in charity or enjoyment, why should we not consider ourselves rich by the same? Also,

A miser's wealth, inasmuch as it is not used, is the common property of others; the fact that it belonged to him is known by the sorrow caused when it is lost.

A gift accompanied with sweet words, knowledge without vanity, courage attended by forbearance, and wealth spent in charity: these four are rare in this world. It is also said,

A hoard should always be made, but not too great a one; Lo! The jackal that was in the habit of hoarding was killed by a bow.

The two asked how that was. Manthara related—FABLE VI.

There was a hunter, Bhairava by name, residing in the province of Kalyana. He, one day, went to the Vindhya forest in search of a deer. As he passed carrying the deer that he had killed, he saw a boar of a formidable form. Then the hunter placed the deer on the ground and wounded the boar with an arrow. The boar too, having set up a deep and dreadful cry (or, a cry as terrible as the thunder of clouds) struck the hunter in the groin, upon which he fell down like a tree struck down. For,

Having met with some cause, such as water, fire, poison, a weapon, hunger (starvation), a disease, or a fall from a mountain, a creature loses his life.

Now by the tramplings of their feet a serpent too was killed. After this a jackal, Dîrgharâva, by name, who was wandering in quest of prey, found the deer, the hunter, the serpent and the boar, dead there; upon which he said to himself—Oh, here have I come across a good feast. Or rather,

Just as unthought-of misfortunes befall men, so do blessings also: I think, therefore, that fate has an upper hand in these things.

Well then. I shall live happily for three months on the flesh of these.

The man will last for a month, and the deer and the boar for two more: the serpent will serve me (as food for) a day while the bow-string should be eaten to-day.

Let me, therefore, at the first impulse of hunger, eat the unsavoury string made of sinews attached to the bow. When Dîrgharâva had done so after having thus reflected, he being pierced in the breast by the bow which flew up as soon as the string was cut into two, perished. Hence I say—A hoard should be made every day &c. So also,

That which a wealthy man gives away or enjoys is his wealth; when he dies, others play with his wife and riches. Moreover.

I consider that to be thy wealth which thou givest to the worthy and which thou enjoyest (day by day); the rest thou keepest for some one else.

Let this pass. What is the use, now, of describing the past? For,

Men of wise minds do not wish for what is unattainable, do not lament over what is lost, and do not lose courage even in adversities.

Therefore, friend, you should always be hopeful. Because,

Even after having studied the Sastras people may remain fools; that man is learned who puts his knowledge into practice: a medicine, although well selected, does not restore the diseased to health by the mere mention of its name. Moreover,

The knowledge of theory does not do the least good to one who shrinks from a determined exertion (or perseverance): does a lamp, in this world, reveal a thing to a blind man although it be placed on the palm of his hand?

Therefore, friend, you ought to be reconciled to this particular (changed) condition. And you should not consider this as very hard to do. For,

"A king, a woman of family, Brahmanas, ministers, breasts, teeth, hair, nails and men do not shine (appear well) when fallen from their proper position. Knowing this a wise man should not leave his own place."

These are the words of cowardly persons. For.

Lions, good men and elephants leave their places and go to others; while crows, cowardly men and deer perish in their own places.

To a high-minded hero, what is his own and what is a foreign country? Whatever country he resorts to, the same he acquires by the might of his arms: whichever forest the lion, armed with his jaws, claws and tail, enters, in the same he quenches his thirst with the blood of the lordly elephants he kills. Again,

As frogs repair to a puddle or birds to a lake full (of water), so do all fortunes to an industrious man helplessly (being entirely at his disposal). Moreover,

Happiness should be welcomed, and also misery, as they fall to one's share: Happiness and misery revolve (follow each other) like a wheel. Again,

The goddess of wealth goes, of her own accord, for residence, to him who is endowed with energy, who is prompt in action, who knows the theory and practice of a thing, who is not addicted to vices, and who is brave, grateful and firm in friendship. And particularly,

A heroic person, although without wealth, attains a high position attended with great honour; while a miser, though endowed with riches, becomes an object of contempt. Can a dog, although wearing necklaces of gold, possess the majesty of the lion, which is a natural possession and which is the province for the attainment of a number of good qualities?

Why should you be proud when you have wealth, and why should you be sorry when you have lost it? The ups and downs (in the life) of man are like (risings and fallings of) a ball struck with the hand. Again,

The shadow of clouds, the friendship of a wicked man, new corn, women, youth and wealth are to be enjoyed but for a short while.

One should not work too hard for livelihood: for that is provided by the creator: so soon as a creature is born, the breasts of the mother overflow with milk. Moreover, friend,

He who made the swans white, the parrots green, and the peacocks of a varied colour, will provide for your sustenance.

Hear, also, friend, the secret of the good.

How can riches be conducive to happiness, since they cause trouble in their acquisition, give pain in adversity (by their want) and stupefy the mind in prosperity? Again,

Better is the absence of desire for him who wishes to acquire money for religious purposes: for rather than wash off mud it would be well to keep at a distance from it and so not to touch it.

As meat (food) is eaten by birds in the sky, by beasts on earth, and by crocodiles in water, so is a rich man (his wealth) fed upon everywhere.

There is ever fear to the wealthy from the king, from water, from fire, from a thief, and even from a relative, as there is from death to the living. Similarly,

In life which abounds in troubles what misery can be greater than this, that wealth is not obtained according to desire and yet desire does not turn back? Hear me again, brother:—

In the first place wealth is not easily obtained, and when obtained it can be preserved with difficulty; its loss is as if death; one should not therefore think of it.

When desire is abandoned, who is poor and who is rich? But if scope is allowed to it, servitude is the immediate result (inevitable lot). Moreover,

Whatever one may wish for, desire proceeds onward from that (ever increases); but that thing may be said to be really obtained from which desire turns back.

But why waste more words on the subject? Being in friendship with me, pass your time just here in my company. For,

The friendship of the noble-minded lasts till death; their anger vanishes the very moment (it appears) and their favours (lit. gifts) are disinterested.

Having listened to all this, Laghupatanaka said—Blessed are you, Manthara; your virtues are laudable in every way. Because,

The good alone are able to rescue the good from misery; elephants alone are able to deliver elephants sunk into mire.

He alone on earth, of all men, is worthy of praise, he is the best, he is a good man and he is blessed, from whom supplicants or persons seeking protection go not away with faces turned back through disappointment (lit. frustration of hopes).

Thus did they (the three friends) live in happy contentment, feasting and sporting at will.

Now on one occasion, a deer, Chitrànga by name, frightened by some one, came and joined them. Thereupon, apprehending that the person who had caused the fright might be coming after the deer, Manthara entered the water, the mouse a hole and the crow flew up and perched on the top of a tree. Then Laghupatanaka, looking to a great distance, found that no one that would cause fright was coming Then in pursuance of his words all of them again joined company and sat just there. Manthara said-Good, O deer, you are welcome. You are at liberty to enjoy provisions such as water and the like. Do you favour the forest with your residence here (lit, let the forest have a master by your residence here). Chitranga said-I who was alarmed by the hunters have come to you for protection and desire your friendship. Hiranyaka replied-As for friendship, you have secured that without an effort. For,

A friend is known to be of four kinds, viz.—by whole blood, by family connexion, a hereditary friend and one delivered from misfortunes.

Your Honour, therefore, should live here as if in your own house (Make yourself quite at home here). Upon hearing this, the deer was delighted and having eaten at pleasure and drunk water sat in the shade of a tree that grew near the water. Now Manthara asked-Friend deer, by whom were you frightened in this desolate wood? What, are there huntsmen roaming about? The deer replied-In the country of Kalinga there is a king, Rukmangada by name. In the courses of his conquest of the quarters he has come here and stays on the bank of the Chandrabhaga with his army encamped there. And a rumour is heard from the mouth of sportsmen that to-morrow he is sure to come and take his residence near the Karpúra So having regard to the fact that our residence here to-morrow is beset with danger, do what the time demands. Hearing that the tortoise said in terror-I will make for another pool. The crow and the deer, too, said-Let it be so. Then Hiranyaka said smilingly-It will be all well with Manthara when another lake is reached, but what means of protection has he while crawling along the ground? For,

Water is the greatest strength of acquatic animals, a fortress of those who habitually reside in fortresses, their own ground of beasts and other animals, and a minister of kings.

Friend Laghupatanaka, this advice will lead to a result like this.

You will fare like the merchant's son who became unhappy on beholding with his own eyes his wife's breasts hard pressed.

They asked-How was this? Hiranyaka related-

FARLE VII.

There was, in the country of Kânyakubja, a king whose name was Vîrasena. He appointed a prince, named Tungabala, governor of the city of Vîrapura. Possessed of great wealth and young, he, while walking about, one day, in his city, saw a young merchant's wife, Lávanyavatî by name, who was in the very prime of youth. On returning to his palace with a heart disturbed by love, he sent a messenger for her. For,

So long only does a man keep to the path of virtue, has control over his senses, feels shame and clings to modesty, as the arrows in the shape of glances cast by sportive ladies, discharged after being drawn from the bows of their eyebrows, which reach the region of the ear, which have the dark eyelashes (for feathers) and which rob one of courage, do not fall on his breast.

That Lavanyavati too, from the moment she saw him, thought solely of him, her heart being deeply wounded by the fallings of the shafts of love. For, it is said—

Infidelity, a spirit of adventure, deceit, jealousy, extreme avarice, absence of good qualities and want of purity—these are the natural defects of women.

Now on hearing the words of the go-between Lâvanyavatî said—I am devoted to my husband. How shall I then think of doing this irreligious deed of being faithless to my husband? For,

She is a wife who is diligent in the managemet of the household; she is a wife who is prolific in children; she is a wife who loves her husband as her own life, and she is a wife who is solely devoted to her husband.

She should not be called a wife in whom the husband does not delight: when the husband is pleased, all the deities are pleased with women. Therefore, whatever the lord of my life orders me to do, i do without questioning (its propriety). The messenger asked—Is this the truth? Lávanyavatî replied—Beyond doubt this is the truth. Then the messenger went back and reported all that to Tungabala. Having heard it Tungabala observed—How can this be possible that the husband would bring her here and offer her to me? The go-between said—Let a device be used. For it is said—

That which can be achieved by means of a device cannot be accomplished by valour: An elephant was killed by a jackal going over a miry way.

The prince asked how it was. She related-

FABLE VIII.

There was an elephant, named Karpûratilaka in Brahmâranya. On seeing him all the jackals thought to themselves—if by some means this can die, his body will afford us sufficient food for four months. Then an old jackal from among them declared—I will bring about his death by the power of my intellect. Then the wily fellow having gone to Karpúratilaka and bowed to him touching the ground with the eight parts of his body said—My lord, favour me with a glance. The elephant asked—Who art thou? Whence art thou come? He replied—I am a jackal and sent to Your Honour's presence by all the inhabitants of the forest having assembled together (to say):—Since it is not expendient to live without a king Your Honour has been selected, as possessed of all kingly qualities, to be installed king of the forest. For,

He, who is extremely pure as regards his family, nobility and conduct, is chivalrous, pious, and versed in politics, is worthy of being a king on earth. Moreover,

One should first obtain a king, then a wife and then wealth: in the absence of a king, whence can there be wife or wealth? Again,

Like rain, the lord of the earth is the support of creatures: life can be sustained, however, even when there is scarcity of rain, but not in the absence of a king. Moreover,

In this interdependent world a man keeps within the bounds of duty mostly through the dread of punishment; a man of good conduct is difficult to be found: and it is through the fear of punishment also, that a woman of good family ap-

proaches (keeps faithful to) her husband, though lean, deformed, sickly and penniless.

Your Majesty, therefore, should be so pleased as to come quickly that the auspicious moment may not be lost. Having said so he rose up and went away. Thereupon that Karpūratilaka, drawn by the lust of a kingdom and running by the way taken by the jackal, got stuck in deep mud. Then the elephant said—Friend, jackal, what should be done now? I am plunged in mud and shall perish. Just turn back and look at me. The jackal replied with a smile,

My lord, take hold of my tail and get up. Since you placed confidence in the words of one like me, suffer the misery for which there is no help. For, it is said—

When thou wilt take delight in the company of the good thou shalt prosper: but as soon as thou joinest the company of wicked men, thou shalt fall (suffer ruin).

Then the elephant that had sunk in the deep mire was devoured by the jackals. Therefore I say. "What can be achieved by means of a device" &c. Then by the advice of the procuress the prince engaged the young merchant, named Charudatta, as a servant. Afterwards he was employed by him in the most confidential affairs.

One day the prince, having bathed and anointed himself and put on gold and jewel ornaments said-From to-day I have to observe a vow in honour of Gauri which will last for a month. Bring me, therefore, every night, a young woman of a noble family. I shall have to worship her in due form. Thereupon that Charudatta brought and presented a youthful damsel as described and remaining concealed watched how he acted. That Tungabala too, without touching the young lady, offered her worship from a distance with garments, ornaments and fragrant unguents and sent her away with a guard. Now the young merchant, full of confidence at what he had seen, and his mind biased by avarice, brought his own wife Lavanyavati, and presented her. That Tungabala too, knowing that she was Lâvanyavatî, the darling of his heart, rose up in a hurry, ema braced her firmly and with his eyes closed (in joy) sported with her on a sofa. Beholding that, the young merchant utterly at a loss to know what to do, like a figure drawn in a painting, was plunged in great sorrow. Hence I say-"On seeing with his own eyes" &c. You too will fare like that.

Disregarding those words of friendly counsel, and distraught with great fear, Manthara left the pool and set out for another. They too, Hiranyaka and others, apprehensive of mishap through affection, followed him. Then as he was crawling along the ground, Manthara was seen by a certain huntsman roaming about in the forest. On seeing him he picked him up, and fastened him to his bow, and troubled by thirst and hunger brought on by the fatigue of his wandering about, set out homeward. The deer, the crow and the mouse, plunged in extreme sorrow, followed him. Then Hiranyaka lamented—

Scarcely have I gone to the end of one misfortune, as of the ocean, when another has befallen me: when there are weak points misfortunes multiply (misfortunes come not singly).

That natural friend who is obtained simply by good luck and whose affection is sincere (lit. not artificial) does not forsake us even in adversity.

Men have not that confidence in a mother, wife, brother or son, which they have in a friend by natural disposition.

Thinking (over the matter) thus again and again.—O misfortune! For,

In this very life have I experienced those changes of condition, like so many births and rebirths, which are the results of a series of my own actions and which are good or bad and happening at stated periods of time.

Or rather it must be just so.

The body is subject to perils (lit. has perils near at hand) riches are the abode of misfortunes; and union is attended with disunion: transient is everything created.

On a second reflection he said-

By whom was created this jewel, viz. 'mitra,' consisting of two syllables, which protects from the fear arising from the enemy of sorrow (or from sorrow and an enemy), and which is the abode of delight and confidence? Moreover,

A friend, who is the elixir of joy to the eyes, the delight of the heart and the sharer of pleasure or pain with his friend, is hard to be found; but those other friends, who, attracted by the lust of riches, gather together in prosperity, are found everywhere: adversity is the touch-stone on which to test their sincerity (real nature).

Having thus lamented much, Hiranyaka said to Chitranga and Laghupatanaka-Before this hunter departs from the forest let an effort be made to deliver Manthara. Tell us, said they, what we are to do. Hiranyaka said-Let Chitránga go to the water-side and feign himself to be dead. Let the crow sit upon him and peck at him with his bill in some way. Surely the sportsman, eager for the deer's flesh, will quickly make for him, leaving the tortoise there. Then I will gnaw asunder Manthara's bonds. When the sportsman approaches you, you should run away. When Chitranga and Laghupatanaka had quickly acted as they had been instructed, the huntsman, who being fatigued had drunk water and sat under a tree, neticed the deer in that condition. Then delighted at heart, he took up his scissors and went towards him. meanwhile, Hiranyaka came and cut off Manthara's bonds, and the tortoise quickly entered the pond. The deer seeing the huntsman approach him started up and bounded away. the hunter, having returned, came to the foot of the tree and saw not the tortoise there, he thus reflected—This is but meet in the case of me who have acted rashly. For,

He who leaves certainties and pursues uncertainties, loses what is certain, while what is uncertain is already (or, certain to be) lost (to him).

So he returned to his place disappointed through his own (rash) act (fault). Manthara and others, being free from calamity, went to their abode and lived in happiness.

Now the princes said joyfully—We have heard all and become happy. Our desire has been gained. Vishnuśarmâ replied—So far your desired object has been accomplished. Let there be this much more, too—

May you, O good men, obtain a friend: may the countryfolk gain wealth; may kings govern the earth, ever abiding by their duty; may the policy of good statesmen, like a wife newly wedded, be for the delight of your heart; and may the divine one who has the crescent moon for his crest-jewel do good to the people!!

Chapter II.

THE SEPARATION OF FRIENDS.

The princes said—Sir, as for The Acquisition of Friends' we have heard that. Now we wish to learn the chapter on

'The Separation of Friends'. Vishnusarms said—Hear then 'The Separation of Friends', of which this is the introductory Śloka:—

A great friendship, that was growing between a lion and a bull in a forest, was destroyed by a wily and very ambitious jackal.

The princes asked—How was this? Vishņus'armá related—There is in the southern country a city Suvarṇavatî by name. In it dwelt a merchant named Vardhamána. Although in the possession of a large fortune, yet, seeing that his relatives were very opulent, he thought of again adding to his wealth. For,

The greatness of what man that looks lower and lower (i.e. looks upon himself as a very small man or looks at those who are in a humbler station) does not increase? But every one who looks higher and higher (i.e. considers himself as very great, or turns his eyes upon those who are in a higher station) becomes poor. Moreover,

A man who has abundant wealth, although he be a Brâhmaṇa-killer, is respected; while one, although claiming a pedigree as noble as that of the moon, is despised, if without wealth. Again,

The goddess of wealth does not wish to embrace (favour) him who is not industrious, who is lazy, who trusts in fate and who is not enterprising, as a young woman does not an old husband. Also,

Idleness, attendance on women, a diseased state, a fond partiality for one's native place, contentment, and cowardliness are the six impediments to greatness. For,

When a man considers himself as happily situated, even with little wealth, Fate, I think, having done its duty, does not increase that wealth of his. Moreover,

May not a woman bring forth such a son as is without energy, joy, and valour, and is a source of delight to his enemies. It is also said,

One should desire to obtain that which is unobtained, keep safe with judicious care what is obtained, properly increase what is preserved, and bestow the same on worthy recipients when it has been increased.

For, if a man does not desire what he does not possess, he makes no exertion for it and remains inactive and does not get it. What is gained, if not properly taken care of, will waste away of itself, although amounting to a nidhi (a vast treasure). Again, wealth, which is not increased, will be reduced to nothing in course of time, although used sparingly like collyrium; and if it be not enjoyed, it is simply useless. As it is said—

What is the use of wealth when one neither gives it away nor enjoys it? What is the use of strength when one can do no harm to one's foes? What is the use of the knowledge of scriptures when one does not perform the holy rites? And what is the use of soul when one cannot curb the senses? Again,

Having marked the (gradual) decrease of collyrium and the growth of ant-hill, one should turn a day to account (lit. make it fruitful) by spending it in charity, study and (other) acts. For,

A jar is gradually filled up by the falling of water into it drop by drop: the same principle applies to the acquisition of all knowledge, religious merit and wealth.

He, who passes his days without charity and enjoyment, does not live although breathing, like the bellow of a black-smith.

Having thus reflected he yoked two bulls, Nandaka and Samjîvaka to his cart, filled it with wares of different kinds, and started for Kashmir for the purpose of trade. For,

What is too great a burden to the strong? What is distant to the industrious? What is a foreign land to the learned? And who is stranger to those who talk sweetly?

Now as they were going on, Samjîvaka got his knee broken and fell down in the great forest called Sudurga. Seeing him Vardhamâna thus meditated—

Let a man versed in policy make an exertion one way or another, the fruit then (that he reaps) is that which providence has willed for him.

Indecision, which is an obstruction to all actions, should, by all means, be abandoned; having, therefore, given up indecision, success should be attained in the object desired.

Having thus reflected and left Samjîvaka there, Vardhamânaka himself went back to a town named Dharmapura, brought another stout bull, fastened him to the yoke of the cart and journeyed on. Thereafter Samjîvaka too, having supported his weight on three legs, rose up. For,

Life (when one is to live longer) preserves safe the vitals of one although plunged into the ocean or fallen from a mountain or bitten by the deadliest of cobras.

Although pierced with hundreds of arrows, a creature will not die out of his time (of death); but when his time has arrived he will not live when pierced even with a blade of the Kuśa grass.

That which is defended by Fate lives, although (otherwise) unprotected, and that which is smitten by fate perishes, although well guarded: one without a protector and left in a desert lives (when protected by fate), while one (doomed to die) does not live in a house, although well taken care of (lit. although efforts be made to save him).

Then, as days passed on, Samjîvaka, as he feasted and sported at pleasure and roamed through the wood, became sleek and hale in body and bellowed aloud. A lion, Pingalaka by name, lived in that forest, enjoying the pleasures of royalty he had acquired by the might of his arms. For it is said—

No coronation ceremony nor any other rite is performed upon the lion by the beasts: but the sovereignty over beasts of him who acquires a kingdom by his prowess is self-existent.

Once the lion being troubled by thirst went down to the bank of the Yamuná to drink water. There he heard the bellowing of Samjîvaka like the unseasonable roaring of clouds and such as he had never heard before. Hearing that he turned back with a start without drinking water, and, having returned to his abode, stood silent, pondering what it could mean. He was observed in that condition by two jackals, named Karataka and Damanaka, the sons of his minister. Seeing him in that situation, Damanaka said to Karataka—Dear Karataka, why is it that our lord, although thirsty, has not drunk water but stands still, dazed and alarmed? Karataka replied—Friend Damanaka, he is not served at all according to our counsel (or, according to my advice he should not be served at all). If that is the case, what is the good of our observing his doings?

For, we, who have been long despised by this king without any fault of ours, have suffered great anguish.

See what servants who wish to acquire wealth by means of service have done:—those fools have allowed even the independence of their body to be lost! Moreover,

A wise man will practise penance and be happy with even a portion of those sufferings caused by cold, wind and heat which those who are dependent on others undergo. Again,

The fruitfulness of life lies in this much, that one lives a life of independence: if those who are in a state of dependence (be said to) live, then, who are the dead?

Come, go away, fall down, rise, speak, observe silence—thus do the wealthy sport with those who are in the grip of the evil spirit of desire.

Fools, like harlots, for the sake of pelf, deck their persons again and again and make them subservient to others. Again,

Servants esteem highly even that glance of their master which is naturally unsteady and falls even on an impious person. Another consideration is this—

If he (a servant) is silent, he is (considered to be) stupid; if clever in talking, crazy-headed or garrulous; if forbearing, timid; if he does not bear tamely, mostly he is (set down as) not well-born; if he stands by the side (of his master), he is audacious; but if he stands at a distance, he is not bold: the duties of servitude are extremely abstruse—not to be known even by sages having mystic powers. More especially,

He bends down that he should rise, sacrifices life that he should live, and exposes himself to misery that he should be happy—who else is a fool than a servant?

Damanaka said—Friend, you should not entertain such a thought even in the mind. For,

How are great kings not to be served with effort (diligence), who, when pleased, grant desires in a short time? (i.e. they must be served by all means). Consider this much more—

Whence can those, who are out of service, have riches with châmaras waved over them, a white umbrella with a prominent staff and a train of servants with horses and elephants?

Karataka replied—Still what have we to do with this affair? For, one should by all means avoid meddling with affairs with which one has nothing to do. See,

He, who wishes to meddle with matters which are not business of his, lies dead on the ground like the monkey that pulled out the wedge.

Damanaka asked—How was this? Karataka said--

FABLE I.

In a place near the holy forest in the country of Magadha, a certain man of the writer class, Subhadatta by name. was having a convent built. A carpenter had put a wedge between the two split-up parts of a beam which was being cut with a saw and which was cleft to some length. A troop of apes came there prancing about. One of the apes, as if urged by Death, caught hold of the wedge with his hands and sat there, while his lower parts hanging down entered the split between the two pieces of the wood. Then through the mischievous spirit natural to his species, he drew out the wedge with great effort. As soon as the wedge was pulled out, those parts were squeezed and he perished. Hence I say-He who wishes to meddle with matters &c. Damanaka said-Still a servant ought to watch the actions of his master. Karataka replied-Let the prime minister who has charge of all affairs do it. For, a servant must, under no circumstances, interfere with (lit. sit in discussion over) another's business. See.

He, who interferes with another's business with a view to serve his master's good, comes to grief like the ass that was beaten for braying.

Damanaka inquired how it was and Karataka thus went on—

In Varanasi dwelt a washerman, named Karpera-pataka. One day, he, having sported for a long time with his young wife, slept soundly. Thereafter a robber got in with the object of stealing the things in the house. In his court yard there were a donkey tied down and a dog sitting. Now the ass said to the dog—Friend, this is properly your office. Why don't you then rouse the master by barking aloud? The dog replied—Friend, you should not meddle with my business. Don't you yourself know that I guard his house day and night? Since he has been happy for a long time he does not know of what use I am to him and takes but scanty care to feed me. For, unless some danger is in sight masters care but little for their servants. The donkey replied—Hear me, barbarian.

He is a bad servant and a bad friend (or, is he a servant? is he a friend?) who asks for reward at the time of action (in the hour of need). The dog replied—He is a bad master (or, is he a master?) who speaks sweetly to his servants at the time of need. For,

In supporting dependents, in serving a master, in the discharge of religious duties and in begetting a son, substitutes will not do.

The donkey said in a rage—O thou evil-minded one, thou art a villain, since thou neglectest thy master's business at a critical time. Well, let it be. But I must do that by which my master will wake up. For,

One should enjoy the heat of the sun from (by exposing) the back-side, fire by the stomach, a master with all one's heart and soul, and the next world with absence of deceit (a pure heart).

With these words, he brayed aloud. Then the washerman, roused by that braying, and angry that his slumbers should have been disturbed, got up and belaboured the donkey with a stick.

Hence I say—He who interferes with another's business &c. See—Our office is just to look for game. Let us attend to that. (After reflecting). But we are not concerned with that to-day. For there is plenty of food yet left after what was eaten by us. Damanaka observed angrily—How is it that you serve the king merely for the sake of food? This is unworthy of you. For,

The service of kings is desired by the wise that they should be able to do good to their friends and evil to their enemies; (or else) who does not merely fill the belly?

Fruitful is the life of him, who living, Brahmanas, friends, and relations live; for, who does not live for his own self? Moreover,

He really lives, who living, many live: does not a crow fill his belly with his bill? Lo!

Some man becomes a servant for five puránas (a kind of inferior coin), another is satisfied with lacs, while another is not to be had even for lacs. Again,

When mankind is all equal, a state of servitude is much to be despised: but is he to be counted among the living who is not first even in that (service)? And in connexion with this, it is said—

Great is the difference between horses, elephants and metals; between kinds of wood, stones, and garments; and between women, men and water (i. e. between horse and horse &c.) So also,

A dog, having obtained a piece of even a fleshless bone soiled with the remnant of a few sinews and marrow, is quite delighted: it does not, however, satisfy his hunger; while the lion, having discarded a jackal though come to his lap, kills an elephant: every man, although reduced to straits, desires a reward befitting his valour (or worth).

Moreover, mark the difference between one deserving to be served and (one fit to be) a servant.

Wagging the tail, falling down at the feet and lying on the ground exhibiting the mouth and the belly—all this the dog does before his master; but the lordly elephant looks on patiently and eats with hundreds of coaxing words (addressed to him).

Again,

Those who know it (i. e. what life is) call that, indeed, life which is gloriously lived by men although for a moment, and which is invariably attended with knowledge, exploit and fame: (otherwise) a crow also lives for a long time and eats an oblation

Again,

What is the use of the life of him in the world of men who does not show pity to his son or to his preceptor, to his servants or to a poor man or to his relations? A crow also lives long and eats oblations. Also this—

What difference is there between a beast and a human beast whose intellect is void of the power of discriminating between good and bad, who sets at naught most of the rules of conduct enjoined by the Śruti and whose only desire is to fill up his belly?

Karaṭaka said—As for us, we are subordinates. This being the case, why should we busy ourselves with this matter? Damanaka replied—In what space of time (i. e. in a short time if they have the ability) do ministers become principal or subordinate? For,

No one in this world is generous towards, beloved by or wicked to another: it is a man's own actions alone that lead him to greatness or to the reverse (i.e. man is the architect of his own fortune.). Also,

Just as a stone is raised to the top of a hill with great efforts but hurled down in a moment, so is the soul led to virtue or vice.

It is by his actions that a man sinks lower and lower, or rises up like the digger of a well or the builder of a wall.

Therefore, friend, a man's position (lit. soul) depends on his exertions. Karataka said—Now what do you say? He replied—This our lord Pingalaka has come back frightened at something or other and has sat down. Karataka asked—Do you know the real fact? Damanaka replied—What is there that is not known? It is said—

When a thing is expressed in words, even a brute can understand it; even horses and elephants bear (loads) when ordered; a clever man comprehends a meaning although not expressed: for, talent has for its fruit the knowledge of the inward thoughts of others.

The inmost thoughts of a man are divined from his features, gestures, movements, actions, speech and the motion of the eyes and the face.

Therefore, on this occasion of fear, I will win over this lord by the force of my intellect. For,

He is a wise man who knows how to address a speech suited to an occasion, or to act in a manner befitting one's good intention or to be angry in proportion to one's strength.

Karataka said—Friend, you do not know how to serve. See, He is a fool who enters (into royal presence) without being called, speaks much without being asked, and considers

Damanaka said—Friend, how can I be ignorant of serving? Is there anything by nature charming or not charming? Whatever a man likes is charming to him. For,

himself a favourite of the king.

Whatever a man's (thought or) feeling be, having ministered to that, a talented man should quickly win him over.

When asked 'who is here' a servant should say 'I; please command'; and he should execute the king's command to the best of his ability. Moreover,

He, who is modest in his desires, patient, wise, always in attendance like a shadow and would not hesitate when ordered (to do a thing), should dwell in a king's palace.

Karataka observed—Perhaps the lord might disregard you for your entrance (into his presence) at an inopportune time. He replied—Let it be so. Still a servant must necessarily be in the presence of his master. For,

Not beginning a thing through fear of fault (or, of an ill consequence) is the sign of a coward; who, brother, leaves off taking food for fear of indigestion? See—

A king favours (or gets attached to) a man who is near him, whether he be illiterate, low-born or unworthy of association (or, not attached to his master): as a general rule, kings, young women and creepers cling to (lit. twine round) him who is near them.

Karataka said—Now going there what will you say? He said—Hear me. In the firt place I will ascertain whether the master is attached to me or not. Karataka asked—What is the sign from which this can be known? Damanaka replied—Listen.

Looking (at one) from a distance, smiling, great regard for inquries about one's welfare, praising the merits even in one's absence: remembering one among objects which are dear, attachment even when one does not serve, making a donation with sweet words and noting one's merits even when one is at fault—these are the signs of a lord well-attached. Again,

Delaying, encouraging hopes, but disappointing as to their fulfilment, these a talented man should know to be the signs of a lord ill-disposed.

Laying all this to heart I will speak in such a way as to bring him under my power. For,

Wise men give us a vivid picture of failure to result from impedements foreseen and a bad use of policy and success resulting from a judicious use of the expedients and the proper employment of policy.

Karataka observed—Still you should not speak until you find a proper opportunity. For,

Even Brihaspati uttering a speech out of its season will be contemned as one wanting in discrimination and meet with eternal disgrace.

Damanaka said—Friend, be not afraid. I shall not speak unseasonably. For,

A servant having his master's welfare at heart should speak out, unasked, when a calamity is impending, when the master is going astray or when the proper time to do a thing is passing away (when an opportunity is allowed to slip away by his master).

And if I were not to give my counsel when there has been an occasion for it, a minister's post would ill become me. For,

A man of merits should keep up and foster that quality by which he earns his livelihood and for which he is praised in this world by the good.

Therefore, friend, give me your permission. I will go. Karataka said—My blessing to you. May your path be auspicious (i. e. I wish you godspeed). Do as you desire. Damanaka then repaired into Pingalaka's presence like one amazed. Now, being respectfully received into his presence by the king, he prostrated himself before him, touching the ground with the eight parts of the body, and sat down. The king said—You are seen after a long time. Damanaka replied—Although Your Majesty has nothing to do with me as a servant, still a follower must necessarily attend upon his master when the time demands it, and hence have I come here. Moreover,

Great lords have occasion even for a blade of grass serving as a tooth-pick or as an ear-scratcher: what to say, then, of man who is gifted with speech and hands!

And even if my noble lord might suspect that I have lost my mental power being long despised, that, too, should not be done. For,

If a gem rolls on the feet and a piece of glass is worn on the head—let that be as it is—a piece of glass is glass and a gem a gem.

The loss of intellect of a man of fortitude, although oppressed, must not be suspected; the flame of fire though over-turned can never proceed downwards.

My lord, a master ought to be discriminating (lit. marking the difference between good and bad men; or, must recognize special merit). For,

When a king treats (lit. acts towards) all without distinction, the energy of those who are capable of exertion is lost.

Moreover,

Men are of three sorts, O king, viz., the best, the lowest and the middling: one should appoint them accordingly to three kinds of employment.

Since,

Servants and ornaments ought to be set on their proper places: for, a crest jewel is not worn on the foot or a foot-ornament on the head. Moreover,

If a gem fit to be set in a gold ornament is set on tin, it does not cry, nor does it* not shine there: the person setting it there, however, is exposed to censure. Again,

A piece of glass is set in a diadem and a jewel placed in a foot-ornament: the blame does not lie with the gem, but it is the want of discretion on the part of the setter. See,

A king who knows how to discriminate between servants e. g., this is talented, this is attached to me, this is brave, while there is danger from this—is surrounded to fullness by servants. So also,

A horse, a weapon, a text of holy law, a lute, speech, a man and a woman, turn out fit or unfit according to the particular man they come in contact with.

What is the use of a servant, who, though devoted, is without ability or of one who is able but doing harm?

It does not behave you, O king, to despise me, who am both devoted and able. For,

By being despised by a king the servants turn out dull-headed; then on account of their predominance no wise man approaches him; when the kingdom is abandoned by wise men, policy does not become efficacious; and policy having failed the whole world falls a helpless victim to misery. Moreover,

People always honour the man respected by the king, but he who is despised by the king is slighted by all. And further,

Wise men should accept what is well said even by a child; is not the light of a lamp acceptable when (or where) the sun is not shining?

Pingalaka said—Dear Damanaka, why do you talk so? You, the son of our prime minister, did not come here for so long a time believing in the words of some rogue. Now freely say your say. Damanka said—Lord, I have a question to ask.

[&]quot; If the reading be न चापि स शोभने enit 'not'.

Please reply. Why does my lord stand here, as if amazed, without drinking water, although thirsty? Pingalaka replied—You have spoken well. But there is no one trustworthy to whom this secret can be confined. You are such a one. Therefore I will communicate it to you. Listen. This forest has now been inhabited by some beast, unheard of before, and must for that reason, be left by us. I am perplexed on this account. Similarly you too have heard that strange loud sound. Great must be the strength of this animal corresponding to his voice. Damanaka replied—My lord, this is, indeed, a great cause for fear. We too have heard the sound. But he is a bad minister who first counsels the quitting of land and then a fight. At this crisis when it is difficult to know what steps to take, the use of servants alone is to be known. For,

A man knows (tests) on the touch-stone of adversity the strength of his relatives, wife and servants, as also of his intellect and mental calibre.

The lion said—Friend, a great terror has overtaken me. Damanaka said again—(To himself) How, else, can you talk to me of leaving the pleasures of a kingdom and going to another place. (Aloud) My lord, as long as I am alive, Your Majesty should have no fear. But Karaṭaka and others should also be encouraged (by marks of royal favour), since it is difficult to have a united body of men at the time of overcoming a calamity.

Then Damanaka and Karataka, on whom every honour was bestowed by the king, set out having promised to ward off the danger. On the way Karataka said to Damanaka—Friend, without ascertaining whether the cause of fear is possible to be averted or not, why did you accept this great favour having undertaken the removal of the fear? For unless one has done a service one should not accept a reward from anybody, especially from a king. Observe,

On his (king's) favour depends wealth, on his exploit victory and on his anger death: for he represents all splendours (energies). So also,

A king, although a boy, should not be despised because he is a man; for he is a mighty deity existing in a human form.

Damanaka smiled and said—Friend, rest quiet (easy). I have known the cause of fear. That was the bellowing of a

bull. Bulls form even our food; how much so of the lion then? Karaṭaka observed: If so, why was the fear of the lord not removed just there and then? Damanaka replied—Had I relieved the king's fear just there, do you think that we could have received this great favour? Also,

The master should never be rendered free from need (of their services) by servants: for having made the master free from need, a servant may fare like Dadhikarna. Karataka asked how it was. Damanaka related:—

FABLE III.

On the mountain called Arbudasikhara in the northern region lived a lion, Mahavikrama by name. A certain mouse gnawed the tips of his mane as he slept in his mountain-den. Then seeing the points of his mane bitten off he got angry, but not being able to catch the mouse that was in his hole, he meditated—

When an enemy is insignificant and cannot be overcome by valour, a warrior of his rank should be set forth to kill him.

Having thus reflected he went to a village and having brought a cat, named Dadhikarna, with effort, after securing his confidence, placed him in his den, feeding him on flesh. Thereafter the mouse did not come out of his hole through fear of the cat and the lion slept comfortably, his mane not being bitten. Whenever he heard the noise of the mouse he fed the cat with flesh with greater attention. Once the mouse, as he moved out being oppressed with hunger, was caught by the cat and killed. After that the lion did not hear the sound of the mouse at any time and took little care to feed the cat, as he was no longer useful to him. Then that Dadhikarna, wasting away for want of food, died. Hence my observation—The master should not be made &c.

Then Damanaka and Karataka went to Samjîvaka. Of the two Karataka sat under a tree in a dignified manner. Damanaka went forward to Samjîvaka and said—O bull, this general Karataka here, appointed to keep guard over the forest by king Pingalaka, orders you—Come here at once; or, retire to a distance from this wood: else the consequence will be disastrous (adverse) to you. I don't know what our royal master, if angry, will do. Then Samjîvaka, ignorant of the ways and manners of the country, advanced with fear and made a profound bow to Karayaka. For it is said,

'Talent, indeed, is of greater consequence than physical strength, for the lack of which such is the condition of elephants—this, as it were, the kettle-drum, sounding, proclaims, when beaten by the elephant-driver.'

Then Samjîvaka asked in fear—General, what am I to do? Tell me that. Karaṭaka said—if thou at all wishest to live safe in this wood, go and bow to the lotus-like feet of our lord. Samjîvaka replied—Then give me the promise of safety and I will go—for this purpose let your honour offer me your right hand as a pledge. Karaṭaka replied—Dismiss this fear, O bull! For,

Keśava returned not a reply to the king of Chedi who was abusing him: the lion roars in response to the thunder of clouds and not to the howlings of jackals. Again,

A hurricane does not uproot grass, soft and bending humbly all round; but it works havor upon the lofty trees: a great man exerts his might only upon the great.

Now the two, having posted Samjîvaka at some distance, repaired into the presence of the lion. Then being received with respectful attention by the king they bowed and sat down. The king asked (Damanaka)—Did you see the beast? Damanaka said in reply—Yes, Your Highness. But what Your Highness conjectured is quite so (correct). He is certainly huge and seeks an interview with Your Highness. But as his strength is great, Your Highness should receive him, after putting yourself in a defensive position. Let not Your Highness be alarmed at the mere sound. For it is said—

One should not be alarmed at a mere sound, without knowing its cause. Having found out the cause of the sound, a procuress attained honour.

The king asked—how was this? Damanaka related:-

FABLE IV.

There is a city, called Brahmapura, on the mountain Śrîparvata. A rumour had got current there that its peak was haunted by a giant, called Ghantákrana. One day, a robber who was running away with a bell, was killed by a tiger and devoured. The bell, fallen from his hands, was picked up by monkeys, who used to ring it every moment. Now the inhabitants of the city found the man eaten there. And the sound of the bell too was constantly heard. Thereupon, saying

that Ghantakarna being angry devours men and rings the bell, all people fled from the city. Then a certain procuress, Karála by name, thinking-this sound of the bell is out of time; can it be that the monkeys ring the bell'-and having ascertained for herself that it was so, requested the king, saying 'Sire, if a a certain amount of money be spent, I will manage this Ghantakarna.' Then the king gave her wealth. The procuress drew a magic circle, and after a great display of the worship of Ganesa and others, herself entered the forest taking with her such fruits as the monkeys like and scattered them. Therupon, the monkeys, having left off the bell busied themselves with the fruit. The procuress, too, having taken the bell, returned to the city and became an object of respect to all. Therefore I say-One should not be alarmed at the mere sound &c. Then, Samjîvaka was brought and presented (to the lion). Afterwards he lived there in great joy.

Now, one day, the lion's brother, Stabdhakarna by name, came there (on a visit). Having received him hospitably and asked him to sit down, Pingalaka set out to hunt a beast to feed him with. Just then Samjivaka asked—My lord, where is the flesh of the deer killed to-day? The king said—Damanaka and Karataka know that. Sanjivaka said—Let it be known whether or not there is any left. The lion after reflecting said—No, there is nothing left. Samjivaka asked—How could they eat so much flesh? The king replied—It was eaten, used someway or wasted. This is the daily course. Samjivaka observed—How is this done without the knowledge of Your Highness? The king replied—It is done quite without my knowledge. Samjivaka remarked—This is not proper. For it is said—

One should not do any business on one's own responsibility without informing the master of it, except it be to ward off a calamity befalling the king. Moreover,

A minister is like a gourd that gives out little and takes in much. A man who talks lightly* of a moment remains a fool, O king, while one who talks lightly of a cowri remains a pauper.

That minister is the best (for a king) who every day adds (at least) a kákinî (to the treasury); for the treasury is the (real) life of a king, and not his own life so.

^{*} i. e., does not care for them and so wastes them.

Again, a man does not attain a position of being served by reason of other family-observances (such as polite conduct &c. other than the possession of wealth); a man without wealth is abandoned even by his wife; how much more then by others?

And this is the cardinal defect in the administration of a state—

Over-expenditure, want of supervision, as also raising money by unfair means, plundering and distant situation—these are the evils of the treasury. For,

A man of wealth, who spends his money at his will recklessly without looking to his income, is reduced to poverty although as rich as Kubsra.

Stabdhakarna observed—Listen, brother. These two, Damanaka and Karataka, your servants of long standing, who are the ministers of war and peace, must not at all be appointed to supervise the treasury. I will also tell you what little I have heard on the subject of making appointments.

A Bráhmana, a Kshatriya and a relative should not preferably be appointed as treasury-officers. A Brâhmana does not deliver up even under pressure the money though realized.

A Kshatriya having charge of money-matters is sure to show his sword (defy his master); while a relative, on the strength (by virtue) of his kinship, swallows the whole thing, having seized it.

An officer who has been a servant of long standing is fearless even when he has committed a fault; and having despised his master will act freely (lit. without any restraint).

A benefactor (one who has done a service) when appointed to an office is regardless of his own offence and putting forward his obligation will appropriate the whole thing.

Since a play-friend from childhood, if appointed a minister, himself acts as a king, he is sure always to despise (his master) on account of his familiarity.

He who is perverse in the mind but outwardly forbearing, verily brings on ruin of every kind: Śakuni and Śakatára, O king, will serve as instances of this.

All ministers when grown great are incorrigible in the end. It is a saying of the Siddhas (sages, perfect seers) that abundance perverts the mind.

Not accepting the money coming to hand, misappropriation of money, easy compliance, neglect, want of judgment, absence of perception (taking a right view of things), and enjoyment (habit of luxury)—these are the faults in a minister.

Finding out means to seize the money (illegally) obtained by an officer, daily supervision (over the officers' work), bestowing honours (according to merit) and change of duties,—this is the duty of kings.

Officers, unless hard pressed, will not disgorge the royal money embezzled by them: for they are mostly like malignant ulcers (which also do not give out the putrid matter without being pressed).

A king should fine* repeatedly (corrupt) officers large sums of money: for does the garment used at the time of bathing yield up (give out) much water when wrung out only once?

One should remember all this and act accordingly, as an emergency may arise. Pingalaka said—It is just so. But these two never obey my order. Stabdhakarna observed—This is not at all proper. For,

A king should not forgive those who disobey orders, even though they be his sons: for (in that case) what difference can there be between (such) a king and one drawn in a picture? Moreover,

The fame of one who is inactive comes to an end; so does the friendship of one of unsettled conduct; the family of one who has lost the vigour of his senses; the sense of duty of one intent on acquiring wealth; the fruit of the learning of one who is addicted to vices; the happiness of a miser, and the sovereignty of one whose ministers are careless. More especially,

A king should, like a father, protect his subjects from robbers, from his officers, from enemies, from his favourites and from his own avarice.

Brother, let my advice be always acted upon. I too have transacted business. Let this Samjîvaka who eats corn be appointed to superintend the treasury.

That being done, from that time onward, Pingalaka and Samjîvaka passed their time in great friendship, having left

^{*} Or, ought to fine officers who have misappropriated sums of money.

off all other connexions. Then Damanaka and Karaṭaka, finding that there was a relaxation in dealing out food even to the servants, consulted mutually. Then Damanaka said to Karaṭaka—Friend, what is to be done? This is our own fault. And it is not proper to lament over an evil of one's own making. For it is said—

I for having touched Svarnarekhá, the procuress for having bound herself, the merchant for wishing to steal the gem—all these suffered for their own faults.

Karataka asked—How was that? Damanaka went on— FARLE V

In the city of Kánchanapura lived a king named Viravikrama. As his officer of justice was leading a barber to the place of execution, the latter was held by the skirt of his garment by a certain recluse. Kandarpaketu by name, accompanied by another man, Sadhu (a mendicant), with the words-"This barber should not be killed." The king's officers asked why he should not be killed. He said, hear-He repeated-I having touched Svarnarekhá &c. They asked-How is this? The recluse told as follows-I am the son of Ji'mûtaketu, king of Ceylon, Kandarpaketu by name. One day as I sat in the pleasure-garden I heard from a sea-faring merchant, that, on the fourteenth day of the month, there was to be seen on the sea, under a desire-granting tree that appeared then-seated upon a sofa variegated with a ring of the rays of gems and decorated with ornaments of all kinds-a maiden, like the goddess Lakshmî, playing upon a lyre. Then I, in company with the sea-merchant, got on board his ship, and sailed for the place. On going there I saw, as described, on a sofa, the damsel, half submerged. Then charmed with her beauty I gave a jump after her. After that on reaching a golden city. I saw her seated on a couch, in the same manner, in a gold palace, and attended by Vidyadhara women. She too, having seen me from a distance, sent her friend and (through her) addressed me with respect.

To my inquiry her friend replied—This is the daughter of Kandarpaketu, the imperial king of the Vidyádharas, Ratnamanjarî by name. She has taken this vow—"He who having come to Kanakapattana beholds it with his eyes will be my husband even in the absence of my father". Such is her mind's resolve. Your Honour should, therefore, marry her by the

Gandharva form of marriage. So the Gandrharva marriage being concluded I lived there enjoying the sweets of her company. One day she said to me in private-Lord, you may enjoy everything here according to your wishes; but you should never touch this Vidyádhara female. Svarnarekhá by name, painted here. Thereafter my curiosity being roused, I touched that Svarnarekhà with my hand. Then I was struck by her with her lotus-like foot, though a mere picture, so that I came, and fell in my kingdom. Then being smitten with grief I turned out a recluse and in the course of my wandering came to this city. Here, yesterday, while lying down, at the house of a cowherd I saw-As the cowherd came home in the evening from the liquor-shop kept by his friend, he saw his wife planning something with a procuress. Then he beat the cowherdess. made her fast to a post and went to bed. Then at midnight the procuress, the wife of this barber, again came to the cowherd's wife and said-That noble person, burnt by the fire of your separation, and pierced with the shafts of the god of love is about to die for you. Pained at heart on finding him in that condition I have come here to persuade you. I will then wait here having tied myself to the post; you should go there and return quickly after having acted to his wishes. After that was done the cowkeeper awoke and said to her-Why dost thou not go to your gallant now? But as she returned no reply, he saying, 'How is it that you, in your vanity, do not even give me an answer' seized a pair of scissors in a rage and cut off her nose. This done, the cowherd again lay down and sank into sleep Now the cowherd's wife, returning, asked the barber's wife what the news was. The procuress replied-Look here, my face will tell you the news. Thereafter the cowherdess tied herself to the post and stood as before. The procuress, too, took up her nose and having gone home lay there. Then in the morning when this barber asked her for the razor-case. she gave him one razor only. Thereupon, this barber, going into a passion as the whole case was not handed over to him threw the razor from some distance into the house. Upon this setting up a cry of pain and saying 'Without any provocation he has cut off my nose' she brought him to the officer of justice. In the meanwhile, the cowherd's wife being again asked by the cowherd exclaimed—Who, vile wretch, is able to disfigure me who am so very chaste. The eight guardians of the world alone know how free from sin all my actions are. For,

The sun and the moon, wind and fire, heaven and earth, water, the heart, Yama, day and night, both the twilights and the deity Dharma—these know the actions of a man.

If then, I am perfectly chaste, and have never even so much as thought of a man other than yourself, let my face be free from its wound. Look at my face. Then as soon as the cow-keeper lighted a lamp, looked at her face and found that it had the nose restored, he fell at her feet saying-Blessed am I whose wife is thus virtuous.' Now attend to the story of the merchant who is here. He, having left his house, came to this city after twelve years, from the vicinity of mount Malaya. He slept in the house of a courtesan At the door of the harlot's house there stood the wooden image of a spirit, on whose head there was a jewel of the best sort. Seeing that, this merchant, being impelled by avarice, got up in the middle of the night and attempted to take the jewel. Then being pressed by the arms of the spirit which were moved by wires, he uttered a ery of pain. Thereupon the harlot, having got up, said--Holloa, son, you have come from the neighbourhood of Malaya. Deliver, therefore, all the jewels you have to him, else he will not release you. Such is this wily fellow. Then this merchant gave up all his jewels. And now, he too, being robbed of all his wealth, has joined our party.

On hearing all this the king's officers got the judge to do justice. The barber's wife was shaved, the cowherdess expelled the city, the harlot fined and the merchant restored to all his wealth. The barber too went home. Therefore I say—I for having touched Svarnarekhá &c. Now this fault is ours, and lamentation is out of place in this case. Having reflected for a moment—Friend, just as I brought about the friendship of these too, so should I effect the disunion of the two friends also. For.

Very clever men represent even untruth as truth (if required), as persons versed in the art of painting represent depressions and prominences on an even surface. Moreover,

He whose intellect does not fail him even under fresh occurrences, surmounts difficulties just as the cowherd's wife got clear of her two lovers.

Karataka asked how it was. Damanaka related-

FABLE VI.

The wife of a certain cowherd who lived in Dváraká was of a bad character. She had an intrigue with the magistrate of the place, as also with his son. For it is said—

Fire is not satisfied with fuel, the ocean with rivers, the god of death with all creatures and a beautiful woman with men. Moreover,

Not by gifts, not by honour, not by simplicity, not by attendance, not with a weapon (fear of punishment) and not with scriptural advice, can women be won over:—they are hard to please in every way. For,

Having forsaken a husband who is the abode of merits, endowed with fame, amiable, versed in the erotic art, wealthy and youthful, women quickly resort to another man (although) destitute of character, good qualities and the like. Moreover,

A woman does not derive that pleasure although lying down on a beautiful bed entirely to her satisaction as she does in the company of a gallant although lying down on the ground covered over with the Dúrvá grass and other things of that sort.

One day she was sporting with the magistrate's son, when the magistrate too came there to enjoy her company. Seeing him coming, she put his son in a barn and began to amuse herself with him. After that her husband, the cowherd, returned from the cowpen. On spying him the cowherdess said to the magistrate—you take a stick and quickly go out at if in a rage. He having acted accordingly the cowherd came in and asked his wife what had brought the justice there. She replied—For some reason or other he is angry with his son, who coming here entered our house and was protected by me by being concealed in the barn. His father searching for him did no: find him in the house. Hence it is that the magistrate is going in a rage. She then took out the son from the barn and showed him. So it is said—

The food of women is twofold, their readiness of wit four-fold, perseverance sixfold and passion eightfold.

Therefore I say—'He, whose intellect does not fail him. &c.' Karataka observed—Bet it so. But how will it be possible to dissolve the great friendship that has grown up between them by the similarity of their dispositions? Damanaka replied—Let a remedy be applied. For it is said—

What is possible to be accomplished by stratagem cannot be effected by exploits: a crow brought about the destruction of a black serpent by means of a gold chain.

Karataka asked how it was. Damanaka related-

FABLE VII.

A pair of crows lived in a certain tree. Their youngs were eaten by a cobra who lived in the hollow of the tree. Thereafter, the female crow, when again breeding said to her mate—My dear, let us abandon this tree. As long as the serpent lives here, our offspring can never live. For,

A wicked wife, a cunning friend, an insolent servant, and a residence in a house infested by a cobra, mean undoubtedly death.

Don't you be afraid, my dear, replied the crow. I have pardoned his great crime again and again. But it shall not be tolerated now. The female crow observed—How will you be able to contend with one who is powerful? The crow replied—Away with this doubt. For,

He who has talent has strength; how can he, who is without talent, have strength? Behold, a baughty lion was killed by a hare. The female asked how that was, whereupon the male thus related—

FABLE VIII.

On the mountain named Mandara there dwelt a lion Durdánta by name, who always used to slaughter the beasts. Then all the beasts having assembled together made this representation to the lion—Sovereign of the beasts, why are so many animals slaughtered at a time? If it please Your Highness, we ourselves shall send one beast every day for your food. To this the lion replied—If you desire it let it be done. Thenceforth he ate one animal that was offered him. Now one day the lot fell on an aged hare. He meditated—

It is in the hope of saving one's life that a supplication is made to the source of fear:—If I am to die why should I conciliate the lion?

I shall go then slowly. The lion who was oppressed with hunger, asked him in anger—Why hast thou come so late? The hare replied—My lord, I am not to blame. On my way I was forcibly seized by another lion. Having pledged my word that I would return to him I have come here to represent it to Your Highness. The lion said

in a passion-Go quickly and show the vile wretch to me. Where does the villain live? Then the hare taking the lion with him set out to show him a deep well. 'Please Your Highness. come here and behold him yourself.' With these words he showed him the lion's own reflection in the water of the well. Thereupon he, being swollen with rage, sprang upon him through arrogagance and lost his life. Therefore I say, he who has talent has strength &c. The female crow said-I have heard everything Now tell me what I am to do. The crow replied-The prince comes every day and bathes in the adjacent tank. Hold up in your bill a gold necklace, which is taken off from his person at the time of bathing and placed on a stone of the flight of steps, and put it in this hollow. Now on one occasion when the prince had entered the water for bathing, the female crow did what she was directed to do. Then by the servants of the prince who followed the track of the gold necklace, the serpent was seen and killed. Hence I say-What is possible to be accomplished by means of a remedy &c. Karataka said-If it is so, you may go. May your efforts be crowned with success! Then Damanaka went to Pingalaka, bowed, and said-Please Your Highness, I have come here perceiving that some calamity, leading to great disaster, is imminent. For,

A well-meaning man should give his wholesome counsel even unasked, in the case of a calamity, when a man swerves from the right path, or when the time of taking action is passing away. Again,

The proper sphere of the king is to enjoy pleasures, while that of the minister is to attend to business. A minister who spoils the business of state is to blame in every way.

This is the proper duty of ministers-

Better is the abandonment of life or the cutting off of the head than the neglect of one who desires to commit the sin of obtaining his master's post.

Pingalaka asked him graciously—Now what do you wish to say? Damanaka replied—My lord, Samji'vaka appears to be acting in an unbecoming manner towards Your Highness. To speak clearly, he, having cast reproach on Your Highness' three powers, wishes to gain the sovereignty itself. On hearing that Pingalaka stood quite full of wonder mingled with fear. Damanaka observed again—My lord, that Your Highness, having

dismissed all ministers, placed him alone at the head of all affairs, was in itself a blunder. For-

The goddess of royalty stands having placed her feet on a minister when very highly exalted and the king; but she, unable long to bear the burden, bein₅ of the nature of a woman, gives up one of the two. Moreover,

When a king makes one minister the (sole) authority in a kingdom, vanity takes possession of him through delusion, and he alienates himself (from the king) through indolence brought on by vanity; when (once) alienated, a desire for independence springs up in his mind; and then led by the desire for independence he (the minister) acts treacherously even to the extent of robbing the king of his life. Again,

Of rice tainted with poison, of a tooth got loose and of a minister turned a traitor, complete eradication leads to happiness. Also,

A king, who places his royal fortune under his minister's control, will, in the event of his (minister's) being in calamity, experience trouble like a blind man without guides.

He proceeds in (conducts) all affairs according to his will. Your Highness, therefore, is the authority (is to decide as to what is to be done) under these circumstances. As for myself I know this—

There is not that man in this world who does not covet riches: who, in this world, does not wistfully look at the youthful and charming wife of another?

The lion observed reflecting—Dear Damanaka, although such is the case, still great is the affection that I have for Samji'vaka. Behold!

Although committing offences, a favourite is a favourite: who does not like the body although affected with all humours? Again,

He who is dear is so although doing unpleasant things; who has disregard for (has not to do with) fire although it has consumed all the substance in the house?

Damanaka replied-My lord, and just therein lies the fault. For,

He on whom the king fixes his eye more (than on others) be he a son, or a minister, or a stranger—is resorted to by the goddess of wealth. May Your Highness listenThe result of what is wholesome although unpleasant, is happy: riches delight (to live) there where there is a speaker and a hearer (of things wholesome though disagreeable).

You, having discarded old servants, advanced this stranger. And this was a wrong step. For,

Having east off old servants one should not honour strangers: because there is no other fault so destructive to royalty than this.

The lion said—What wonder! Since he was brought here by me having pledged my word of safety and was well taken care of, how can he turn a traitor to me? Damanaka observed—Sire.

A wicked man, even though served every day, reverts to his natural disposition, like a dog's tail resuming its (natural) bent, notwithstanding such remedies as causing sweat (by fumigation) and rubbing it with unguents (for making it straight). Again,

A dog's tail, made to sweat, rubbed and bound round with strings, returned to its nature when set free (even) after twelve years.

Moreover,

Whence can advancement or bestowal of honour please the wicked? Poisonous trees, although watered with nectar, do not bring forth fruit wholesome to eat.

Hence my observation-

One should say what is beneficial to him whose ruin one does not wish; this is the duty of the good; the contrary is otherwise (i. e. is the way of action of bad men).

It is said in connexion with this-

He has affection (for us) who dissuades (us) from evil; that is an act which is pure; she is a wife, who is obedient; he is talented who is esteemed by the good; that is wealth which begets no vanity; he is happy who is free from desire; he is a friend who is sincere (lit. artless); and he is a man who is not troubled by the senses (i. e. has his senses under control).

If Your Highness who stands in imminent danger from Samjîvaka, does not turn back after being warned (lit. informed), then the blame does not lie with a servant like myself.

A king who is addicted to carnal pleasures does not mind the business he has to attend to or his good, but led by his free will he acts as he likes like a mad elephant; but when, puffed upwith pride, he falls into the abyss of sorrow, he casts the blame on his servants, but does not take into account his own misconduct.

Pingalaka (To himself)-

One should not inflict punishment upon others by (listening to) the adverse representation of another; but having ascertained the truth for oneself, one should mete out punishment or praise.

Similarly it is said-

To award favour or punishment without ascertaining one's merit or fault is not the policy: (such a course) leads to one's destruction like the hand thrust into a serpent's mouth through vanity.

(Aloud) What then, shall Samjîvaka be warned (against such a course of conduct)? Damanaka observed in haste—Not so, not so my lord. This will mean the divulging of counsels For it is said—

The seed of counsel should be kept concealed in such a way that not even a glimpse of it could get out; if got out it will not thrive. Moreover,

If what is to be taken or given or done be not quickly attended to, time saps its juice.

Therefore what is set on foot should necessarily be accomplished with a mighty effort. Again,

Counsel, like a timid warrior, although having all the partswell covered, is not able to keep up long for fear of being penetrated by others (the enemies).

And if a reconciliation is to be sought with him (the bull), after his offence has been known, he being made to turn back from such a wrong course of conduct, that would be extremely impolitic. For,

He who wishes to conciliate a friend once estranged invites death itself like a she-mule conceiving a feetus.

The lion said—Let it be first ascertained what harm he is able to do us. Damanaka replied—My lord,

How can one's power be ascertained unless the relation of principal and subordinate is known? Behold how an insignificant bird like a tittibha (a lap-wing) overpowered the sea.

The lion asked how it was. Damanka related-

FABLE IX.

A pair of tittibhas lived on the shore of the southern sea. The female when near her delivery said to her husband—My dear, find out a retired place convenient for my delivery. The male said—My dear, this very place is surely fit for your delivery. She replied—This place is washed over by the tide. The male observed—What? Am I so powerless that the sea should insult me, stationed in my own house? The female said smiling—My lord, vast is the difference between the sea and yourself. Or rather,

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of one's self—whether one is capable (of achieving a thing) or not: he who has such knowledge does not experience trouble even in a difficulty.

The beginning of an unworthy act, opposition to one's relatives, emulation with the stronger, and confidence in young women—these are four doors to death.

Then following (with difficulty) the advice of her husband she laid her eggs there. Having heard all that, the sea too, wishing to know their strength, carried off their eggs. Then the Temale tittibha, smitten with grief, said to her husband-Lord, evil has befallen us. Those my eggs are lost. The male said-Fear not, my dear. With these words he called together a council of birds and repaired into the presence of Garuda, the king of the feathered tribes. On reaching the place, the tittibha related the whole affair before the divine Garuda (saying)-Lord, without any fault, I, who was stationed in my house, was wronged by the sea. Having heard his words, Garuda besought the Lord, the divine Nárâyana, the author of the creation, preservation and destruction of the universe, who ordered the sea to restore the eggs. Then having placed on the crown of his head (obeyed with deep reverence) the divine order, the sea returned the eggs to the tittibha. Hence I say-Without the relation of principal and subordinate, &c. The king asked-How is it to be known that he is maliciously disposed (towards me)? Damanaka replied-Your Highness will know it when he, full of pride, will approach you, ready to strike with the tips of his horns and like one dismayed (or bewildered). Having uttered these words, he went to Samjivaka. On reaching the place, he, approaching gently, presented himself like one amazed. Samijîvaka inquired with affectionate regard-Friend, are you

happy? Damanaka replied—How can there be any happiness for servants? For,

The riches of those who are in royal service are in another's power; their mind is always uneasy, and they have no surety even of their lives. Moreover,

Who, having obtained wealth, does not become proud? The miseries of what sensualist have come to an end? Whose mind is not wounded by woman? Who is a favourite of kings? Who has not fallen into the clutches of Death? What supplicant has met with honour, and what man, fallen into the meshes of the wicked, has escaped unscathed?

Samjîvaka said—Friend, speak out what this means. Damanaka replied—What should I say, an unfortunate creature! Behold,

Just as a man plunged into the sea having obtained the support of a serpent, does neither give it up nor hold fast to it, so bewildered am I now. For,

On the one hand is the royal confidence betrayed, on the other, a friend perishes: what shall I do, and where shall I go, I who am fallen into the sea of trouble?

With these words he heaved a deep sigh and sat down-Samjîvaka said—Still, friend, tell me in detail what you have at heart. Damanaka said with (a show of) great secrecy—Although I must not betray the king's secret, yet you have some here through confidence in us; and I, as desiring the next world, must necessarily tell you what concerns your welfare. Listen. This our Lord, being prejudiced against you, said in private—I will kill Samjîvaka himself and treat my attendants (with his flesh). Samjîvaka, on hearing this, was smitten with great sorrow. Damanaka observed again—Away with sorrow. Do what the time demands. Samjîvaka, after a moments's reflection, said—This is, indeed, well said—

Women seek the company of wicked men; a king generally patronizes (or, lavishes wealth upon) the undeserving; wealth seeks a miser; and the god of rain pours the showers on mountains and seas!

(To himself) Now it is not possible to decide from his manner of acting (or, conversing) whether this is his doing or not. For,

Some wicked man possesses splendour (appears good or amiable) from the beauty of his master (or patron, lit. the person he depends upon), like foul (black) collyrium when put into their eyes by young women.

After reflection, he says—Alas! What is this that has come to pass! For,

A king, though served with assiduity, may not be pleased; where is the wonder in this? But this is some strange pattern of creation, who being served is turned into an enemy!!

So this is a matter (lit. something to be understood by inference) which it is impossible to understand. For,

He who is displeased having some cause in view, is, indeed, pleased when that (cause) is removed; but how can a man please him whose mind harbours enmity without cause?

What wrong did I do to the king? Or rather, kings are wont to do injury without any cause. Damanaka observed—It is just so. Listen—

Even an act of kindness, done by men eminently learned and affectionate, becomes hateful; while an actual injury done by others is just regarded with pleasure: on account of difficulty of understanding the minds of kings which are unsteady (lit., not the abode of one feeling); the duty of servitude is extremely difficult, not to be comprehended even by Yogîs (those who have attained superhuman powers).

Moreover,

A hundred obligations (or, services rendered) are lost upon the wicked; a hundred fine speeches upon the illiterate; a hundred words of advice upon those who would not act up to them; and a hundred counsels on the senseless. Again,

There are serpents on the sandal trees; lotuses grow in water wherein there are also alligators; and when one is in the enjoyment of a thing there are villains to obscure one's good qualities; (so) pleasures are not without obstructions! And further,

The root is infested by serpents, the flowers by bees, the branches by monkeys and the tops by bears; thus there is nothing belonging to the sandal tree that is not resorted to by very cruel and murderous animals.

As for our master, I have known him to be honeyed in speech but carrying poison in the heart. For.

He raises his hand from a distance (by way of greeting) and has his eyes moist (with tears of joy); he proffers half of his seat, he is ready to give a close embrace, shows great regard in making inquiries and talking about one's beloved persons, has poison inside, but is all sweetness from outside, and is an expert in deceit (or dissembling): what pantomimic art is this, unheard of before, that has been learnt by the wicked?

To make matters clear-

For crossing the impassable sea there is the boat (provided), the lamp against the approach of darkness, the fan when there is absence of breeze and the goad for quelling the pride of elephants stupified by rut: thus there is nothing on earth, to provide a remedy against which, care has not been taken by the Creator; but, methinks, even the Creator is foiled in his efforts to dispel the (evil) tendencies of the minds of the wicked.

Samjîvaka, heaving a sigh again—Alas! Oh, pity! that I, as corn-eater, should be felled by a lion!! For,

Between those two only whose wealth is equal, or whose power is equal, a dispute can well be understood; but never between the best and the worst.

(Reflecting again) I do not know who has set (poisoned the mind of) this king against me. One has to be always in dread of a king whose feelings are estranged. For

When a king's mind has once been alienated from his minister who can re-unite it, like a crystal bracelet when broken? Moreover,

The thunderbolt and kingly power—these two are extremely terrible: but the one falls in one place, the other (exerts its influence) all round.

Death in battle, therefore, should be accepted. It will not be proper for me, now, to act in obedience to his commands. Because,

If dead, he (a brave warrior) attains heaven; if he kills the foe he obtains happiness: these two advantages, which the valiant possess, are very rare.

And this is the fit time for battle.

When out of battle death is certain, but in battle life is doubtful (there is some chance of living), then that, the wise declare to be the time for battle. For,

When a wise man sees no benefit accruing to himself from not fighting, he dies fighting the foe.

In case of victory, he (a warrior) obtains fortune; if he dies, a heavenly damsel: when the bodies are perishable in a moment, what hesitation should there be about dying in battle?

Having pondered thus, Samjîvaka said—Friend, how am I to know that he is bent on (lit., desirous of) killing me? Damanaka replied—When he, with his tail erect, his (fore)-paws lifted up and his mouth wide open, will look at you, you too should display your prowess. For,

To whom is a man, powerful yet void of fire (spirit, energy) not an object of contempt? Lo, people fearlessly set their foot upon a heap of ashes.

But all this must be done with the strictest privacy; otherwise, not you, not I (i. e., it will be all over with us both). Having said these things Damanaka went to Karataka.

Karataka asked him—What is the outcome (of your efforts)? Damanaka replied—A reciprocal breach (of friendship) has been effected as intended. Karataka observed—What doubt can there be as to that! For,

Who, possibly, is a friend of the wicked? Who will not get angry when pressed with great importunity? Who does not become proud on account of wealth, and who is not clever in doing an evil deed? Moreover,

A wealthy man is led into vice by artful men for self-aggrandizement: what mischief does not the company of villains do, like fire?

Damanaka then repaired to Pingalaka, and saying—My lord, the villain (lit., the vile-intentioned one) is coming; do you therefore prepare yourself and wait—he made him assume the attitude described before. Samjīvaka too, on coming there, saw the lion with altered features in that way and displayed his valour in a manner worthy of himself. Then in the fierce battle that ensued Samjîvaka was killed by the lion.

Now Pingalaka, after he had slain Samjîvaka and taken rest, stood like one sorrow-smitten and said—What a cruel deed have I done! For.

When a king transgresses his duty, his kingdom is enjoyed by others; while he himself is the abode of sin, like a lion that kills an elephant.*

^c The lion kills the elephant and remains guilty of the murder, while the tusks and bones of the elephant are obtained by others.

When there is loss of a part of one's territory, or, of a servant meritorious and gifted with intellect, the loss of the servant is death to a king: land though lost may easily be acquired, but not servants.

Damanaka observed—My lord, what a novel course of action is this, that having killed an enemy you should be sorrowing over it! For it is said—

A king who desires his own welfare should put to death those who aim at his life, whether it be his father, or brother, or son or friend.

Moreover,

One, who knows the real nature of *Dharma*, *Artha* and *Káma*, should not be exclusively merciful; for a man given to forgiveness is not able to save even the thing in his hand. Also,

Forgiveness shown to friend or foe is an ornament in the case of hermits, while the same when shown to offenders by kings is a blemish. Again,

There is only one expiation for him who, through lust of sovereignty or pride, covets his master's post, viz., the relinquishing of life (capital punishment) and none else.

A sovereign who is merciful, a Bráhmana eating every thing (or, very greedy), a wife not under control, a companion of evil conduct, a servant who is impertinent (lit., going against his master's orders) and an officer who is careless—these should be abandoned, as well as he who is ungrateful.

Particularly,

Truthful and (also) false (when necessary), now harsh and now of sweet address, cruel, and also merciful (at times), now economical (lit., devoted to saving money), anon liberal, ever spending and yet getting money and jewels in plenty—royal policy, like a harlot, puts on a variety of forms.

Thus consoled by Damanaka, Pingalaka regained his natural equanimity and sat on the throne. Damanaka, delighted at heart, said—Victory to the king! May the worlds be happy!—and lived in happiness according to his wishes.

Vishnusarmâ said—You have heard the separation of Friends! The Princes replied—Yes, we have by your favour, and have been happy. Vishnusarmá said—Let there be this much in addition—

As for the separation of friends, let it be in the house of your enemies; let villains being drawn away by the god of death meet with destruction day by day; may the people ever be the asylum of prosperity and happiness of every kind; and let young boys always sport in the delightful garden of stories.

Chapter III.

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WAR.

At the time of narrating the stories again, the princes said—Venerable Sir, we are princes. We have, therefore, a curiosity to hear about War. Vishnusarma said—I will relate just what your honours like. Do you hear about (the subject of) War then, of which this is the first S'loka—

In the combat between the swans and the peacocks, in which equal valour was displayed, the swans were deceived, their confidence being gained by the crows, having resided in the enemy's house.

The princes asked—How was that? Vishnusarma related as follows—There is, in Karpuradvipa, a lake, known as Padmakeli. In it dwelt a royal swan, Hiranyagarbha by name. He was installed their king by all the aquatic birds having assembled together. For,

If there be no king to guide the subjects properly, they would sink (in misery) in this world, like a boat without a helmsman in the sea. Moreover,

The king protects the subjects; they enrich the king: protection is better than enrichment: for in its absence, even what is, is not (i.e., no property is secure).

One day that royal swan was sitting at ease on a large lotus-couch surrounded by his retinue, when a crane, Dîrghamukha by name, coming from some country, made his obeisance and sat down. Dîrghamukha, said the king, you have come from a foreign country. Tell us the news. The crane replied, sire, there is great news and I have hastened here to communicate that. May Your Highness listen. There is a mountain, Vindhya by name, in Jambudvîpa, where lives a peacock Chitravarna by name, king of birds. While roaming in Dagdhâranya, I was observed by his attendant birds and asked—Who are you and where have you come from? Whereupon

I replied—I am a follower of his Imperial Majesty, the royal swan, Hirnyagarbha, king of Karpúradvîpa and have come here out of curiosity to see foreign countries.

On hearing this, the birds asked me—Which of the two countries and kings you think to be the better? I replied—Why is the question necessary? Great is the difference. Karpûradvîpa is heaven itself, while the royal swan is the second lord of heaven. Condemned to this desolate place, what do you do here? Come away; let us go to our country. Then on hearing my words all flew into a passion. For,

To feed serpents on milk is simply to add to their poison: advice given to fools leads to provocation and not to satisfaction.

Moreover,

A learned man only should be advised, and never an illiterate one; for having offered advice to monkeys, the birds had to go away being deprived of their place of abode.

The king asked how it was. Dîrghamukha thus related—FABLE I.

There is a large Salmali tree on the bank of the Narmada, in the vicinity of a hill. There, in the interiors of nests built by themselves lived certain birds in happiness even in the monsoons. Once in the rainy season, the sky being overcast with masses of clouds looking like so many dark veils, there fell a heavy shower of rain in large streams. Then the birds seeing some monkeys at the foot of the tree, suffering from cold and shivering, said, through mercy—Ho monkeys, hear—

We have built nests with straws brought by means of nothing else but our bills: why do you (then), who are endowed with hands and feet, experience suffering?

Hearing this, the monkeys being enraged said to themselves—Oh, the birds comfortably lodged in the interior of their nests not exposed to the blast, are reproaching us! Well, let the showers just cease. Thereafter, when the downpour of rain had stopped, the monkeys climbed up the tree, and smashed all the nests, so that the eggs of the birds fell down. Hence I say—A learned man only should be advised &c. What did they do then?—asked the king. The crane replied—Then the birds said, in anger—Who made the royal swan king? Therempon I too being irritated asked them—By whom was your

peacock made king? Hearing this they all became ready to kill me, whereupon I also displayed my valour. For,

On other occasions forbearance is an ornament to men as modesty is to women; but on the occasion of an insult a heroic action is an ornament as boldness (absence of modesty) is to a woman at the time of sexual enjoyment.

The king smiled and observed-

He, who having well considered his own strength or weakness as well as that of his enemies is not at all able to mark the difference, is despised by the enemies. Again,

A stupid ass, that daily fed upon corn in a field for a long time, being covered with a tiger's skin, suffered death for the fault of his voice.

The crane asked how it was. The king related-

FABLE II.

There lived, in Hastinapura, a washerman, Vilasa by name. His a had become feeble on account of carrying burdens toe heavy for him and was almost at the point of death. upon the washerman, having wrapped him up in a tiger's skinlet him loose in a corn-field near a forest. Now the master of the field seeing him from a distance used quickly to run away taking him for a tiger. Then, one day, one of the men setting guard over the corn having protected his body with a dusky blanket and got a bow and arrow ready, remained waiting in a corner with his body bent down (in a bent posture). Seeing him from a distance the donkey who had grown stout and gained strength by eating corn at pleasure thought him to be a female ass and setting up a loud bray ran towards her-The corn-keeper knowing for certain from his braying that he was an ass killed him easily. Hence I say-A stupid ass, that daily fed on corn &c. What next? Di'rghamukha replied-Then the birds said-Ah villain, vile crane, treading on our ground. thou revilest our lord! This cannot be borne now. With these words all of them pecked at me with their bills and said wrathfully-Look here, thou blockhead, that swan, thy king, is extremely mild. He has no claim at all to sovereignty.

For he who is all mildness is not able to save even the thing on the palm of his hand. How can he govern the earth then, or what is a kingdom to him? You too are a frog in a well.

(an inexperienced fellow) and hence you advise us to seek his shelter. Listen—

A large tree, endowed with fruit and shade, should be resorted to: if, through ill luck, there be no fruit who can take off the shade? Moreover,

A mean person should not be served; shelter should be taken with a great man; (for) even milk in the hands of a liquor-selling-woman is said to be (taken for) wine.

The extent (lit. multitude) of merits, although great, shrinks into smallness when coming in contact with one void of merits, by the relation of the receiver and the received, like a large elephant in a mirror. Especially,

When a king is very powerful, success can be obtained even by using a fiction: the hares lived happily by the fiction (fictitiously representing themselves as the servants) of the moon.

I asked how it was; and the birds related-

FABLE III.

Once upon a time, as there was no rain even in the rainv season, a herd of elephants, being oppressed with thirst, said to their chief-Lord, what means have we to save our lives? There is a place here (only) for little creatures to bathe; but for want of a bath we are as though blind; so whither can we go? What can we do? Thereupon the lord of the herd, going to a place not very far off, showed them a pond full of clear water. as days passed on, the little hares that lived on its bank were crushed by the treadings of the elephants. Upon this a hare, Silimukha by name, thus deliberated. This herd of elephants, being troubled by thirst, must be coming here every day and thus our race is destroyed. Then a certain old hare, Vijaya by name, said-Be not sorry. I will remedy this. He then set out, having undertaken to achieve that. On his way he reflect-How shall I stand before the herd of elephants and address them-For.

An elephant kills though only touching; a serpent when simply smelling; a king though smiling; and a wicked man although (outwardly) showing honour.

I shall, therefore, mount the top of the hill and address the leader of the herd. That being done, the leader of the herd asked him—Who are you and where have you come from? He

replied, I am a hare sent to you by the divine Moon. Declare your purpose, said the chief of the herd. Vijaya replied—

A messenger never speaks falsely even though weapons be raised against him: for he always declares the truth on account of the immunity from being killed which he always enjoys.

I, therefore, speak by his order. Listen. You did not act properly inasmuch as you caused the hares, the guardians of the Moonlake, to be dispersed. For these hares have long been my protégés. Hence it is that I am called Sasanka (the When the messenger had thus declared hare-emblemed). himself, the head of the herd said thus in terror-This was done in ignorance. I will not go there again. The messenger said-If so, pay your homage to the lord Moon, trembling with anger in the lake, and having (thus) propitisted him, you may go. Then at night the chief of the herd was taken to the ponde there shown the tremulous disk of the moon (reflected) in the water and made to bow down. The messenger said-Lord, he committed the fault through ignorance; he should, therefore, be forgiven He will not do so a second time. With these words he was sent away. Hence I say-When the king is very powerful. success can be obtained &c. Then I said-That royal swan, our master, alone is mighty in valour and is exceedingly powerful: Even the sovereignty of the three worlds would become him, what of a kingdom then? Thereupon the birds, saying-"Villain, what business have you to tread on our ground?" took me to king Chitravarna. Then having presented me before the king they said after bowing-Sire, please note-this wicked crane, although travelling in our country, speaks contemptuously your Majesty's feet. The king demanded who I was and where, I came from. They replied-He is an attendant of the royal swan. Hiranyagarbha by name, and has come here from Karpûradvîpa. Thereafter, the minister, a vulture, asked me-Who is the prime minister there? I replied—A Chakravaka. named Sarvajña (all-knowing), who is an adept in the principles of all the S'astras (sciences). The vulture remarked-This is proper. He is a native of the same country.

A king should fittingly appoint, as his minister, one who is born in the same country, who is nobly bred (lit. observes the family practices, or who is nobly born and of virtuous conduct; see com.), who is pure and of tried honesty, who is a sound counsellor, who is not addicted to vices and does not swerve

from the right path, who has mastered the law relating to disputes, who is hereditary, reputed, learned and an expert in raising revenue.

Just then a parrot observed—Please Your Highness, Karparadvîpa and other small countries are included in Jambudvîpa and therefore the authority of Your Highness extends ever them also. To this the king replied that it was so. For,

A king, a mad man, a child, a young woman, and one slated with the pride of wealth, desire what is unattainable is how much more so then what can be certainly obtained?

To this I said—If by mere words one's sovereignty can be established, our lord Hiranyagarbha too has mastery over Jambudvîpa

The parrot said—How can this matter be decided? I coplied—By war. The king said smilingly—Go and ask your-king to be ready.

Then I said—You should send your ambassador also. The king asked—Who will go as an ambassador? For a person of this description should be appointed an ambassador—

A messenger should be devoted to his master, pure (or, honest), diligent, bold, unaddicted to vices, forgiving, a Brahmana, one knowing the weak points (or, secrets) of the enemy and ready-witted.

The vulture observed—Many are fit to be ambassadors, nodout; but a Bráhmana alone should be preferred. For,

He pleases his master and does not aim at his wealth: the blackness of Kálakúta (a kind of deadly poison) does not vanish even by its contact with I'svara (Siva).

The king—Let the parrot go then. Parrot, you yourself then go with him and declare our will. The Parrot—As Your Majesty commands. But this crane is a villain; I will not go with him. For, it is said—

A wicked man commits an evil deed, while its consequences are sure to be suffered by the good. Rávana carried away Sîtá, while the great ocean suffered confinement (had a bridge built over it). Moreover,

One should not, in any case, live with a wicked man: from their contact with a crow were killed a goose who lived with him and a quail for going on a journey with him.

The king asked how that was, whereupon the pairot related-

FABLE IV.

There is a large fig-tree in a forest bordering on the road leading to Ujjayinî, upon which lived a goose and a crow. One day in the sultry season, a traveller, being fatigued, slept under the tree, having placed a bow and arrow by his side. After a short while the shadow of the tree moved away from his face. Then, seeing that his face was covered with the sun, a swan, that lived on the tree, through mercy, spread his wings and shaded his face again. Thereafter the traveller, happy in the enjoyment of sound sleep, yawned. Now the crow, unable to bear the happiness of others, through the wickedness natural to his species, muted into his mouth and flew away. Thereupon, as soon as the traveller rose and looked up, he saw the goose whom he killed with an arrow. Hence I say—One should not live with a wicked man. I will also relate the story of the quail.

FABLE V.

Once upon a time all the birds went to the sea-side, on a pilgrimage in henour of Garuda (the divine Eagle). Among them a quail travelled with a crow. Now the crow repeatedly ate of the curds in a pot which a cowherd was carrying on his head. Thereupon, as he placed his pot on the ground and looked up, the cowherd saw the crow and the quail. The crow being affrighted by him flew away, while the quail being slow of flight was caught and put to death. Hence I say—One should neither live nor go with &c. I then observed—Brother parrot, why do you talk so? I esteem you as much as I do His Majesty. The parrot replied—Be it so: but—

Even sweet things accompained with smiles, said by the wicked, certainly cause fear, like flowers appearing out of season.

As for your wickedness, that was known from your very speech, since your words are the cause of the fight between these two kings. See—

A fool is pleased by conciliatory words, even though an effence be committed before his eyes: (as was) a wheel-wright (who) took on his head his wife with her paramour. The king asked how that was, upon which the parrot related—

there so that we may know of their doings as well as their strength and weakness. For,

A spy is the eye of a king in the determination of what policy to pursue or what to abandon with regard to his own kingdom or that of his enemies: he who has it not is quite blind.

Let him, too, take with him a second person worthy of confidence, so that himself staying there he might very secretly ascertain the secret measures adopted by the enemy there, and having communicated the same to him, would send him here.

(A king) should hold discourse with his spies gathered under the disguise of ascetics at some holy place or a hermitage or a temple with the (outward) object of learning the truths of the S'ástras.

A secret spy is one who can move in water or on land. Let that very crane, therefore be appointed. Let some such other crane go with him as his companion; and let the members of their families stay at the royal gate. But my lord, all this should be done, with the profoundest secrecy. For,

Counsel when reaching six years (if heard by a third person) leaks out as well as that got by hearsay: wherefore a king should deliberate with himself as the second (i.e. with his minister alone). Observe,

The evils resulting to a king from his counsels getting out are not capable of being remedied—such is the opinion of those who are versed in politics.

The king after reflecting—I have got the best emissary. The minister—Then success in battle too is got.

Just then the door-keeper, having entered, said after bowing—Sire, a parrot who has come from Jambudvîpa is waiting at the door. The king looked at Chakravàka. Chakraváka said—let him first go to the residence prepared for him and wait there. We shall send for him afterwards and grant him an interview. The door-keeper took the parrot to the residence and departed. The king—As for war it is imminent. Chakravàka—Still to go to war all at once is no wise policy. For,

Is he a servant or a counsellor, who, without due consideration, advises his sovereign at the outset to prepare for war or to quit his land? Moreover,

One should try to put down an enemy but never by means of fight: for victory in the case of combatants is always uncertain. Again,

One should strive to subdue an enemy by conciliatorymeans, by gifts, by (sowing seeds of) discord—by all these simultaneously or singly—but never by battle. And further,

Every man is a here as long as not engaged in a fight: who will not be proud that has not yet experienced the strength of his enemy (or, of another)? Moreover,

A stone is not raised by men so easily as it is with a pole (serving as a lever); great success by trifling means is the great truit of counsel.

But seeing that war is at hand let the necessary steps be taken. For.

As husbandry becomes fruitful from labour spent upon t in due season, so, my lord, this policy (political measures) pears fruit after a long time (when the proper time comes), and not in a moment. Again,

Fearing a danger when at a distance but displaying bravery when it is at hand is a virtue that belongs to the great: a great man, in this world, conducts himself bravely in adversity.

Also,

Mental agitation is the first (greatest) obstacle to success of every kind: does not water, even though exceedingly cold, oreak through a mountain? More particularly because king Chitravarna is very powerful. For,

There is no ordinance to the effect that one should fight with the powerful: that fight which is between men and elephants must result in the destruction of the former. Again,

He is a fool who without getting the proper opportunity commences operations against his adversary: a strife with the powerful is like an insect getting wings (खनो v. l. like the exertions of an insect's wings, i. e. quite futile). Moreover,

Having recourse to the tortoise's mode of contracting its pody one should suffer even a blow; but when the right time somes, one knowing the policy, should rise like a fierce cobra.

I invite your attention, my lord, to this-

One who knows how to use the proper remedies is able to approof the great and the small equally, as is the current of a river which sweeps away the trees and grass.

For this purpose, let this parrot, the enemy's emissary, begiven assurances and detained here until the fortress is prepared.

For,

A single bowman standing on the battlement can fight a hundred, and a hundred a hundred thousand: hence a fortress is set down* as necessary.

The territory of what king which is without strongholds is not liable to be conquered by the enemy? A king who has no fortress is helpless like a man fallen overboard.

One should build a castle with a large trench, furnished with lofty battlements, having machines, and a good supply of water and situated in a place surrounded by hills, rivers and deserts.

Spaciousness, extreme difficulty of access (lit. ruggedness of the ground), a large store of water, grain and fuel and the means of ingress and egress—these seven are the precious possessions of a fort.

The king—Who should be entrusted with the work of getting the fortress ready? Chakravâka said—

One should employ a man in that business in which he is skilled. He who has no practical knowledge of a work gets bewildered (when set to it), although well versed in science.

Let Sárasa be called then. That being done, when Sárasa came the king looked at him and said—Sàrasa, quickly attend to the fitting up of a fortress. Sárasa replied after bowing—

As for a fortress, Sire, I have long well marked this large lake as such; only let a stock of provisions be ordered to be laid up in the island which is in its centre. For,

The store of grains, O king, is the best of all stores; because a jewel put into the mouth cannot support life.

Moreover,

Of all spiced things salt is known to be the best: for a condiment taken without it tastes like cowdung (is quite insipid).

The king—Go and attend to everything with despath. The door-keeper having entered again—Sire, a crow, Meghavarna (cloud-colour) by name, who has come from Ceylon, is waiting at the gate with his retinue and wishes to see Your Majesty's feet. The king—A crow again knows everything and has a wide range of observation and is, for this reason, worthy of being retained. Chakraváka observed—Sire, this may be. But the

^{*} By writers on military science.

prow is a land-bird and is consequently set on the side of our enemies. How should he be admitted, then? For it is said—

That fool, who deserting his own side is attached to the enemy's party, is killed by the enemies, like the jackal with the blue colour.

The king asked how it was. The minister related--

FABLE VII.

A certain jackal that lived in a forest, fell, while wandering on the borders of a town, into an indigo-pot. Thereupon, not being able to get out of it, he feigned himself dead in the morning and so remained. Now the master of the indigo-pot. taking him to be dead, lifted him out of it, and carrying him to a distance, cast him off, whence he ran off. Then on going into the forest, and finding himself turned blue, he thus meditated --I have now got the best colour. Why should I not, then, secure my own exaltation? Having thus cogitated he called together the jackals and said-I am installed king of the forest by the revered goddess of the woods with her own hands being anointed with the juice of the sarvaushadhi. Hence, from to-day all business should be carried on in the forest according to my orders. The jackals on their part, observing that he possessed the particular colour, prostrated themselves before him and said-It will be as Your Majesty commands. In the same way his sovereignty was gradually established over the other tenants of the forest. Thereafter being surrounded by his brethren he attained supreme power. After a while, having obtained servants of superior rank such as the tiger, the lion and the like, he was ashamed to find the jackals in the court and discarded them with scorn. Then, finding the jackals dejected, an old jackal thus declared himself-Do not be sorry. Since by him who does not know his interest, we, who are well versed in policy and know his weak points, have been dismissed from his presence, that must be done by which he will perish. these (nobler animals) the tiger and others, deceived by his mere colour and not recognizing him as a jackal consider him their king. Act, therefore, in such a way that he will be found out. To this end this should be done. That at the evening time you shall, all of you, set up a loud yell simultaneously in his hearing (lit. near him); so that on hearing that howl, he too following the natural disposition of his species, will utter a cry.

For,

That which is the natural disposition of one is always hard to be got rid of. If a dog were made a king would he not gnaw a shoe?

Upon this, being discovered by his voice he will be killed by the tiger. Then that being done that happened (i.e. the plan being put into execution the event turned out as anticipated). For it is said—

An enemy of our own tribe knows our weak points, our secrets, our valour—our everything, and when such a one is in our midst he burns, as fire in the interior does a dry tree.

I say, therefore,—That fool who having left off his own side &c. The king—Although this is the case, still he must be seen as he has come from a distance. We shall consider the question of his being retained here. The minister—Please Your Highness, the emissary has been sent and the castle put in readiness. Let the parrot, therefore, be granted an interview and dismissed. But,

Chanakya killed Nanda through the agency of a sharp spy: one should, therefore, see an emissary, accompanied by wise men and with brave men intervening.

Thereafter a council being called, the parrot and the crow were sent for. The parrot, with his neck raised a little, sat on the seat that was offered him and said—His Imperial Majesty, the great Chitravarna commands you—If you care anything for your life or wealth, come quickly and bow to our feet; or else think of some other place to live in. The king said in a rage—Is there none among our servants here who will seize him by the neck (and turn him out)? Meghavarna rising—Sire, give but your command and I will kill the vile parrot. Sarvajña, having pacified the king and the crow, said—Please listen—

That is not an assembly which has no old men in it; those are not old men who do not declare what is just. That is no justice which has no truth in it; and that is not truth which borders on (leaves room for, partakes of) fraud. And justice requires this—

A messenger, even though he be a *Mlechchha* (an out-caste) is exempt from being put to death; for a king has a messenger for his mouth (i. s. it is the king who speaks through his messenger).

A messenger, does not speak otherwise (than directed) although weapons be raised against him. Moreover,

Who believes in his own inferiority or his enemy's superiority from the words of a messenger? For, from his nature of not being punishable by death, a messenger speaks anything and everything.

On hearing this the king and the crow were pacified (lit. were themselves again). The parrot, too, got up and went away. He was, however, brought back by Chakravaka, and after matters had been explained to him, was presented with gold ornaments and the like and dismissed, upon which he departed. The parrot having returned to the Vindhya mountain paid his respects to his sovereign. Seeing him the king Chitravarna asked him—What is the news? What sort of country is that? The parrot replied—

Sire, in brief this is the news. Let preparations be made for war. As for the country of Karpu'radvîpa, it is (as it were) a part of heaven; how can it be possible to describe it? The King, on hearing this, summoned all the principal persons together and sat down to deliberate with them. Said he—With reference to the war presently to be carried on, advise me as to what is proper to be done. As for war it is absolutely determined upon. For it is said:—

Bráhmanas are ruined when discontented, and kings when contented, a harlot full of modesty is ruined and so are ladies of family, if without modesty.

The vulture named Dûradarsî (Far-seeing) observed—My lord it is not advisable to enter upon war under adverse circumstances. For,

When one's friends, ministers and allies are deeply attached, and of the enemy the reverse of this (i. e. disaffected with their sovereign), then only should war be made. Moreover,

(The acquisition of) land, an ally and gold—these three are the benefits accruing from war; when these can be counted upon as sure then only war should be made.

The King observed—Let the minister first inspect my forces, so that it may be known how far they will be useful. Similarly, let the astrologer be called who will determine and tell us the lucky time for starting. The minister—Still, to begin the expedition all at once is not advisable. For,

Those fools, who without taking counsel rashly enter into the enemy's army, are sure to get an embrace with the edges of their swords.

The king said—Minister, do not at all damp my spirits. Tell me how one wishing for conquest invades his enemy's territory. The vulture replied I will tell you that. But it will yield fruit (prove beneficial) only if acted upon. For it is said—

What is the use of counsel given according to the S'astras (or, like the knowledge of the Śastras) to a king, if it be not acted upon? In no case can a disease be cured by the mere knowledge of medicine.

But as the command of a king is not to be transgressed, I will relate what I have learnt from the texts on the subject. Please to listen—

In rivers, mountains, wilds and difficult passes, wherever there is danger, O king, there the general should march with his forces drawn in battle-array.

The commander of the forces should march in the van, accompained by the flower of the army; in the middle should be stationed the women, the king, the treasury and the unimportant sections of the army.

On each flank the horse; on the sides of the horse the chariots; on both sides of the chariots the elephants; and on the flanks of the elephants the foot-soldiers.

In the rear should slowly march, O king, the commanderin-chief, accompained by ministers and brave warriors, cheering those that are fatigued and backing the army.

One should traverse uneven ground abounding in water and full of hills by means of elephants, plains by means of horses, and rivers by means of boats, while the infantry should be employed in all places.

A march with elephants is said to be advantageous at the approach of the rainy season; with the horse at other times; and with foot-soldiers in all seasons.

In hills and difficult passes the king should be protected; and he should sleep wakefully even though guarded by brave men.

One should destroy and harass the enemy by hard-pressing him in difficult places; and at the time of entering into the enemy's country, the foresters should be placed foremost. Where the king is, there the treasure should also be; without the treasure there can be no royalty: from it (the treasure) the king should make payments to his servants: for who does not fight for one who gives (freely)? For,

Man is not the servant of man, O king, but he is the servant of money. Greatness or littleness too depends on the possession or absence of wealth.

They (the warriors) should fight in a compact body and defend one another; and whatever worthless portion of the army there may be should be placed in the middle of the column.

A king should place the infantry in the front of the army (or, send the infantry ahead of the army); he should wait having blocked up the enemy and also harass his country. Upon even ground he should fight with chariots and horses; in a place overflowing with water with boats and elephants; in a place covered with trees and shrubs, with bows; and on open land with swords, shields and other weapons.

He should ever and anon spoil his (enemy's) fodder, food, water and firewood; and demolish his tanks, ramparts and ditches.

The elephant forms the chief factor in a king's army; there is none other like him, because the elephant is said to possess eight weapons in his very limbs.

The cavalry is the strength of the army inasmuch as it forms a moving bulwark; a king, therefore, who is rich in cavalry, is victorious in a land-fight. For it is said—

Warriors fighting on horseback are difficult to be conquered even by the gods; the enemies, even though stationed at a distance, are (as it were) in their hands.

Striking the first blow in a battle, taking care of the whole army, and the clearing of roads in all directions—(these three) they say, form the duty of the infantry.

That army they declare to be the best, the soldiers in which are naturally brave, skilled in the use of weapons, loyal (lit. attached to their master), inured to fatigue and mostly drawn from the ranks of renowned Kshatriyas.

As men fight in this world, O king, by honour being shown to them by their lord, so they do not, even by large sums of money being given to them.

It is better to have a small army of chosen men than a multitude of heads: for the defeat of the weak will evidently lead to that of the strong.

Witholding of favour, not getting posts of honour*, seizing the portion due (to any one), delay (in payment or advancement) and non-retaliation (or, not redressing wrongs)—these are the causes of the disaffection of the troops.

One wishing to gain victory should attack his enemies without hard-pressing his own army: for the army of the enemies, when extremely wearied by long marches, can be easily overpowered.

There is no cleverer stroke of policy than a kinsman (of the enemy won over) causing the over-throw of an enemy: one should, therefore, set up, by all means, a kinsman of the enemy against him.

Having entered into a league with the heir-apparent or the principal minister (of the enemy), † an invader who is steady of purpose, should cause internal dissentions (in his enemy's camps).

One should cause the destruction of a formidable ally (of his enemy) by giving him a defeat on the battlefield (or by fleeing before him and then suddenly turning upon him), or by seizing his cattle and capturing his principal men and dependants.

A king should cause his country to be populated by men brought forcibly from other countries, or rather, by means of gifts and the bestowal of honour; for when replenished with subjects it proves prosperous.

The king observed—Ah, why waste more words on this?

The aggrandizement of one's power and the decline of that of the enemy—the accomplishment of these two is all policy: having put forth this pre-eminently, those versed in policy display great eloquence (lit. play the Brihaspati).

The minister observed with a smile-All this is true, but-

Unrestrained might is one thing, while might guided (or governed) by (the principles of) science is quite another: for whence can there be the existence of light and darkness in one and the same place?

Then the king, having got up, set out at the auspicious hour declared by the astrologers.

^{*}Lit. Non-leadership. † Or, one should cause internal discord (in the camps of) an invader who is &c.

Now the spy despatched by his emissary came to Hiranya-garbha and said—Sire, king Chitavarna is almost arrived. Now he is on the table-land of the Malaya mountain with his army encamped there. The castle should be carefully searched every moment: for, the vulture is a great statesman and in the course of his confidential talk with some one, I came to know his secret that he had already placed some one in our castle. My lord, said Chakravaka, that could be the crow alone. It can never be, remarked the king. For, if this were the case, how could he have shown readiness to punish the parrot? Besides, it was after the departure of the parrot, that an eagerness for war was displayed there, while he is here for a long time. The minister remarked—Still a stranger must be suspected The king rejoined—Even strangers are sometimes observed to be benefactors. Listen—

Even a stranger doing good is a relative, while a relative doing harm is a stranger (an enemy); a disease taking its birth in the body is injurious, while a medicinal herb produced in the forest is salutary. Moreover,

There was a servant of the king S'u'draka, Vi'ravara by name, who in a short time, offered up his son.

Chakraváka, asked how it was; the king related-

FABLE VIII.

Formerly I fell in love with Karpuramañjari', daughter of the royal gander, Karpúrakeli by name, who lived in the pleasure-lake of king S'údraka. A certain prince, Vi'ravara by name, coming from some country, approached the royal gate and addressed the porter thus-I, for one, am a prince whose object is wages (to seek service); procure me the sight of the Thereupon, he, being ushered into the royal presence by him, said-Sire, if you wish to engage me as a servant fix my S'u'draka asked--What is your salary? Vi'rayara replied-Four hundred gold coins per day. The king demanded vour accoutrements? Vi'ravara are replied-my two arms, and the third, my sword. The king said--This is not possible. On hearing that he bowed and departed. Now the ministers observed-Sire, having given him his four days' pay let us know his characteristic nature—whether he receives such salary usefully (deservedly), or without being of Then, in accordance with the ministers' advice, 1180.

Vi'ravara was called back and given a betel-nut-roll and four hundred coins of gold. The king very secretly watched the use he made of them. Half of the money Vi'ravara gave to the gods and the Bráhmanas; half of what remained to the distressed, and the remainder he spent in food and amusements. Having done all these daily duties he attended, sword in hand, at the king's door, day and night. He also went home whenever the king ordered him to do so.

Once, on the fourteenth night of the dark half of a month, the king heard a plaintive sound of lamentation. S'u'draka asked -- Who waits at the door? He replied -- I, Vi'ravara. The king said-Follow the sound of wailing. Saving, 'As Your Majesty commands,' away went Vi'ravara Now the king reflected-It is not proper that I sent this prince, all alone, in the pitchy darkness. I will, therefore, go after him and see what this might mean. So the king, too, took his sword and went out of the city, following his course. Vi'ravara, on reaching the place, saw a woman, endowed with beauty and youth and decorated with ornaments of every description, crying; and asked her-Who are you? Why do you weep? The woman replied-I am the goddess of royalty of this king, S'u'draka. I have long lived in great happiness under the shadow of his arms, but now I shall (have to) go elsewhere. Vîravara said-Where there is a possibility of danger there is also a remedy. By what means then will the stability of your divine self here be ensured? The goddess of royalty said-If you will offer up your son, S'aktidhara, endowed with thirty- two auspicious marks, to the goddess Sarvamangalá (presiding over all blessings), then I can again live here happily for a long time. Saying so she disappeared from view.

Vîravara then went home and roused his wife, who was asleep, and his son. They having shaken off their sleep rose and sat down. Vi'ravara communicated to them all that the goddess had said to him.

Hearing that Śaktidhara, being full of joy, said—Blessed am I, being such as will be useful for the preservation of our lord's sovereignty. Then father, what occasion is there for delay? The use of this body, in such a cause as this, whenever it may be, is praiseworthy, For.—

A wise man should give up his wealth and life for others; their abandonment in a good cause is better when destruction is certain. S'a ktidhara's mother remarked—If this is not to be done, then by what other act can a return be made for the high salary paid in gold? Having thus deliberated they all went to the temple of Sarvamangala. There having offered worship to the goddess, Vi'ravara said—O goddess, be propitiated. May the great king S'u'draka be ever triumphant (prosper)! Accept this offering. With these words he cut off his son's head. Then Vîravara thought to himself—As for the salary received from the king, it has been repaid. Now that I have become sonless, life is but a mockery (miserable) with me. Thinking so he cut off his own head. Then his wife, too, being oppressed with grief for her husband and son, did the same. Having heard and seen all that, the king, filled with astonishment, said to himself—

Insignificant creatures, like myself, live and die: but there never has been nor will ever be, in this world, one like unto him.

So I shall have nothing to do with my kingdom, which is deserted by him. Then the sword was raised by S'u'draka also to lop off his head. Now the goddess Sarvamangala, appearing in a visible form, seized the king by the hand and said-Son, I am pleased with thee. Desist from this adventure. Thy kingdom is secure even after thy death. The king prostrating himself before her said-O goddess, of what use is kingdom to me or what have I to do with life? If you wish to take compassion upon me, let this Vi'rayara, with his wife and son, live (be reanimated) with the remnant of my life. Or else, I will pursue the course which has fallen to my lot. The goddess said-Son, by this noble generosity of thy heart and thy kindness to thy servants. I am pleased with thee in every way. Go and prosper. Let this prince, too, with his family, revive. With these words the goddess vanished from sight. Thereupon Vi'ravara, being restored to life with his wife and son, went home. The king, too, quickly returned unobserved by them, and having entered the inner apartment of his palace slept as before. Now Vi'ravara. on guard at the door, being again questioned by the replied-My liege, the woman who was crying disappeared when she saw me. There is no further news. Hearing these words the king was pleased and said in astonishment-How praiseworthy is this magnanimous person!

Being generous he should speak sweetly; he should be valiant without boasting; he should be munificent, but without

shedding his bounty on the unworthy; and he should be bold without being harsh.

All these characteristics of a great man are found in him. Then in the morning the king having called together a council of great men, narrated before them the whole account and bestowed on him the kingdom of Karnâta, as a mark of his favour. What then, is a stranger wicked merely because of his nature (or class)? Even among these (strangers) there are those who are good, bad and middling. Chakravàka said—

He is a bad minister (or, is he a minister) who, having regard to the will of the king represents (recommends) what ought not to be done as proper to be done: better is the pain caused to the master's mind than his ruin brought about by his doing what is improper.

A king, whose physician, spiritual guide and minister are flatterers, fast loses his health, his religious merit and treasure.

Hear, my liege.

'What was obtained by one through the force of merit I too shall gain'—A barber, who, through avarice, thus coveted a treasure, lost his life for having killed a mendicant.

The King asked how that was. The minister related-

FAPLE IX.

There was in the city of Ayodhya', a Kshatriya, by name Chúdâmani. He, longing after wealth, long worshipped S'iva (lit. the god who has the crescent-moon for his crest-jewel) undergoing great bodily hardships. Thereafter when he was purified of his sins, the lord of the Yakshas, at the command of the Lord, appeared before him in a dream and bade him thus-To-day in the morning thou shalt get yourself shaved and stand concealed, stick in hand, at the door of thy house. Then whatever mendicant thou shalt see coming into thy courtyard, him thou shalt strike mercilessly with thy stick. Then the very moment the mendicant will turn into a pot full of gold coins. With that (wealth) thou canst live happily during the rest of thy Then these instructions being carried out the result life. followed (as directed). Now the barber who was called for shaving saw this and said to himself .--

Ah, this is the way to obtain a treasure. Why should I not then try the same! Thenceforward the barber, lying concealed

in that manner every day, stick in had, awaited a beggar's arrival. One day he, having found such a beggar, struck him with his stick and killed him. For that offence the barber, being punished by the king's officers, lost his life. Therefore I say—'What was obtained by one through the force of merit' &c. The king remarked—

How can a stranger (i. e. his real character) be known by narrating stories of the past—whether he is a disinterested friend or a traitor?

Well, let it pass. Let us attend to what concerns us immediately. If Chitravarna is on the table-land of Malaya, what is best to be done now? The minister said—I have heard from the mouth of the spy that came here that Chitravarna has disregarded the counsel of the great minister, Vulture. It will be easy, therefore, to conquer the fool. For it is said—

An enemy who is avaricious, cruel, lazy, treacherous, careless, cowardly, unsteady, foolish, and a despiser of warriors, can be easily destroyed.

Therefore before he blocks up the gates of our castle, let Sa'rasa and the other generals be ordered to rout his army in the rivers, mountains, wilds and passes. For it is said—

A king should cause the enemy's army to be destroyed when it is fatigued by long marches, hemmed in by rivers, mountains and forests, terrified by the fear of dreadful fires, distressed by hunger and thirst, careless, engaged in eating, afflicted with diseases and famine (or want of supplies), not in good order (disorderly), reduced in numbers, distressed by rain and wind, incommodiously situated in places full of mud, dust or water, scattered about, or put to flight by robbers. Moreover,

A king should destroy (his enemy's army) sleeping by day being fatigued by its keeping awake (the whole night) through the fear of an attack, and thus having the soldiers in it over-powered by sleep.

For this reason, let our generals go and destroy the force of that careless (lit. blundering) king day and night, according to the opportunities they might get. This being done, many of the soldiers and generals of Chitravarna were killed. Upon this Chitravarna being dejected said to his minister, Daradarsi—Sir, why do you neglect us? Have I in any matter acted insolently towards (insulted) you? For it is said—

One should not act in an unbecoming way simply because one has obtained a kingdom; for insolence (lit. want of modesty) destroys wealth as old age destroys excellent beauty. Moreover

One who is diligent gets wealth; he who eats what is wholesome gets health; a man who is healthy gets happiness; one who is resolute (lit. closely applying oneself to study) gets mastery over learning; and one who is well-trained, gets religious merit, wealth and fame.

The Vulture said -My lord, hear me-

A king although illiterate (not well-versed in politics) attains great prosperity by having in his service men advanced in knowledge, as does a tree growing by the water-side. Moreover,

Drinking, (inordinate attachment to) women, hunting, gambling, squandering (lit. wrong use) of money and the harshness of speech and punishment—these are the vices in (or, the sources of calamities to) kings. Again,

Neither by one wholly intent on enterprise (and hence acting precipitately), nor by one whose mind is tossed between means (and not coming to a decision), can noble riches be obtained: fortune abides in statesmanship and heroism.

Your Highness, observing (or, taking note of) the (over—)enthusiasm (or activity) of your army and solely intent on adventure, did not heed even the counsels I laid before you, and used harsh words. Hence this is the fruit of your mis-behaviour (or, erroneous policy) that you have been experiencing. For it is said—

What king who is ill-advised, (or, has bad ministers) does not suffer from the (evil consequences of) errors of policy? Whom, eating unwholesome things, do diseases not afflict? Whom does not wealth make proud? Whom does not Death kill? And whom do not the amorous sports of women torment?

Moreover,

Dejection destroys joy, the advent of winter (the beauty of) autumn, the sun darkness, ingratitude a benedictory act, the attainment of what is desired (or, liked) sorrow, a right course of conduct adversity, and misbehaviour wealth, although abundant.

Then I too thought to myself—This king is wanting in discrimination. Or else, how can he obscure the moonlight of the counsels of political science with the flameless fire-brand (or, meteors) of (foolish) speeches? For,

What good can science do to him who is himself wanting in talent? Of what service is a lamp to him who has no eyes?

For this reason I too remained quiet. Upon this the king said with folded hands—Sir, let this my fault be connived at. Now instruct me in such a way that having returned with the remnant of my forces I shall go back to the mountain Vindhya. The Vulture said to himself—This must be remedied. For,

In the case of deities, one's preceptor, cows, kings, Brahmanas, as also children, old men and sickly persons, anger should always be restrained.

The minister having smiled said—Fear not my lord. Take heart. Listen, my lord—

The talent of ministers is tested (or, is exhibited) when a plan fails (or, when an alliance is broken), and that of physicians in diseases wherein all the three humours are most malignantly disturbed: for who is not wise when all goes on smoothly? Moreover,

Little minds attempt little and are greatly embarrassed; while men of firm minds undertake great things and remain undisturbed.

Having therefore stormed the (enemy's) castle I will take you, in a short time, to the Vindhya mountain, accompanied with glory and power. The king asked—How can this be achieved now with the small force (at our command)? The Vulture said—My lord, everything will be accomplished. Because in the case of a conqueror promptness of action is the guarantee for the accomplishment of success. Let the gates of the castle then be blocked up at once. After this, the spy, crane, came to Hiranyagarbha and told him—Sire, king Chitravarna relying on the advice of the Vulture, small as his army is, is going to blockade the castle-gates. The royal Swan said—Sarvajña, what is to be done now? Chakraváka replied—Let the discrimination of strong and weak men in our army be made. On that being known let presents of gold, garments and the like be made, as marks of royal favour, according to merit. For,

The goddess of wealth never leaves him, the lion among kings, who saves even a cowri from being ill-spent, as if it wer worth a thousand coins of gold, but spends in crores with a liberal hand on proper occasions. Again,

In a sacrifice, on the occasion of a wedding, in (averting) a calamity, for the destruction of the enemy, in an act which would redound to one's fame, in securing friends, on beloved women, in (relieving) relations who are penniless—in these eight casess money can never be (said to be) over-spent.

For,

A fool for fear of spending a little brings about the ruin of the whole: what wise man will forego his merchandise through the extreme dread of duty (to be levied on it)?

The king asked—How can an extraordinary expenditure be advisable at this (critical time)? For it is said—One should save money against (pecuniary) difficulties. The minister—How can a monarch hav difficulties? The king—Lakshmî sometimes forsakes (a king). The minister—(wealth) even though hoarded vanishes. Leave aside, therefore, parsimony, my lord, and encourage your valiant soldiers with gifts and honours. For it is said—

Warriors who know each other, who are well pleased, who are bent on even sacrificing their lives and who are nobly born, when well honoured, conquer the enemy's force.

Moreover,

Even five hundred good warriors, who are possessed of excellent character, united, resolute and brave, can rout a whole army of the enemy. Again,

A man who does not know how to discriminate (distinguish between good and bad), who is fierce and ungrateful, as also a seeker of self-interest, is abandoned even by the great; how much more so then by ordinary men? For,

Veracity, bravery, mercifulness and munificence—these are the principal qualities of a king: a prince who is void of these certainly meets with censure.

On such an occasion, the ministers themselves, must, of necessity, be treated with marks of distinction. Says the precept—

He whose fortune is bound up with one's own, and who rises or falls along with one—him, a trusty person, one (a king) should appoint to guard his body (lit. life) and the treasury.

For,

The king who has for his councellors a rogue, a woman or a child, sinks into the ocean of state-business, being hurled into it by the gales of erroneous policy.

Listen, my lord.

The earth will yield wealth to him whose joy and anger are well regulated, who has a firm belief in the teachings of the Sastras, and who, every day, attends to his servants.

A king should never despise his ministers as such, whose rise and fall take place with his own. Since,

When a king, blinded by vanity, sinks into the perilous ocean of state-matters, the action of a friendly ministry proves to be a helping hand (to him).

Now Meghavarna, having come and bowed to the king, said—My lord, favour me with a glance. The enemy is at the castle-gate anxious for fight. Sallying forth then, at the command of Your Majesty's feet, I will display my valour, by which (act) I will pay off the debt I owe to Your Majesty. Not so, said Chakraváka. If we are to go out and fight, then in vain have we taken shelter in the fortress. Moreover,

A crocodile, although formidable, can be easily overcome when come out of water; and the lion, although brave, is like a jackal when he is out of the forest.

My lord, you should go in person and witness the fight.

For,

Having put forth his army, a king should make it fight under his own inspection: for, does not even a dog act the lion, indeed, when led on by his master?

Then they all went forth to the castle-gate and fought a great battle. The next day king Chitravarna said to the Vulture—Sir, fulfil (lit. bear out) your promise now. The Vulture said—My lord, just hear me.

When it (a fortress) is incapable of holding out for a long time, or is very small, or is commanded by a foolish or vicious officer, or is not well protected, or is manned by timid soldiers, that is said to be the calamity of a fortress.

As to this, it does not exist here.

Treachery, a prolonged siege, assault and daring valour (a desperate fight)—these are declared as the four ways of capturing a fort.

In this direction I will make an effort to the best of my ability. He whispers into his ear—Thus, thus. Then, as the battle raged at (all) the four gates of the fort, even before the sun had risen, the crows set fire to the houses in the interior of the fort all at once. Thereafter, hearing the tumultuous cries—'The fort is taken, the fort is taken, '—and seeing the fire actually spreading through several houses, the soldiers of the royal Swan, as well as the other residents of the fortress, quickly entered the pond. For,

At the proper time and to the best of one's ability one should hold a good consultation, display good valour, fight bravely or effect an honourable (or, orderly) retreat, but should not (pause to) think (i.e., should not hesitate, but promptly act).

The royal Swan, who, being habituated to ease, was moving slowly, accompanied by Sárasa, was attacked by the Cock, Chitravarna's general, and surrounded. Hiranyagarbha said to Sàrasa—General Sárasa, you should not destroy yourself out of regard for me. You can still make good your escape. Go, then, and save yourself by plunging into the water. Make my son, Chüdâmani by name, king, with the consent of Sarvajiia. Sârasa said—My lord, please utter not such unbearable words. May Your Majesty be triumphant as long as the sun and moon endure in heaven. My lord, I am the commanding officer of the castle. So the enemy shall enter by the gate-way smeared with my flesh and blood. Moreover, my lord—

A master who is forbearing, munificent and an appreciator of merits, is obtained with difficulty.

The king observed—This is true, indeed, but—

Even a servant who is honest, diligent and devoted (to his master) is, I think, difficult to be found.

Sárasa said-My lord, hear me again.

If after having avoided a fight there could be no fear of death, then it would be proper to go away from here: but if death be the inevitable lot of a creature, why should reputation be tarnished in vain? Again,

In this wordly existence, which is as evanescent as the curling up (or, sportive motion) of a wave raised by the wind, the sacrificing of one's life for another's sake happens by virtue of merit.

The king, the ministry, the country, the forts, the treasure, the army, the allies, the subjects (in general) and the orders of citizens are the essential constituents of a kingdom.

My lord, you are the master, and must be saved by every means. For,

The subjects when abandoned by the king cannot live, though prosperous: What can a physician do, although he be a Dhanvantari, to one whose life is spanned? Moreover,

When the lord of men perishes, the world of mortals also perishes, and when he rises it rises, even as a lotus fades when the sun sets and blooms when he rises.

By this time the Cock came and inflicted very severe wounds on the royal Swan's body with his claws. Thereupon the Sârasa quickly coming up screened the king with his own body. Thereafter the Sārasa, although overwhelmed with the strokes given by the Cock with his nails and bill, protected the king with his body and threw him into water with a push; and then slew the Cock, the general, with a stroke of his bill. Afterwards the Sârasa, too, was killed by many (attacking him) in a body. Now king Chitravarna entered the castle, caused the things in it to be taken away, and being hailed by bards singing the panegyrics of his victory, went back to his army.

Now the princes observed—In that army of the king that Sarasa alone was meritorious who saved his master by sacrificing his own body. For it is said—

All cows bring forth calves that have the shape of the cowkind: but some one alone produces one, the master of a herd (the best of bulls), having stout and muscular shoulders (lit., having shoulders that are rubbed against by his horns).

Vishņuśarmâ said—May he, the magnanimous one, enjoy the blessings of heaven, having the females of the Vidyâdharas as his attendants. For it is said—

Those brave men, devoted to their master and grateful, who sacrifice their lives for their master, go to heaven.

Wherever a brave man is killed, surrounded by his enemies, he obtains the eternal worlds, if he does not show weakness (cowardice in battle).

You have heard (all that relates to) War. The princes said—We have heard it and become happy. Vishnus'arma said—Let there be this much more also:—

Let kings never wage war, with elephants, horses and footsoldiers: but let their enemies flee for shelter to the caverns of mountains, being borne away by the gales of policy and counsel.

END OF THE THIRD COLLECTION OF STORIES IN THE HITO-PADES'A, STYLED ' WAR.'

Chapter IV.

PEACE.

At the time of narrating the stories again the princes said—Sir, we have heard about war. Tell us what relates to Peace now. Vishņus'armā said—May you listen. I will tell you even about Peace which is introduced by the following verse:—

When the great battle had taken place between the two kings whose armies were annihilated, a peace was made in a moment with their words by the arbiters, the Vulture and the Chakrava'ka.

Then the royal Swan asked—Who was it that threw fire into our fort? Was it a stranger (one from the party of the enemy) or some one residing in our fort, instigated by the enemy? Chakra. said—My lord, that causeless (disinterested) friend of Your Highness, Meghavarna, with his retinue, is not to be seen. So I think it must have been his work. The king reflecting for a moment said—This is surely (the play of) my evil luck. For it is said—

It is the fault of (adverse) fate and not of ministers, that a business, although well-planned, sometimes fails, as destiny would have it.

The minister said—This also is said—

Being reduced to an adverse state a man blames his fate; but the fool never knows (that it was the result of) his own faults in actions. Moreover,

That foolish man (lit. of wicked intellect), who does not approvingly follow the advice of his friends who have his welfare at heart, perishes like the silly tortoise that fell off from a piece of wood.

The king asked how it was, and the minister related-

FABLE I.

In the country of Magadha there is a lake called Phullotpala (with-full-blown-lotuses). In it lived for a long time two geese,

named Samkata and Vikata, and also a tortoise, their friend, named Kambugrîva. Once some fisherment having come there said—We shall stay here to-day and (to-morrow) morning kill the fishes, turtles and others. On hearing that the tortoise said to the geese—Friends, have you heard the talk of the fishermen? What should I do now? The geese replied—Let it be ascertained again (what they will do) and then we shall do in the morning what is proper to be done. The tortoise observed—Not so. For I have seen a past occurrence here (or, I have seen the evil consequences of such a course here;—or, I see danger in this). And in respect of this it is said—

Anâgatavidhâtá (Provider-against the evil-not-come) and Pratyutpannamati (Ready-witted)—these two flourish happily while Yadbhavishya (Come-what-will-be) perishes.

The two asked-How was this? The tortoise then related-

FABLE II.

Formerly in this very lake, when fishermen like these had come, three fishes took counsel together. A fish, Anàgatavidhàtá by name, was one of them. He said—As for myself I will go to another pond. Having said so he went to another pool. Another fish, Pratyutpannamati by name, observed—Since there is no certainty of future events happening (as expected or in a particular way) where can I go? So when the emergency arises I shall act as the occasion would require. For it is said—

He is (really) talented who counteracts (surmounts) a difficulty as it arises; just as the wife of a merchant concealed her lover before (his very) eyes.

Yadbhavishya asked how it was. Pratyutpannamati related-

FABLE III.

There was in Vikramapura a merchant, Samudradatta by name. His wife, named Ratnaprabhá, always sported with one of her servants. For,

There is no one who is disagreeable to womon, nor one who is beloved by them; but they ever long for a new one, like cows seeking fresh grass in a forest.

Now on one occasion that Ratnaprabhâ was seen impressing a kiss on the servant's mouth, by Samudradatta. Thereupon that profligate woman going up to him quickly said—My lord, great must be the fondness for ease of this our servant, since I have

found out by smelling his mouth that he eats camphor, having stolen it. For it is said-

The eating capacity of women (lit. fcod—as compared to that of men) is said to be twofold, their talent fourfold, their energy sixfold and their passion eightfold.

Hearing those words (of the woman) the servant getting angry said—Who can stay in the house of a master whose wife is of this sort—a house wherein the mistress smells the mouth of a servant every moment? Saying this he got up and walked off. The merchant with great difficulty persuaded him and retained him in his service. Hence I say—He is really talented who counteracts &c. Thereafter Yadbhayishya said—

What is not to happen can never happen and what is to happen can never be otherwise: Why is this medicine, which destroys the poison of anxiety, not drunk?

Then in the morning Pratyutpannamati, being caught in the net, feigned himself dead and so remained. being removed from the net he jumped to the utmost of his power and entered deep water. While Yadbhavishya being caught by the fishermen was killed. Hence I say-Anagata. vidhátà &c. Therefore so contrive it that I shall get another pond to-day. The two geese said-You will be safe when another pond is reached. But what will be your means of safety (or, how will you fare) while going on land? The tortoise replied-Contrive that means by which I shall be able to go along with you by the aerial path. The two geese said-How can such a contrivance be possible? The tortoise replied-You take in your beaks a piece of wood which I will seize by my mouth, so that I too shall go with ease by the force of your The two geese said-This contrivance is possible. wings. But.

While thinking out a remedy a wise man should also take into account accident (or, possible hindrances, obstacles): the young of a foolish crane were eaten by mungooses before his very eyes.

The tortoise asked how it was. The two geese thus narrated-

FABLE IV.

There is in the Northern country a mountain Gridhrakûta by name. There in a fig tree on the bank of the Airâvatî lived

some cranes; and in a hole at the foot of the tree lived a serpent who used to eat their little ones. Now a certain old crane, hearing the wail of the cranes afflicted with grief, said-Get some fish and have them spread one by one in a line from the burrow of the mungooses to the hole of the serpent. Then by the mungooses coming here, being attracted by the food, the serpent will necessarily be seen and killed on account of their natural antipathy. Now this being done what was expected came to pass. But the mungooses heard the cry of the young cranes; so after that they mounted the trees and ate young ones of the cranes. For this reason we say-While thinking out a remedy a wise man, &c. On seeing you borne along by us the people must say something. Hearing that if you will give a reply your death is certain. So, all matters considered, you should stay here.

The tortoise replied-What? Am I a fool? I will not say Then the plan being put into execution, all the cow-herds observing the tortoise in that situation ran after him and exclaimed:-Among them one said-If this tortoise falls he should be roasted just here and eaten. Another said-He should be dressed on the spot and eaten. A third said-We will take him home and eat him. On hearing those harsh words the tortoise, full of rage and forgetting his original resolve, said-You shall eat ashes. But just as he uttered these words he fell down and was killed by the cow-keepers. say-That fool who does not, &c. Now the crane, employed as a spy, came there and said-My lord, just at the beginning I had said it was necessary to search the castle every moment. You did not do that: and so the fruit of your neglect to attend to it (my warning) has been experienced. As to the burning o. the fortress it was done by a crow named Meghavarna at the instigation of the minister, the Walture. The king, sighing, said-

He, who puts confidence in his enemies either for affection (shown) or a friendly act done, is awakened (roused to stern reality) when ruined, like a man sleeping when fallen from the top of a tree.

The spy said—When, having effected the burning of the castle, Meghavarna went away, Chitravarna being pleased said—Let this Meghavarna be installed king of this Karpu'radvîpa. For it is said—

One should never ignore (lit. render fruitless) the service rendered by a servant who has done his duty; but should gladden (encourage) him by rewarding (his services) with the mind, speech and eyes.

Chakravâka—What then? The spy—Then the prime minister, the Vulture, said—my lord, this is not proper. Bestow upon him some other favour. For,

Giving advice to one who is inconsiderate is simply like pounding chaff (a bootless labour); an obligation conferred upon a mean person is like pissing on sand.

Moreover, a base man should not be placed in the station of the great. For,

A low person having obtained an exalted position desires to kill his master, just as a mouse having been raised to the state of a tiger went forth to kill the sage.

Chitravarna asked-How was this? The minister related-

FABLE V.

In the penance-grove of the great sage Gotama there lived a hermit, Mahâtapas by name. He (once) saw, in the vicinity of his hermitage, a young mouse fallen from the mouth of a crow. The sage being naturally tender-hearted reared it up with grains of wild rice. Now a cat ran to eat the mouse, on seeing which it ran to the sage's lap for shelter. Then the sage said-O mouse, be thou a cat. Then the cat would run away on seeing a dog. Then the sage said-Thou fearest a dog? Be thou a dog thyself. Now the dog was afraid of a tiger, so that the dog was changed into a tiger by the sage. But although a tiger, the sage did not regard him as anything better than a mouse. Now all the people when they saw the sage and the mouse would say-By the sage the mouse was changed into a tiger. Hearing this, the tiger, being distressed at heart, said to himself-So long as this saint lives, this ignominious talk about my real nature will not vanish. Thus reflecting he went forth to kill the saint. Thereupon the holy man, knowing that (his intention), again changed him into a mouse, saying-Be thou a mouse again. Hence I say, a mean man having obtained an exalted post &c.

Moreover, you should not think that this is easy to do. Listen.

Having devoured many fishes of the best, middle and the ordinary sort, a crane died afterwards through excessive greed,

being seized by a crab. Chitravarna demanded how it was, whereupon the minister thus related—

FABLE VI.

There is, in the Málava (Malwa) country, a lake, Padmagarbha by name. There a certain crane who was old and decrepit stood showing himself to be sad at heart. He was observed by a crab and asked—Why do you stand thus without looking for food? The crane said—Friend, listen. The fish are the means of my sustenance. And they are certain to be killed by fishermen coming here. (For) such a talk I heard near the city. So for want of means of subsistence my death is imminent. Aware of this I am not thinking of eating even. Now all the fishes thought to themselves:—This time at least he appears to be our benefactor. So let us just consult him as to what is best to be done. For it is said—

An alliance should be formed even with an enemy disposed to do a service, and not with a friend doing injury: for a deed of benevolence and injury should be known to be the signs of these (i.e., a man being a friend or foe).

The fishes asked—O crane, what is the means of our safety now? The crane replied—There is a remedy for your protection, viz., going to another pond. I shall carry you one by one there. The fishes said—Let it be so done. Then the crane carried the fishes one by one and devoured them. After that the crab said—O crane, take me there also. Thereupon, the crane too, longing for the flesh of the crab which he had never tasted before, carried him there and placed him on the ground. The crab also, seeing the place strewn with the bones of the fishes, said to himself—Alas! I am undone, an unlucky creature. Well, I will act now as the time requires. For,

One should dread a danger so long as it has not come: but seeing that the danger has arrived, one should strike a blow like a hero (lit., like one not daunted, or boldly). Moreover,

When a wise man being attacked sees no benefit to himself (from not fighting) he dies fighting with his foe (or, he dies fighting, along with his foe). Again,

When without fighting destruction is certain, but in fighting there is some chance of living—that the wise declare to be the time for fighting.

Thus reflecting the crab cut off the neck of the crane, who threupon died. Hence I say—Having devoured many fishes

&c. Upon this king Chitravarna said again:—Just hear me, minister. I have thought thus of the matter. That Meghavarna, if left king here, will send us all the best things that are to be found in Karpūradvîpa, so that I might live in great luxury on mount Vindhya. Dûradarsî, having smiled, said—My lord,

He who rejoices over things which have not come to pass suffers contempt like the Brahmana who broke the pots.

The king asked how it was: the minister went on-

FABLE VII.

There was a Brâhmana, called Devasarma, in the city of Devakota. On the great equinox day he got (as present) an earthen pot full of barley. With it, he, being oppressed with the heat of the sultry sun, slept in a part of a potter's shed filled Then having taken a stick in his hand with earthenware. to protect the Saktus (from mice) he fell into a reverie-If by selling this barley-pot I can get ten cowries. I will buy with them pitchers. Saravas and the like, just here. Selling these (at an advantage), and with the money thus increased manifold, I will buy, over and over again, betel-nuts, cloth and other articles, and will raise my fortune till it could be reckoned by lacs. and then marry four wives. I will then show greater love to her among the fellow-wives who is endowed with beauty and youth. Then when her co-wives, their jealousy being excited, will quarrel with her, I being overpowered by rage, will strike them with a stick thus-With these words he hurled forth the stick (he had in his hand), so that his pot containing the barley was brokn into pieces and many other pots destroyed. Now the noise brought in the potter who discovering the pots in that condition reproved the Brahmana and drove him out of the interior of the shed. I say therefore-He who rejoices over things &c.

On hearing this the king said to the Vulture—Friend, tell me what is proper to be done. The Vulture said—

Of a king swollen with pride as of an elephant in rut (infuriated, ungovernable), and therefore going astray, the leaders (advisers, drivers), indeed, meet with censure (incur blame).

I solicit your attention, my lord. Did we conquer the fort by the pride of our strength (or, army, i.e., by sheer force) or rather by a stratagem, suggested by your glory? The king

replied—By means of a scheme devised by Your Excellency. The Vulture said—If my advice is to be followed, then let us go back to our country. Else, after the advent of the rainy season, if the war is renewed with an enemy of equal power, it will be impossible for us, who are stationed in a foreign country, even to return home. So having made peace for the attainment of both prosperity and glory, let us go away. The fortress has already been taken and renown gained. This much is what I approve of. For,

A king has a (true) adviser (lit. helper) in him, who considering his duty as foremost and not minding what his master likes or dislikes, says things which are true although unpalatable.

In a battle both the parties are sometimes ruined; so one should not jeopardize his advantages: thus has Brihaspati declared. Moreover,

Who, that is not an idiot, will risk (lit., place on the swing of doubt) in a battle the army of his allies, his kingdom, h!s own self, as well as his reputation? Moreover,

One should desire friendly alliance even with one's equals, since victory in a battle is uncertain: for were not Sunda and Upasunda, of equal valour, destroyed by each other?

The king asked how it was: the minister told (the following tale):—

FABLE VIII.

In days of yore, two demons, Sunda and Upasunda by name, who were brothers, with the desire of obtaining the sovereignty of the three worlds, devoted themselves to Siva's worship for a long time, suffering great bodily torment. Then the deity being pleased with them asked them to name the boon they wanted. Now the two, owing to the (influence of) the goddess of learning who had possessed them, gave utterance to quite a different wish from what they had intended to do. They said—If the Almighty God is pleased with us, may he give us his consort Párvatî. Then the Deity, although enraged, seeing that the granting of the boon was inevitable, gave Párvatî to those fools. Thereupon they two, the destroyers of the world and representing (as it were) sin and darkness (ignorance), being captivated by the excellence of her beauty and mentally yearning after her, began to quarrel,

each saying that she was his. But they having agreed between themselves to refer the matter to an umpire, that same Deity stood before them having come there in the from of an old Brāhmaṇa. Upon this the two asked the Brāhmaṇa—We have obtained this (goddess) by our own might. To which of us does she belong? The Brāhmana spoke—

A Brāhmana is esteemed when he is distinguished for his knowledge, a Kshatriya when powerful, a merchant when pre-eminently in possession of wealth and grain, and a Śūdra when serving the twice-born.

Now you two are the followers of the duties proper for the Kshatriyas; and so the rule for you is to fight. After this declaration, saying 'He has spoken well', the two whose valour was equally matched, struck each other at one and the same time, and met their doom. Therefore I say—One should form a friendly alliance even with one's equal, &c. The king—Why did you not say so before? The Minister—Did Your Highness hear my speech to its end? And even then this war was not commenced with my consent. This Biranyagarbha possesses qualities which make him a fit person to form an alliance, and not to wage war with. For it is said—

One who is veracious, one who is noble-minded, one who is righteous, one who is mean-minded (or not an A'ryan), one in union with a number of brothers (or, relatives), one who is powerful, and one who is victorious in many battles—these seven kings are mentioned as fit to be entered into an alliance with.

One, who is veracious, is ever faithful to truth, and will not change afterwards when united by an alliance. He who is noble-minded, it is quite evident, will never act meanly even though his life be threatened.

For a righteous king, if attacked, every one will fight: he who is righteous is difficult to be uprooted on account of the love of his subjects and his dutifulness (his just conduct).

An alliance should be formed even with one who is mean-minded, when destruction is imminent; for without his assistance one who is noble-minded cannot pass time happily.

Just as a bamboo covered over with thorns cannot be (easily) uprooted on account of its being in close union (with others), so cannot one in union with a multitude of relatives.

There is no ordinance which says that one should fight with one's superior in power; for a cloud cannot, indeed, move contrary to the wind.

Through the prowess of one who has been victorious in many battles, like that of Paraśuráma (the son of Jamadagni), every one is made subservient (to one's wishes) in every place and at all times.

Enemies quickly yield to him with whom a victor in many battles forms an alliance, through his (the latter's) prowess.

Then this king, who is endowed with many qualities, should be made peace with. Chakraváka said—Spy, we have known everything. Go now and come back having gathered further intelligence. The king asked Chakraváka—Minister, who are those with whom it is not advisable to form an alliance? I wish to know them also. The minister replied—My lord, I will tell you that. Kindly listen.

One who is a child, who is old, who is subject to protracted diseases, he who is excommunicated from (or, disowned by) his caste, who is timid or has timid servants, who is avaricious or has avaricious servants, whose subjects (or, ministers) are disattached, who is exceedingly addicted to carnal pleasures, who is fickle-minded in receiving his counsels, who talks ill for speaks disrespectfully) of the gods and the Brahmanas (a blasphemer), one condemend by fate, a fatalist, he who is smitten with the calamity of famine, who is in danger (or, difficulty) from his army, one not in his own country (or, one not a native of the country), one who has many enemies, one whom time does not favour (i.e., fighting at a very unfavourable time), and one who has departed from truth and religion (an apostate)-these are the twenty men (or kings) with whom one should not make peace but simply fight on; for these, if warred against in no time, fall into their enemy's hands.

On account of the little power (or, influence) a child (-king) possesses, people do not wish to fight for him; because one of a tender age is not able to know the fruit (consequences) of fighting or not fighting.

He who is old, and he who has been long ailing—these two, being destitute of the power of energy, are, undoubtedly, overpowered by their own men. He, who has been disowned by all his kinsmen, is easily uprooted; for those very kinsmen, when won over, kill him.

A coward, by reason of his giving up fighting, draws down ruin on himself. Similarly he who has timid servants is deserted by them in a battle.

By reason of his not distributing the spoils of war, the followers of an avaricious king do not fight for him. He who has greedy followers is killed by them when estranged by gifts (given by his enemies).

He whose subjects (or, ministers) are disaffected is forsaken by them in battle. One excessively attached to pleasures is easily assailable.

He who is fickle-minded in receiving his counsels is disliked by his ministers; and, on account of the unsteadiness of his mind, he is neglected by them in an important affair (or, when a necessity arises).

Owing to the supreme power of Dharma (religion) he who speaks irreverently of the gods and the Brâhmanas perishes of himself, as also one who is smitten by Fate.

Fate, indeed, is the only cause of prosperity or adversity:—he, who, depending on Fate, goes on thinking thus, does not move even for himself.

He who is overtaken by the calamity of a famine is ruined, while he who has danger from his army (or, whose army is disaffected) is unable to commence war.

He who is out of his country can be easily killed even by a petty foe, just as an alligator, although small, can drag even a powerful elephant.

He, who has many enemies, is, when embarrassed, like a pigeon in the midst of hawks; by whatever way he may pass, there he is killed in no time.

He who marches with (lit. musters) his army out of season is killed by one fighting in right time (i. c. seizing the most advantageous opportunity), as is a crow, with its vision gone at midnight, by an owl.

One should never make an alliance with him who is false to truth and religion; for, although won over by an alliance, such a man, on account of his perfidious nature, will soon undergo a change.

I will also give you additional information on the subject. Making peace, fighting, marching against the enemy, waiting (for better opportunities &c.), seeking shelter (by resorting to a fortress or a powerful king) and duplicity,—these are the six expedients. Finding out means to begin an undertaking, having

at command an abundance of men and stores, the proper division (affixing) of time and place, providing against accidents, and the final attainment of the desired object—these are the five parts of (the results to be attained by) counsel. Conciliation (the use of pacific means), giving gifts, discord (sowing seeds of dissension) and chastisement,—these are the four means. The power arising from the king's personal energy, the power arising from good counsel, and the power due to the possession of an adequate army and treasury—these are the three regal powers. Having always paid due attention to all these, sovereigns, who wish to make conquests, become great.

Royal fortune, which is not to be obtained even for the price of the abandonment of life, runs to the house of those who are consummate politicians, although fickle.

It is also said-

He whose wealth is equally apportioned, whose spies are well-disguised, whose counsel is kept secret, and who never speaks a harsh word to men, governs the earth bounded by the oceans (the whole).

Now, my lord, although the greater minister, Vulture, has proposed peace, yet that king, through the pride of his recent success, will not consent to it. So let this policy be adopted. Let the Sárasa king of Ceylon, Mahábala by name, our ally, cause a disturbance (by attacking it) in Jambudvîpa. For,

A war-like prince, marching about under profound secrecy with a well-composed army, should harass his enemy, so that he will be equally worried; for one, who is afflicted (lit. heated), will make peace with another equally afflicted.

The king, having approved of the plan, sent a crane, named Vichitra to Ceylon with a confidential letter. Now the spy came and said—Sire, please listen to the affairs of the place. The vulture said this there. Since Meghavarna had stayed there for a long time, he knows whether or not king Chitravarna possesses qualities which make him a worthy person to make an alliance with. Thereupon that Meghavarna was called and asked by the king—Mr. crow, what sort of a king is that Hiranyagarbha or what sort of a minister is Chakraváka? The crow replied—Sire, king Hiranyagarbha is as magnanimous as Yudhishthira, while a minister of Chakraváka's type can nowhere be found. The king remarked—If so, how is it that he was taken in by you? Meghavarna observed with a smile—My lord,

What ingenuity is there in deceiving those who have reposed confidence (in you)? What sort of prowess is that if one kills a man who has fallen asleep having reclined on the lap?

Listen, my lord. The minister knew me at first sight. But the king was noble-minded, and so I could deceive him. And it is said—

He, who from his own analogy considers a knave to be a speaker of truth, is deceived, just as the Brâhmana was by rogues with respect to a goat.

The king asked how it was. The crow thus related-

FABLE IX.

A certain Bràhmana had commenced a sacrifice in Gotama's forest. As he was wending his way back after having purchased a goat for the sacrifice at some village and taken it on his shoulders, he was noticed by three villains. Then the villains, thinking to themselves that if by some means they could get the goat they would display their wit to its utmost, stood under three trees at an interval of two miles each, on the way, awaiting the Bráhmana's arrival. Now as the Bráhmana passed on, one of the villains said-Ho Bráhmana, why is it that you are carrying a dog on your shoulder? The Brahmana repliedthis is not a dog, but a sacrificial goat. Then he was addressed the same question by another villain standing next (to the first). On hearing that the Brahmana took off the goat from his shoulder, placed it on the ground and having examined it again and again, replaced it on his shoulder and set off, but with a wavering mind. For,

Surely the mind even of the good wavers on hearing the words of the wicked; and he who is led into confidence by such (words) perishes, as did the camel Chitrakarna.

The king asked how it was, upon which he thus west on :---

FABLE X.

In a certain part of a forest there lived a lion, by name Madotkata. He had three servants, a crow, a tiger and a jackal. Once, as they were roaming about, they saw a camel that had strayed from the herd and asked him where he had come from. He told his account. Then he was taken to the lion and presented. The lion gave him his word of safety, named him Chitrakarna and asked him to stay with him. Now on one occasion, owing to the lion's indisposition and there being a heavy rain, they, not getting anything to eat, were in distress.

Then they fell thinking—Let us manage things in such a way that our master will kill Chitrakarna. What have we to do with this thorn-eater? The tiger said—Our master has favoured him by giving his word of surety. How can this be possible then? The crow observed—Now that our master is grown lean (for want of food) he will commit even sin. For,

A woman oppressed with hunger will abandon even her son; a female serpent distressed with hunger will eat even her egg; what sinful act is a hungry man not capable of? Men when reduced to poverty, become cruel. Again,

A drunkard, one exceedingly careless, one gone mad (or, who is delirious), one fatigued, one who is in the power of anger, one who is hungry, one who is covetous, one who is timid, one engaged in a business brooking no delay, and a lover, mind not what is just.

Having thus deliberated they went to the lion. The lion asked—Have you got anything for food? They said—We have found nothing, even after an effort. The lion asked—What is the means of our sustenance now? The crow replied—By your not availing yourself of the food at command we are all in the jaws of death. What is the food at my command?—asked the lion. The crow whispered into his ear—Chitrakarna. The lion having touched the ground and then his ears, said—We have retained him here by pledging our word of safety. So how can this be possible?

As they (the wise) speak of the gift of safety as the greatest of all gifts, so they do not talk of land, nor of gold, nor of a cow, nor of food. Moreover,

If a supplicant be well protected, that fruit is obtained which is the reward of the performance of a horse-sacrifice which is rich in the gift of (i. e. which grants) all desires.

The crow said—your lordship need not kill him. But we shall so contrive it that he will consent to offer his own body. The lion, on hearing this, remained silent. Getting an opportunity thereby, the crow fabricated a plot and taking them all with him went up to the lion. Now the crow said—Lord, even after busy search we have found nothing to eat. While our lord is distressed by many fasts. So let him eat my flesh. For,

All subjects have, indeed, the king for their root (chief support). If the trees have roots (then only) man's effort (to rear them) will be successful.

The lion replied—Friend, better to part with life than to. proceed to do a deed like this. The jackal, too, said the same thing, to which the lion replied that it could not be done. Then the tiger said—Let the master live on my flesh. replied-This can never be proper. Now Chitravarna too, having got confidence, made a similar offer of himself. Just as he was saying that, the tiger ripped his side and killed him, after which he was eaten by them all. Hence I say-Surely the mind of the good &c. Then hearing the words of the third villain, the Brahmana, concluding that his own understanding was in error, threw down the goat, bathed and went home. Hence I say-He who from his own analogy considers a knave &c. The king asked-Meghavarna, how could you live so long among the enemies, and how could you win their favour? Meghavarna replied-Sire, what can one seeking to execute his master's business or having his own interest at heart not do? Behold:-

Do not people bear, O king, fuel on their heads for burning? The tide of a river, allough washing the root of a tree, destroys it. Again it is said—

Having to achieve an object, a wise man should even bear his enemies on his shoulder, just as the frogs were destroyed by an old serpent (by doing so).

The king demanded how it was, and Meghavarna related as follows.

FABLE XI.

There was in Jîrnodyána (an old garden) an old serpent, named Mandavisha. He, unable to look for his food even, on account of his extreme old age, stretched himself on the bank of a lake and so lay there. Then being seen by some frog from a distance he was asked—Why don't you go in quest of your food? The serpent replied—Go your way, friend. What have you to do by questioning me, an unlucky creature? Thereupon, his curiosity being roused, the frog insisted on his telling it. The serpent said—Friend, I, wicked that I was, bit, as ill-luck would have it, the son of Kaundinya, a learned Bráhmana, residing in Brahmapura, who was about twenty years old and endowed with all the virtues. Then seeing his son, whose name was Suśîla, dead, Kaundinya swooned away and rolled on the ground. Now all his relatives residing in Brahmapura came there and sat down. For it is said—

He is a relative who stands by one in a battle, in adversity, in times of famine, when a kingdom is subverted, at the royal gate, and in the cemetery.

Among them, one Kapila by name, who had just finished his course of Vedic studies, said—Oh Kaundinya, your reason is gone and hence you lament thus. Hear—

Since Frailty, like a midwife, takes on her lap a creature that is born first, and the mother afterwards, what occasion is there for sorrow?

Where are those potentates gone, with their armies, body-guards and equipages, the witness of whose exit (from her), the Earth stands as yet? Moreover.

The body is liable to accidents (lit. has accidents near to it), wealth is the abode of misfortunes, and unions are followed by separations—everything created is fragile.

The body, decaying every moment, is not observed (to do so), but is perceived when dead like a raw earthen pot placed in water when dissolved.

Death approaches a creature nearer and nearer every day, just as it does at every step of the man who is being conducted to the place of execution.

Transient are youth, beauty, life, hoarded wealth, prosperity and the company of beloved persons: a wise man should not allow himself to be deluded by them.

Just as two pieces of wood come together on the surface of the ocean, and, having met, part again, so (of a similar nature) is the association of creatures (they come together only to part again).

As some traveller halts under a shade, and having taken rest proceeds on his journey again, such is the company of creatures. Again,

When the body which is composed of the five elements is reduced to those five again, each component part being resolved into its original element, where is the room for wailing?

As many darts of sorrow are driven into a man's heart as the number of connexions, delightful to the heart, he forms.

An eternal association, even with one's own body, is not obtained by any one; how little then with anything else?

Moreover,

Connexion certainly indicates the possibility of separation, as birth indicates the coming of death which is unavoidable.

The result of associations with beloved persons, which are pleasant only in the beginning (or, at the first sight), is exceedingly dreadful, like that of unwholesome victuals eaten.

Again,

As the streams of rivers (ever) pass (flow) on, and never turn back, so do day and night, taking away with them men's lives.

The company of the good, which in this worldy life gives the best pleasure, is set at the head of miseries by reason of its ending in separation.

For this reason good men do not wish for the company of the good; for there is no medicine for (healing) the mind when wounded by the sword of their separation.

Meritorious were the acts done by Bharata and other kings; but those very acts, and they too, have met their end (have been buried in oblivion).

By his repeatedly thinking of death, of terrible punishment, all the efforts of a wise (thinking) man are relaxed, like leather-(straps or) knots when besprinkled with rain-water.

The very first night on which a man comes, O king, to reside in the womb, journeying steadily on (lit. without breaking his journey), from that night he approaches death nearer and nearer every day.

For this reason, to those who take a right view (or, understand the real nature) of this worldly existence, such sorrow is but the outcome (lit. expansion) of ignorance. Behold—

If ignorance is not the cause, but separation is the cause, of sorrow, then as days pass on, it ought to increase: how does it abate?

Therefore, friend, think of yourself (or, compose yourself) and give up indulgence in sorrow. For,

Not to think of them at all is the great medicine for the deep wounds of sorrow which appear all of a sudden, which are fresh, and which cut the vital parts.

Now, hearing his words, Kaundinya rose up, appearing to be enlightened on the subject, and said—Away with residence in the hell of a house. To the forest itself shall I retire. Kapila observed again—

Even in a forest impediments (or, temptations) overtake those who are affected by passion; even in a house restraining the five organs of sense constitutes penance: the home is a penance-grove to him, with passions subdued, who proceeds in an act which is irreproachable. For,

An afflicted man, in whatever Âśrama (stage of life) he may choose to be, should do the duties of religion, treating all creatures equally: external signs (such as bearing the holy staff, wearing dyed garments &c.) are not the cause of the performance of religious rites.

It is also said-

Those, who eat just to support life, lead a married life forprogeny, and have speech but to declare the truth, surmount difficulties.

So also,

The soul is a river which has self-restraint for its holy stairs, truthfulness for its water, good disposition for its banks and mercy for its waves: bathe in this river, O son of Pandu: the inner soul is not purified by (physical) water. More especially,

He enjoys happiness who renounces this exceedingly worthless worldly life which is overwhelmed with the pains of birth, death, old age and diseases. For,

Pain is the real thing (existing in this world), and not happiness, since that is observed: the term happiness is applied to the removal (of the pain) of one afflicted with sorrow.

Kaundinya said—Just so. Then the Brahmana, afflicted with sorrow, cursed me, saying—'From to-day thou shalt be the carrier of serpents.' Kapila said—Now you are incapable of listening to advice. Your heart is heavy with grief. Still, hear what is fit to be done.

Association (with other persons) should be given up by all means; if it cannot be given up it should be made with the good; for the company of the good is a medicine (for the disease of attachment to worldly things). Moreover,

Desire should be abandoned by every effort, if it cannot be abandoned, it should be entertained with respect to final emancipation; for such a desire is the medicine for (removing) it (desire in general).

On hearing this, that Kaundinya, the fire of whose sorrow was extinguished by the water of Kapila's advice, became an ascetic (lit. took the holy staff). So, owing to the Brahmana's curse, I lie here to carry the frogs.

Now that frog went to the king of frogs, Jálapáda by name, and informed him of that. Then the chief of the frogs came there and mounted the serpent's back. The serpent, too, taking him on his back, moved about stepping beautifully. The next day, finding him unable to move about, the chief of serpents asked him why he was slow to move. The serpent replied-My lord. I am weak on account of want of food. frog-king replied-We command you to eat frogs. Then saying, "This great favour is accepted," he ate up the frogs gradually. After that, finding the pond void of frogs, he devoured the frog-king also. Hence I say-Having to achieve an object, a wise man should even bear his enemies &c. Now, my lord, let us have done with the narration of old stories. My opinion is that we should make peace with this king, Hiranyagarbha, who is amply worthy of an alliance. The king said-What means this idea of yours? For we have beaten him in war. therefore, he lives as our vassal, let him do so; else we shall fight him again.

Just at the time a parrot coming from Jambudvîpa said—Lord, the Sàrasa king of Ceylon has invaded Jambudvîpa and continues to be there. The king asked in great confusion—What? The parrot told the same thing again. The Vulture said to himself—Well done, minister Chakravàka: you, all-knowing one, excellent, excellent! The king in anger—Let this king be alone then. Him I will first go and destroy, root and branch. The minister, Far-seeing, having smiled, observed—

One should not thunder in vain like the autumnal clouds: a great man does not disclose to another the object he seeks or does not seek (or the evil he meets with, or does not proclaim the good or evil he means to do another). Moreover,

A king should not engage many foes (lit. invaders) simultaneously; even the haughty (proud) cobra is certainly killed by many insects.

My lord, why should we go (from here) without concluding a treaty? For, in that case, he (Hiranyagarbha) will raise an insurrection after we leave. Again,

He, who without having ascertained the real truth about a thing (the true fact) yields himself up to anger, repents, as did the thoughtless Brahmana on account of his mungoose.

The king asked how it was. D@radarsî thus related-

FABLE XII.

There lived in Ujjayinî a Brahmana, named Madhava. His wife who had been brought to bed left the Brahmana in charge of her infant child and went out to bathe. In the meantime the Brahmana received an invitation from the king to receive the presents to be given on the occasion of the Parvana Śráddha. On getting that the Brahmana, being naturally poor, thought to himself—If I do not go quickly some other Brahmana will take the presents. For,

If what is to be taken, what is to be given and what is to be done be not quickly attended to, time saps their best essence.

But there is no one here to take care of the child. What shall I do now? Or why care thus! I will appoint this mungoose here, which has been long tended by me and is just like a son to me, to look after the child, and go. He did so and went away. After he had gone, the mungoose seeing a black serpent crawling to the child, killed it and cut it into pieces. Presently the mungoose, seeing the Brahmana coming, ran to him with its mouth and paws covered with blood and rolled at his feet Then the Brahmana, seeing it in that condition and concluding that it had eaten the child, killed it. After that as soon as the Brahmana went in and looked at his child, he found it lying down comfortably (quite well), while a serpent lav there killed. Then looking at his mungoose that had done him a service, his heart was pervaded with emotion and he was smitten with bitterest sorrow. Hence I say-'He who without ascertaining the real truth' etc. Moreover.

One should give up the collection of these six, viz., l ust, anger, want of judgement, greed, vanity and haughtiness: when these are abandoned a man becomes happy.

The king asked—Minister, is this your resolve? The minister replied—Just so. For,

Remembrance of important (weighty) affairs, clever guessing, decisive knowledge, firmness of purpose and secrecy of counsel are the most important qualities in a minister. Also.

One should not do a thing rashly; want of due consideration is the most favourite abode of misfortunes: riches, of their own accord, seek (lit. choose) him who acts after due deliberation, being attracted by his merit.

So my lord, if you are to follow my advice you should go after concluding a treaty. For,

Although four means are pointed out (mentioned) for the accomplishment of the desired object, their use is simply to make up the number; real success rests firmly with peace.

He asked—How can this (the concluding of a treaty) be possible? The minister—My lord, this can be quickly brought about. For,

An ignorant man can be easily satisfied; still more easily can one who is eminently learned: but even Brahmâ himself cannot please a man who is vainly proud of his little knowledge.

Especially because the king knows his duty and the minister is all-knowing. I knew this from the words of Meghavarna as well as from the business accomplished by them.

In all cases the virtuous tendencies (or, the virtues and tendencies) of those who are absent (lit. out of sight) are to be inferred from actions; therefore the proceedings of those whose actions are not to be observed are known from the ends achieved.

The king—Enough of discussion (lit. answers and replies). You may follow the policy you approve of. After this talk the great minister, Vulture, saying,——'I will do what befits the occasion,' set out for the interior of the castle. Now the crane, employed as a spy, came and said to Hiranyagarbha—

The great minister, Vulture, is coming to us to conclude a treaty. The royal Swan said—Minister, some partisan (of the enemy) might be coming here. Sarvajña, smiling, observed—My lord, there is no room for suspicion in this case. For this personage is the magnanimous Dûradarsî. Or rather, such is the behaviour of the weak-mined (or dull-headed). Sometimes they have no suspicion at all; at others they would suspect everything. For,

A swan, searching for lotus-sprouts (or stalks) in a lake at night, and therefore unable to discern (them) properly, being several times deceived by his seeing the reflections of stars (which he mistook for lotuses), does not eat the white lotus even during dsy-time, suspecting it to be a star: a man when once surprised (deceived) by a fraud, suspects evil even in truth.

When a man's mind is vitiated by wicked men, he has no confidence even in good men. A child having got (his hand) burnt by páyasa (milk boiled with sugar, rice &c.) eats curdled milk after having cooled it with his breath.

My lord, let us, therefore, hold in readiness presents of jewels and other things, the best that our means can allow, for his reception. This being done, the minister Vulture, who was received with marks of respect at the castle-gate by Chakravaka, having advanced forth, was conducted in and presented to the king, after which he sat on the seat that was offered to him. Chakravaka said—You are the master of all things here. Enjoy this kingdom according to your pleasure. The royal Swan said—Just so. Dûradarsî observed—It is just so. A speech, at considerable length, is unnecessary now. For.

One should win over a covetous man by wealth, the stubborn by joining the hands (by submission), a fool by ministering to his whims (humouring him), and a learned man by truthfulness (by whatever is suitable to the particular case).

Moreover,

A man should gain over a friend by honesty of purpose (sincerity of feeling), his relatives by ready reception, his wife and servants by gifts and an honourable treatment, and other people by a courteous behaviour.

You should therefore conclude a peace with this king, Chitravarna, of mighty power, and send him away. Chakravaka said—Kindly tell us also the conditions on which the (or how a) treaty is to be made. The royal Swan—What are the possible kinds of treaties? The Vulture replied—I will tell you. May you listen—

A king, distressed by being attacked by a more powerful (enemy) and having no other alternative left, should sue for peace, wishing to gain time.

Kapála, Upahára, Samtána, Samgata, Upanyása, Pratîkára, Samyoga, Purushántara, Adrishtanara, A'dishta, A'tmádishta, Upagraha, Parikraya, Uchchhanna, Parabhúshana and Skandhopaneya—these sixteen are enumerated as the varieties of Peace. Thus do those who are well acquainted with the subject of treaties declare the sixteen species.

That is known to be Kapála Samdhi which is formed on equal terms (or between equal parties), while that is called Upahára which is brought about by (one of the parties giving) gifts (to the other).

The Samtàna Samdhi is that in which the gift of a daughter in marriage precedes (is the preliminary condition), while Samgata is declared by the wise to be that which is formed on the foundation of friendship. It is this Samgata Samdhi, which lasts during life in which the interests of both the parties are equally represented, and which is not broken by accidents (or, causes) either in prosperous or adverse times, that is also called, on account of its superior excellence, like that of gold, Káñchana, by those adept in the science of forming alliances.

That which is made by having in view the accomplishment of one's own object is called Upanyasa by those versed in the doctrine of making overtures of peace (to an enemy).

I have conferred a favour upon him: he will repay it: the alliance which is formed on this principle is styled Pratîkara.

I will render a service to him, and he too will render a similar one to me—that which is formed with such an intention is also denominated Pratîkâra, as in the case of Râma and Sugriva.

When, having definitely aimed at the achievement of one common object (one goal to be reached), (two parties) enter into an alliance duly ratified (or, the terms of enforcement being well-secured), it is called Samyoga.

That alliance in which a condition is made (by each party) that its interests can be safeguarded by its principal warriors, is Purushantara.

That in which an enemy lays down the condition that a particular party alone will accomplish his purpose is said to be Adrishtapurusha.

That in which a powerful (victorious) enemy forms an alliance on condition that a portion of land is ceded (to him by the other party) is designated A'dishţa by those versed in the doctrine of peace-making.

That is spoken of as A'tmádishta in which common cause is made with one's own army. And when everything is relinquished to the enemy as the (only) means of saving one's life, that is called Upagraha.

That is styled Parikraya which is made at the cost of a part of, or the half of, or even the whole of, the treasury, in order that the rest (other property) may be saved.

That wherein very valuable lands are relinquished is called Uchchhanna; and when the whole fruit (produce) of the land is given away, it is called Parabhushana (ornament to the enemy).

That alliance in which a specified quantity (part of the produce of the land) that can be borne on the shoulders is

given, those conversant with the art of making peace call Skandhopaneya.

That in which there is reciprocal obligation (Pratikára), that which is based on friendship (Samgata), that based on relationship (Samtána) and Upahára (secured by gifts)—these four should be known as the real varieties of Samdhi.

Or rather in my opinion Upahara is the only real kind of Peace, all the others (lit. those different from Upahara) are without friendship (i.e. they fail to secure real friendship).

A (successful) invader (conqueror), on account of his being the more powerful, does not return without getting something; hence there is no other mode of Samdhi than Upahára.

Ohakravaka said-Just hear me.

This is our relative, this is a stranger—such a reckoning belongs to the low-minded; but the large-minded regard the world itself as their family. Moreover,

He is a wise man (has true insight into philosophy) who regards another's wife as his mother, another's wealth as a clod of earth, and all creatures as his own self.

The king said—Your Honour is profoundly learned. You should therefore tell us what is best to be done. The minister replied—Ah, why do you ask me this?

Who will act unrighteously for the sake of the body which, owing to mental or bodily affliction, must fall to-day or to-morrow (i. c. at any moment)?

The life of creatures is, indeed, as fleeting (lit. unsteady) as the reflection of the moon in water: knowing that it is such, one should always do what is (truly) beneficial.

Seeing that worldly existence is as transitory as a mirage, one should associate with the good, both for the performance of duty and happiness.

Then according to my opinion let that alone (association with the good) be done. For,

If a thousand horse-sacrifices and truth be weighed (against each other), truth would weigh heavier than a thousand Asvamedhas.

Therefore let there be concluded between these two kings the Peace called Kanchana (the golden one) of which truth is the principal ordeal (binding authority). Sarvajna said—Let it be so. Then the minister Dîradarsî, who was duly honoured by the king, the royal Swan, was highly delighted at heart and

returned, with Chakravaka, into the presence of the royal Peacock. There, at the instance of the Vulture, king Chitravarna conversed with Sarvajña in a manner in which great respect was shown to him and presents were given; and the latter, having ratified (lit. accepted) the Peace as mentioned, came back to the presence of the royal Swan.

Dúradarsi said—Lord, we have gained our wishes. Now let us turn back and go to our residence, the mountain Vindhya. Thereupon all of them went home and enjoyed the fruit (happiness) their hearts had cherished.

Vishnusarmà said—What more should I tell you? Declare that. The princes said—By your favour we have known that branch of knowledge which relates to (or, to the various departments of) the administration of a state and have become happy thereby. Vishnusarmá observed—Although it is so, let there be this much more also:—

May peace be ever for the delight of all victorious kings; may the good be free from calamities; may the glory of the virtuous ever increase; may state-policy, like a harlot, abiding in the minds (on the bosom) of ministers, ever kiss their mouths; and may there be great rejoicing (among people) day by day!!

And this much in addition-

As long as the moon-crested god (Śiva), the abode of the love of the Snow-mountain's daughter (Pàrvatî) exists, as long as Lakshmî sports in the heart of Murári (Vishnu) like lightning flashing in the clouds; and as long as there exists the Gold-mountain (Meru) which resembles an (immense) wild fire and whose spark is the sun; so long may continue in circulation this collection of stories made by Nárávana!!

And lastly,

May the prosperous king, Dhavalachandra, be victorious over his enemies;—he, who with an effort, got this compendium of stories to be made and published!

NOTES.

CHAPTER 1.

मित्रलाभः OR THE ACQUISITION OF FRIENDS.

P. 1. हिलोपदेश:—A work containing salutary advice.

प्रस्ताविक-प्रस्तूयते अनथा (fr. स्तु with प्र) introduction.

सिद्धि: success. साध्ये—साध्ये what is to be accomplished; hence, an undertaking. धून्दे:—धूनिंदि: lit. one who has a heavy mass of matted hair on his head; Śiva.

नाह्नी an epithet of the river Ganges, considered as the daughter of king Jahnu. Bhagiratha, wishing to purify the bones of his ancestors who were reduced to asher by Kapila, practised religious austerities and brought down the river Gangá. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry, drank it up. His anger, however, being appeased by Bhagiratha, he discharged the waters of the river from his ears. Hence the river is spoken of as his daughter.

Here the author follows the rule laid down by writers on Poetics that every poetic composition ought to begin with a benedictory stanza &c. (ञाशीन-मस्त्रयायस्तुनिदेशो वापि तन्मुखभ्)

- आहत:—well studied or listened to, according as the word 'हिस्तिन्द्रा' which follows, is taken to mean 'the work or its contents.' पाटन-eleverness, skill. संस्कृतीन्तिषुin polished speeches, elegant quotations. बाचा देचित्र्यं—क variety of speech or expression. नीसिनियां—नीते: नीति: एव वा निया political science—the science of the conduct of human affairs. अजरामरवन—अजर one not subject to old age. अन्य one not subject to death, immortal. Mark the use of the affix वत्. अनुत्तम्य—that than which nothing is better, the best of all; see com.
- नीचगा (a) नीचं गच्छतीति possessed by a low person; (b) नीचैनीचे वा गच्छतीति flowing through a low country.
- दुर्धर्थ:— (a) not to be braved; Cf. अष्ट्य: Rag. I, 16. (b) inaccessible. दुर्द्ध V. l. is perhaps simpler. अतः परं आग्यं-whence flows (proceeds) great fortune; or अतःपरं भाग्यं the future rests with one's fortune (the office of Vidya having ended there.)

धनाद्धने: i. e. wealth enables a man to do his duties and so to secure religious merit.

P. 2. प्रतिपत्ति—glory, fame.

Sl. 8. यत् just as. संस्कार:—an impression or operation. कथाच्छलेन—under the pretext or guise of stories. तत् so, acting on this principle. मित्रलाभ:—मित्राणां लाभ: लक्षणया तद्वर्णनं यस्मित् प्रन्थे (the chapter on) the acquisition of friends; explain similarly सुहुद्धेद: &c.

पञ्चतन्त्रात्—the celebrated work in five chapters of Vishnusarman. अन्यस्मार्मन्थात्—the other work meant is the Kâmandakîya Nītisāra.

প্রেলিপুস-name of a famous ancient town in Magadha, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sona and referred to by the ancient Greek writers under the name of Palibothra. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation in the 8th century A. D. Modern Pâtnâ stands on its site.

अनेकसंशयोच्छोदि—which cuts i e. solves many doubts. धनतम्पत्तिः exuberance of wealth, abundant wealth. यौवनं &c. Cf. गर्भेश्वरत्वमभिनवयौक्तत्वमप्रतिमक्तपत्वममानुषशक्तिस्वं चित महतीयं खद्ध अनर्थपरंपरा। सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमण्येषामायतनं किसुत समवायः। Kâd. pp. 165-6.

उन्मार्गगासिना—going astray, taking to bad ways. शास्त्रान्छान्न-अनुष्टान putting into practice; hence by their not acting up to or carrying out the commands of the Śàstras, non-observance of scriptural rules. उद्धिमना:—Sad at heart, distracted. Mark the Decl.; since the whole comp. is a Bah. qualifying राजा the word is declined like mas. nouns ending in अम.

परिवर्तिन संसारे in this revolving world i.e. in which birth and death closely succeed each other. Pan. Tan. I, 27. मृत: को वा न जायते—who that dies is not born again. cf. मरणं प्रकृतिः श्रीरिणां &c. Rag. VIII, 87. Or this may be taken as को वा न मृत: को वा न जायते who is not born and who is not dead? cf. Bhag. जातस्य हि भ्रुवोमृत्युर्भुवं जन्म मृतस्य च।

P. 3, Śl. 15. अस्य for whom. प्रति bends down. स्तिनी having a son i. e. a meritorious son. नाम—possibly; I should like to know (Apte's G. § 287). अस्ता—the Voc. sing. is अस्त. N. B.—The reference here is to the method of counting on

fingers; cf. the verse: पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसङ्गे कानिष्ठिकाऽधिष्ठि-तकालिहासा। अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावाहनामिका सार्थवती वभूव॥

प्राथतं—spread; expanded, opened up so as to lead him to charity, &c., if the reading be मनः for यशः.

वश्य:—obedient. समृद्धः (सम्+ऋद्ध्) rich, in a prosperous condition. सुधीः—शोभनाधीः यस्य of good talent.

अरोगिता—न रोगी अरोगी तस्य भाव:; freedom from diseases, good health. जिया च भायी—a wife who is dear to her husband i. e. who has a loving husband. That a woman should have a loving husband is the third of the six blessings of this world, and a जियनावीनी भागी is the fourth. अर्थनर—capable of yielding wealth, lucrative. This stanza is from the Mahá Bhar. Udyogap. XXXIII. 82.

कुरालापूरणाहकै:—who are like आहक्र filling up a granary, आहक् a measure of grain; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचि:कुंचयों उष्टों तु पुष्कलम् । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आहकः परिकीर्तितः ॥ कुलालम्बिन्—one who maintains a family. यत्र who existing; or it may be पंत्तम्यथें, यस्मान्.

यस्य कस्य—of whomsoever. The pron. यद् when used with the interrogative pron. or its derivatives, with or without the particles चित्, चन &c. expresses the sense of "whatever, any whatsoever." cf. यानि कानि मित्राणि, येन केन मकारेण &c. धनुर्वेशियग्रदः—pure (eminent) by his birth in a Kshatriya family. निर्मुण (a) wanting a string, (b) deficient in martial vigour, cowardly. सुगत—voc. sing.; an idler.

P. 4. স্থিক:—special, peculiar to. বিশ্বাব:—that which distinguishes; a characteristic mark. প্রতি—These are the four objects called the বুর্বাই which every human being ought to try to attain. First and foremost of these is (1) প্রথ the discharge of religious duties and the observance of the rules enjoined by the Scriptures; (2) স্থা the attainment of wordly prosperity by just means; (3) কাল the enjoyment of worldly pleasures; the gratification of all legitimate desires; (both these being regulated by the first); (4) and lastly দীয়া or the attainment of final bliss; final emancipation of the soul.

देहिन्—a corporeal being, one having a body.

संचित्त्य thinking well of i. e. considering fate to be favourable. नाइति—it is not possible for one.

पुरुष्तिह्न्-पुरुषः लिए इन सन् क Karm. Comp., a lion among men, best of men. The words सार्ट्रल, वृष्म, &c. when at the end of a Tat. comp. have the same sense. See com.; vide Gr. § 224. (a) कापुरुषा:—कृत्यिताः पुरुषाः mean men, cowards, persons who shrink from work. हैर्न निस्त्य killing fate. i. e. setting aside all thought about fate. परिषं—पुरुष्य भावः manly effort. आरम्भन्या depending upon one's power. कीच होषः what fault is there? i. e. none on one's part. Or one should reflect thus—where have I committed a fault? हेर्न न सिन्ध्यति is not able to accomplish any object. Cf. 'God helps those who help themselves.' अनुह्मनः without slackness, with diligence.

P. 5. कर्म one's action i. e. its fruit. प्रतिवसते obtains.

काकवालीयवत—quite by chance, accidentally. This refers to the story of the crow, and the palm branch which fell down the moment the crow alighted on it. Hence anything happening accidentally or unexpectedly is said to happen by the काकवालीयन्याय or according to the maxim of the crow and the plam branch.

पण्डित:--पण्डी अस्यास्तीति one who has acute intellect, a wise man.

विशाल &c.—विशालं (noble) च तत्शुलं च तत्र संभवः (birth) वेषाम्. र्किशुक्ताः—the flowers of the Palásha tree. मारकतीम्—of emerald (adj. from मरकत).

P. 6. अहन्यम्—not a fit or proper object, अहन्ये निहिता काचिषक्रया any exertion or labour bestowed on an unworthy object, नीतिशास्त्राभिज्ञान्—well-versed in or well acquainted with the नीतिशास्त्र.

ম্মনিষ্টিন:—well, duly inaugurated, properly consecrated. হৰ্থানি:—the eastern mountain from which the sun is supposed to rise. The sun is similarly supposed to set behind সংবাদিশি or the setting mountain, situated in the west. বালিকাণ্য understand মুখ্যন before this; by the contiguity of the sun.

भवन्तः प्रमाणस—You are an authority; every thing is left to you; I give you Carte blanche. विष्णुश्चर्मणः—Gen. for dat. प्रसावक्रमेण by way of introduction.

प्रस्तूषते—is begun.

P. 7. असाधना -- अविध्यमानानि साधनानि वेषान्; destitute of means शाल्मलीतरः A silk-cotton tree. अवसन्तायाम् ended; was

spent up; p. p. of सर् with अव. अस्ताचल—see note on उर्व गिरि p. 6. कुम् ॰—कुमुरानि अस्या विद्यन्ते the night-lotus plant. The moon is poetically spoken of as the lover of night-lotuses. प्रबुद्ध roused from sleep; p. p. of बुस् 4 A. to awake. अन्भित्म्—lit. what is not liked; a disagreeable thing or result.

বিদ্যান্দ—those who are given to pleasures, worldly people. বিকাৰ having scattered (কু).

P. 8. कुश्चहस्त:—कुशा हस्ते यस्य having Kus'a grass in his hand (paw).

न संशयं इ० Cf. 'Nothing hazard, nothing win.' संशय-माहस्य—embarking on an adventure; launching into an enterprise. नारात्मक—Ferocious.

Slokas 8-9, Mah. Bha. Udyogap. XXXV, 56-57.

यहने कहनेचित्—to anybody whatsoever. Note this use of किस with यह.

P. 9. গ্রান্ত্রগরিক্ষ: following one who has gone before i. c. blindly, blind followers. ত্রন্ত্র্রি—considers an anthority. খুদ্দি—in matters religious.

सहस्थली a desert; land destitute of water.

आत्मोत्मधेन by the analogy of one's own self i. c. by reflecting upon what one's own feelings would be should one be similarly circumstanced.

दुर्गतः ill-circumstanced, poor.

Sol. 16. from Bhag. XVII, 20. "That gift is said (to be) good, which is given, because it ought to be given, to one who (can) do no service (in return) at a (proper) place and time and to a (proper) person." K. T. Telang's translation.

तह्न अतीतः—confiding in his words. न धर्मशास्त्रं &c.— 'That one does not study the shastras or repeat the Vedas is not the cause of his turning out a villain." But if some such word as 'नियासदाने' be supposed to be understood before कारणं, the lines will yield a better sense. The passage has been translated accordingly.

P. 10. इस्तिलानं—this refers to the well known practice of elephants to throw dust over their bodies when washed. दुर्भगा०—दुर्भगा + भरणभाष: almost equal to the maintenance of a woman of bad character (or a widow). दुर्भगा lit. unlucky woman. Or दुर्भगा + आग्रायाय: as useless as ornaments on the person of an ugly woman.

स हि गगनिवहारी that well known rover of the sky i. e. the Sun. (Or this may qualify विधु). कल्मच—sin; also darkness. इयोतिषां heavenly bodies, stars. विधियोगाद by the decree of, as ordained by, fate; as destiny would have it. Metre of the verse is Mâlini.

अविचारितम्—rash, inconsiderate.

स्तेनित-Served, with heart and soul, faithfully. निक्रियाdisagreeable changes i. e. bad consequences. Metre of the śloka is 'Vamshastha.'

घूणी—this may also have its usual meaning of compassionate. प्रभाग्यो०—प्रस्य भाग्यसुपजीवतीति तच्छील: one who lives upon the means or fortune of another; a hanger on. Mah. Bha. Udyog. XXXIII. 90.

बहुश्रत:-well informed, very learned. Mha. Bhá. Shanti.-CLVIII, 16, 17.

P. 11. तथापि रामो—alludes to Ráma's pursuit of the golden deer who was really the demon Mâricha in a disguised form. मिलिना भवन्ति—are sullied or clouded.

हित:—a well wisher, a friend. स्तम्भीभवति—serves as, answers the purpose of, a post. See Gr. † pp. 210, 223, § 370.

आपद् --आपद उद्धरणं तत्र क्षमः। भीत॰ v. l. उपालम्भः finding fault with, censuring; or delaying.

विस्नय: perplexity, loss of presence of mind, inability to know what to do.

वाक्पदुता—वाचि पदुता. व्यसनम्-close application to, zealous devotion to. Bh. Ni. 63. The metre is Drutavilambita.

P. 12. 南西南 lit. means a mark on the forehead made with sandal &c. Hence an ornament; when used at the end of a comp. it has the sense of 'best', 'most distinguished' &c.

तन्द्रा—drowsiness, sluggishness, lassitude. दिस्त्रता—dilatoriness. Cf. Máh. Bhá. Udyog. XXXIII, 78.

संहति:--construe अन्पकैरपि स्वकुलैः संहतिः पुंसां श्रेयसी।

विहंगम:—विहायस्व गच्छति; irregularly formed; fr. विहायस् the sky, and गम् to go. विविद्यन्ते is a better reading than निपतित्यन्ति, as opposed to संहता:. Cf. Pan. Tan. II, 8. P. 13. संभाषा—discourse, conversation. संसाप: familiar or confidential talk.

प्राक्तन—former, previous. The affix तन alded to particles of time gives them the sense of 'belonging to or of that time' as पुरातन, अदातन, हास्तन, &c. तानत्—in the first place; or 'of one and all;' तानत् being used 'ताकल्ये'.

आस्मपरित्याग्रेन—by abandoning oneself, at the cost of one's own safety; running personal risk. संमत्म—is not approved of, is not recognised as a piece of wise policy.

दारै:—note that this word is used in the pl. and is mas. धर्मार्थकामनेक्षाणाम्—see note on l. 4. p. 4; प्राणाः—This word and its synonyms, such as अस &c., are always used in the plural, the प्राणा or vitals airs in the body being five, viz. प्राण, अपान, स्थान, उदान, and समान. The following verses quoted from the com. of Bhánuji Dîkshit on the Amarakośa give the places and the functions of these—इदि प्राणा गुदेऽपानः समानी नाभिमण्डले। उदानः कंटदेशस्थो ज्यानः सर्वशिरगः॥ अञ्चनवेशनं मूत्रासुत्सर्गोत्रा-दिपाचनम्। भाषणादि निमेषादि तद्वापाराः क्रमादमी॥

- P. 14. क्षण क्षणाद्धिवंसितुं शीलमस्य that which perishes in a moment; hence transient. क्रल्पाट क्रल्पस्यान्तं यावन्त्थातुं शीलं येषाम्. A kalpa is the period of the duration of each creation which extends over 4320 millions of human years; it is equal to a day of Brahman.
 - यह i. e. Ketu and Ráhu, the personified shadows of the earth and the moon. Bha. Nit. 91. Vide Pan. Tan. II. 19. B. Ed. The metre is हुत्तिलंबित.
- P. 15. दुर्नातम् what is badly conducted or led; hence bad conduct, mistaken policy.

मैज्येपानुमहोतुमहोस-please (kindly) favour me with your friendship. आई used with the infinitive in the second per. expresses a courteous request, or a mild command, and may be translated by 'pray, kindly, be pleased to' &c.

P. 16 मरीचिमाळिन the god who wears a wreath of rays i.e. the sun (from whom rays radiate).

अज्ञान॰-न ज्ञातमज्ञातं कुलं च बीलं च तयोः समाहारः कुलशीलं यस्य । दयवहारम् the mode of action, conduct, behaviour.

P. 17. ब्रह्मचारी--ब्रह्म चरतीति one who studies the Veda or practises continence or chastity; a religious student.

ৰাজ্যবাসন্ত্ৰ-an expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age. During its observance the daily quantity of food which consists of fifteen mouthfuls on the full-moon day is to be diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero on the new-moon-day, and then to be increased in like manner during the bright fortnight. The Samans ought to be chanted all the while by the observer of this vow. Vide the Smrti of Vasishtha quoted in the com.; also Manu. XI, 216 and Yajnavalkya. II, 324.

বিশ্বাম্যুদি:—an object of confidence, a reliable or trustworthy person. In some editions the word precedes বুরি in which case the plural is unidiomatic, if not wrong.

we on the other hand.

स्तृता--true and agreeable. 'स्तृतं प्रिये । सत्ये' इत्यमरः। Manu. III, 101. Mah. Bhâ. Van. II, 54. Udyog. XXIII 34. Pan. Tat. I. 171.

गुरु०--cf. पिता वे गार्हपत्योगिर्माताभिर्देशिणः स्मृतः । गुरुगह्यनीयस्तु साभिनेता गरीयसी ॥ Manu. II, 231. द्विजातीनाभू of the
twice-born, the Brahmanas. The word is properly applicable to the Brahmanas, the Kshatriyas, and the Vaisyas.
They are so called because they are considered as born a
second time, i. e. at the time of the Upanayana' or the
ceremony of the investiture with the sacred thread, the
Gayatri being the mother and the A'cha'rya the father:
मातुरमे विज्ञननं दितीय मोध्यिन्धने। अनास्य माता साविनी पिता
स्वाचार्य उच्यते ॥ Vasishtha. II, 3. Cf. also Manu. II, 19.
Yaj. I, 39. मांसरुचि--has a taste for i.'e. is fond of flesh.

- P. 18. बीतरागेण—बीत: (quite gone) राग: (a desire for worldly pleasures) यस्य. ऐकमस्यम unanimity of opinion. Abs. n. from एकमत. दग्धोद्र-दग्ध when used as a prefix means wretched, base &c.; as दग्धहृदयम्, दग्धारीरस &c. जिल्लासा—Lit. a desire to know, hence search. Desiderative n. own fr. ज्ञा. दुन्थिले—becomes or passes for a tree. Denominative or nominal root from दुन्.
- P. 19. उज्ञासिन-filled up or transported with joy. ग्रास्य honest. The honesty of a man is put to test when he is in debt. अहारकदार:—Sunday, fr. अहारक the sun and दार a day of the week. नान्यशा मन्यसे-will not think otherwise of the matter; will not misunderstand me, or put a wrong construction upon what I say.

P. 20. ব্ৰিনিব্ৰিপান্ধ—the bad smell issuing from a lamp when put out. अस्त्यतीस—the morning star, personified as the wife of Vasishtha, one of the Pleiades. It is a very small star. মনানুব:—(lit. those whose life is gone) those who are about to die, whose death is at hand.

सिध्योपचारे:—vain formalities or attentions, pretended kindness. The metre of the aloka is Indravajrà.

विश्वच-confiding, free from suspicion. गुद्धामतिर्वस्य सस्पित् simple-mined, guileless. असस्य : --अस्ट्या false, सन्धा promise यस्य: one who never keeps his promises. वसुधा-is here the deity presiding over the earth. The metre is Aryâ.

स्थिति:—practised course, the invariable rule of conduct. আবেলি মুসনাম্য—(a) eats the fiesh of the back. (b) back-bites. কলম (a) a pleasing inarticulate hum; (b) in a sweet manner.

P. 21. 簡單 (a) a hole; (b) a defect or a short-coming. Metre, Vasantatilakà.

लग्रडहस्तः—लगुडः a stick, इस्ते यस्य; Bah. comp. Cf. कुशाइस्तः p. 8. हर्षो०—हर्षेणीस्फुले लोचने यस्य with his eyes expanded or dilated through joy, with eyes sparkling with joy.

तथाविधः—तथा विधा यस्य in that state.

अञ्जलि—enjoys, reaps. नरः (understood) is the subject. अनम्—lit. O sinless one (अन्+अध sin), meritorious one. It is a courteous form of address.

साधुशीलस्वात्—may be taken as हेतौ पश्चमी on account of their natural or inborn goodness. Some read—स्वश्चित्रमी विशेषित हणोल्का—a straw-fire-brand, a torch of hay.

प्रभवन्ति—become bold or audacious.

श्रुपक्ष:—श्रो: पक्षोस्य one who is on the side of the enemy; a partisan of the enemy.

सन्दम्यात् (pot. of धा with सन्) should make peace with. सुन्तिष्ट--very carefully formed; hard and fast, inviolable.

P. 22. अर्थसारेण—अर्थ wealth, सार essence, strength. तर्नत्य—lasting up to that time, i.e. the time when confidence is placed in &c. What is meant is that such a step if fatal.

सौहराम-सहरो भाद:—friendship. The more common form is सीहार्दम. लोह-क metal.

गुचित्वम्—purity, rectitude. सामान्यम्—equality. Equal conduct in prosperity as well as in adversity; sharing with his friend his pleasures or his sorrows. राक्षिण्यम्—honesty, candour.

आप्यायित:—satisfied, pleased; or grown in bulk (as it were), fr. ट्याय 1. A.

मुक्तावली—pearls when worn in strings round the neck have a cooling effect on the body. प्रत्यङ्गगम् (अङ्गे-अङ्गे Avy. com.) to every limb or part of the body.

P. 23. पीत्या may be connected with भाषितम् or पुरस्त्तम् in the next line. प्रभवति चेतसः has a pleasing effect on the mind. सद्युक्तिः wise thought, proper expedients. स्त्रुतिनाम् of good men (to be connected with चेतसः)-This word is used to imply that good words can please good men alone and not bad men. आङ्गाष्ट्रमन्त्र is a charm, the employment of which attracts another and secures his love. तरेकद्वणम् तेषामेकं दूषणम् any one of those faults or defects.

अस्तब्धत्वम्—activity, cleverness, promptitude. स्वच्छान्त०— स्वच्छ: अन्तरात्मा यस्य of pure mind or soul, pure at heart. साठ्योप०—सठस्य भावः साठ्यं तेन उपहतं चेतः यस्य whose mind is perverted with or affected by deceit.

कष्टतरo-कष्टतरं with great difficulty, लभ्य आहारो यत्र-

P. 24. स्वीयमतुष्ठानम्—the discharge of one's proper duties.

चतुष्टयम् a collection of four; fr. चतुर् changed to चतुस् and the affix त्य; similarly द्वितय, त्रित्य fr. द्वि and त्रि respectively. श्रोत्रिय a Brahmana learned in the Vedas and the ritual. सर्वत्र in every case. The other reading सर्वस्य is perhaps better being the easier.

युरीण:—one able to bear the yoke; hence one who stands at the head of a multitude, a leader, one who is foremost. जिहासहसद्यान—Śesha, the king of serpents has one thousand heads, and as a serpent is supposed to have two tongues, the serpent king has two thousand tongues.

नागर्न्त—originally the tusk of an elephant fixed in a wall as a peg. 'A contrivance (शिके Mara.) made of ropes for hanging things &c. to pegs.' Nir. Ed. note.

P. 25. त्रासाधिष् to frighten or scare me away. जर्जरवंशाखण्डेन— A piece or an old bamboo, कारणेन भवितन्यम् (mark the idiom) There must be some cause (which enables the mouse to make such a prodigious jump).

युवती-fem. of युवन. The other form is युवति.

कोशाम्बी—name of the capital of the Vatsa country (See Rat. I.); now called Kosam, a village some thirty miles from Allahabad.

कामेति— कामेनाधिष्ठितं चेती यस्य whose mind was taken possession of or pervaded by love.

मकरकेतु—lit. the god having the crocodile for his banner; an epithet of the god of love. विजयवैजयन्ती the victorious banner, the flag of victory.

जरेति— तरया जीर्णानीन्द्रियाणि यस्य whose limbs are enervated by old age.

प्रतिनं-greyness of hair brought on by old age.

अन्यमनसः—अन्यस्मिन्मनो यासाम् who have set their mind on others. जरी-जरा अस्य विद्यते an old man.

P. 26. स्वातन्त्रयं—The Hindu code of law does not allow a woman to have independence. Cf. Sloka 123. पिद्धमन्दिरं निवसति:—i. e. after the consummation of the marriage. अनियम: without any check or restraint. वृत्ति: one's proper conduct.

पान &c. Manu. IV, 13. Sl. 122 .- Maun. IX, 3.

कर्नुर—variegated. मुखासीना—सुखनासीना. अल०—अलक्षितं यथा तथोपस्थितम् come without being previously seen; unexpectedly. सुप्रतिष्ठितम् well fixed or rooted, firmly planted.

P. 27. गुन्नेन दंडिना—punished secretly (i.e she was obliged to silence the woman by hush money.).

सन्वोत्साहरहित:—without natural energy or without strength and energy. सन्वेनोत्साहः तेन, सन्वोत्साहा-यां वा रहितः

पापस्—wicked, villainous. Sl. 126. fr. Pan. Tan. II, 83. अल्पमेशस:—Note:—The words प्रमा and मेशा when at the end of a Bah. Comp. are changed to प्रमस् and मेशस्. Sl. 127—Pan. Tan. II, 85, Mah. Bha. San. VIII, 18. Sl. 128.—Pan. Tan. 1, 3. Mah. Bha. San. VIII, 79.

सर्वश्चन्या to which every thing is blank. सर्वे शून्यं यस्या यस्यां वाः अविकलानि—विगताः कला येषां तानि विकलानि, न विक-लानि भः, not injured, sound, in good state.

P. 28. आयु:—the period of life, how long one is to live.
गृहच्छिद्रम् family secrets, such as internal dissensions
&c. ट्यर्थ construe with यत्ने and पौरुषे. The other reading
ट्यर्थयत्ने would perhaps be better.

कामन्—rather, more willingly. कार्पण्यं गच्छाति acts meanly. बन्ति: a mode of action, conduct.

विभवहीनेन—understand पुरुषेण after this. उपचारिति wanting in civility; a stranger to formalities or courtesy.

सर्वस्—natural fortitude or courage. निर्वेद sadness, dejection. अही alas!

बाला—properly a spacious room, a hall; here used in the restricted sense of गोज्ञाला or a cowpen. अविवेकोति न विद्यते विवेकोस्य ताहृशो थोधिपस्तस्य पुरे. उपगमः approaching with a request.

P. 29. पहानमाह-पहानाहित lit. that which touches or snatches at leaves; hence dealing with trifles, superficial. अनसय—a dwelling, a habitation. प्रस्थानस्थे शिवतं शिलमस्य

प्रहमकर्यस्—प्रह resolution, took my resolve, made up my mind.

বলনি swerves or deviates from the path of truth, takes a wrong path or direction.

आत्महोही—a traitor to himself, because he does no achieve any one of the four Purusharthas.

आनियतात्म (v. 1.) whose mind is not properly controlled or governed,

संतीषा०—संतीष एवामृतं (Karm.) तेन तृप्तानाम्; शान्तं चित्तं वेषाम् नैराइयं = ab. n. from निराश—निर्गता आशा यस्य. अन्द्रोत—अन्द्रश विरहस्य व्यथा यस्मिन.

अनुक्त - अनुक्तं क्वीबस्येव वचन यस्मिन् words like those of one who has no potency or pluck in him, words of help-lessness कस्यापि of some one (rarely to be found.)

परिच्छेद—lit. 'cutting round,' 'marking out'; hence deciding, settling, coming to a conclusion यदा॰ यदा विपत्तय आपना उपस्थितास्तदाः अपरिच्छे॰—Comp. against Pán. see Gr. § 211 (a)

P. 30. स्वात्वार्थे for the sake of one's body, i. e. the preservation of life. Pan. Tan. I, 355, II. 84. Mah. Bhá. Sab. LXIII, 11. Udy. XXXVII, 17. अयोत्तर followed by, resulting in danger.

काव्याप्तत &. - काव्यमेवामृतं तस्य रसः तस्यास्वादः tasting the ambrocial juice of poetry.

पाइरजीपना—The form रजी is difficult to be explained here unless the word रजस् is considered to be treated as रज or the principle 'चे सान्तास्तेऽदन्ता आपि भदन्ति' words ending in अस् may also be considered as ending in अस्,

Wealth is as transitory as the particles of dust sticking to the feat (which fall down the next moment). গিনিবা &c.—Youth flying away speedily is here compared to a mountain-river rushing down with considerable rapidity. সকলৈ &c.—fleeting like a drop of water in motion. The 'নান্বিব্' may also be taken to be a drop of water on a lotus-leaf.

निन्दितः — निश्चितमतिः V. l. Being firm-minded or resolute.

P. 24. अथ सर्पोषि—This as well as the further references to सर्प and the sl. मासमेकं &c. are omitted in some editions and should have been dropped here also. In this case the reading मासमेकं समिशकं &c. for एवां मासें: &c. l. 12 should be adopted.

निचलान here the perf. has the sense of the pre. नितंपच:— मितं पचतीति—one who cooks measured corn, i.e. just as much as would keep flesh and bones together; or, cooks the same quantity even though guests come; and hence, a miser, a niggardly fellow. निहन्धान:—obstructing, denying; prep. of हमू with नि.

दानोप॰—रानोपभोगाभ्यां हीनेन. भजाम: &c.—both not having its use equally. See the next sl. हानौ—When there is loss. संचयक्रील:—संचयः शिलमस्य

कटक-a capital, a city; here it may mean 'the province of'. वास्तव्य:—residing in. The aff. त्व्य shows the agent; see Vart. on Pan. III. 1. 96.

जलम् &c. are the निमित्तः referred to in the next line अतिरिडयते proves mightier, is all powerful. रिच् with अति means 'to surpass, to outdo.'

P. 25. प्रथमबुमुक्षायाम्—(बुमुक्षा desid. noun fr. मुज्; hunger) the first impulse of hunger. पंचत्वं गतः died; lit. went to the state of five, i.e. the five elements पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश, of which the body is composed; bodily death means, in the language of science, the decomposition into these five elements. क्रम्यापि—for some one; or belonging to some one else and not to you, you being simply its guardian. मुद्दान्ति—are not embarrassed or perplexed; not at a loss to know what to do.

क्रियावान्—Who knows how to act or put his knowledge into practice, acquainted with the practical part of a subject. करोस्यरोगम्—restores health; अविद्यमानः रोगः यस्यतम्-

अध्यवसायात्—from resolute action or perseverance; भीह:—shrinking. अध्यवसाय, fr. सो with आधि and अव with the aff. चम् (अ) before which यू comes in. विज्ञानविधि:—the precepts of knowledge, the mere theory of a subject.

कुलन्यू:—कुलपालिका न्यू: (a comp. of the Śākapārthivādi class) a woman of good character; one who maintains the honour of her family.

सिहा:—This word is irregularly derived from हिंस् to kill, the consonants being interchanged. Cf. भेवहणागमाद्धंसः सिहो वर्णविपर्धवात, Sid.-Kau. तत्रेव—i.e. where they were born.

मनस्वित्—high-minded, wise, spirited. The Tad. affix far showing possession is added to nouns ending in अस and to the words माया सेवा and सम्. See Com. लाङ्कल—The tail of the lion, which he dashes against the ground in order to terrify his prey, may be considered as an instrument of striking. Some read 'लांगलपहरणः' armed with his plough-like (i. e. strong as iron) jaws and claws. There is no special propriety, however, in comparing the jaws and claws of a lion to a plough which they do not resemble.

P. 26. निपानम्-नियतं पिबन्त्यस्मिन् a puddle. अण्डना:-birds.

N. B.—The animal creation is divided by the ancients into four classes. (1) नरायुन or those born from the womb; (2) अण्डन or those born from the egg; (3) स्वेरन or those generated by warm vapour or sweat; (4) and उद्गिन or those springing up from the earth. विवशा:—obedient to his will; being in his power.

क्रियाविधिज्ञम्—knowing the rules of action; conversant with the manner of performing an action. असक्तम्—not addicted to; p. p. of सञ्ज. 1 P.

बहुमान &c.—बहुमानो यहिंगस्तादृशमुत्रतिपद्म a very honourable and elevated station. परिभन्न &c.—a post of disgrace (said in contrast with बहुमान &c.)

चड्रताम्—lofty, sublime; or appearing (naturally). गुण-समुद्या &c.—which has for its province (or object) the acquisition of the whole assemblage of virtues (or accomplishments). संदीन्—of the lion. Metre of the sl. Sikharinî.

- L. 5. Connect कि with मदः (स्यात्) and उपयासि.
- L. 18. This line is frequently quoted in conversation and has given birth to the न्याय called the "पङ्काशालनन्याय"

the maxim of "washing of the mud." Cf. 'Prevention is better than cure.'

P. 27. इच्छासंपत्—the fulfilment of one's desires; or wealth to the complete gratification of one's wishes. Dissolve इच्छानुरूपा सपत. इच्छा सम्पद्यते [इति] नास्ति v l. It is not that desire is fulfilled. Another reading is यत्र for यत. भसर: इनश्चेत्—if it be allowed scope or room, i. e. to take possession of us, to have ascendency over us.

अनुवर्तते—V. l. प्रवर्तते; from that the desire proceeds onward, i. e. goes on increasing.

तन्श्रण &c.—स श्रुणस्तरश्रणस्तास्मिन् भङ्गुराः passing away the very moment, transitory. परित्यागः—charity, gifts. नि:सङ्गाः—free from all attachment, disinterested; they expect nothing in return. Cf. sl. 16. (श्रीयतेनुपद्मारिये).

atiqu:—lit. those who are able to bear the yoke; hence able to undertake any arduous task; here used in the sense of 'able or strong enough to extricate.'

निरूप्य—having observed carefully.

सनाथोक्तियताम्—lit. 'make this forest one having a lord.' A courteous way of saying—take your residence here; be at home here. औरसम्—such as brothers are. Kám. Nīt. IV. 74.

स्वगृह &c.—stay here as if in your own house; make your self quite at home here.

P. 28. কালিজাবিষ্ট—Name of a district lying to the south of Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godávarî. স্বায়—the proper time. কাৰ্যক্ষন—Kanoj.

भोगपति:—the governor or ruler of a district or province. तावत्—so long. प्रभवति इन्द्रियाणाम्—has control over, is master of the organs of sense; म with प्र governs the gen. अवण &c.—(a) An eye reaching to the region of the ear is considered beautiful by Sanskrit poets. (b) When the bowstring is drawn, one end of the arrow to be discharged approaches the ear. नील &c.—The feathers meant are of course the eyelashes. लीलावतीनाम—of graceful, amiable or sportive ladies. धृतिमुष:—destroyers of patience, disturbers of the composure of the mind. Metre Śardūlavi krīdīta. स्मर &c.—स्मरस्य श्रास्तेषां प्रहारास्ते चीरितं हृदयं यस्या:

P. 29. साद्यानं प्रणम्य—having fallen prostrate on the ground in reverence. For the eight parts of the body touching the ground in this kind of salutation, see com.

विकलं--scarce; further on it means--deformed, maimed.

कुलनारी-See note on कुलन्धू supra p. 25.

लमनेला—lucky conjuncture; auspicious moment. For the astronomical meaning of लग्न see Apte's Dic. and com.

P 30. भविष्यसि (2nd) will prosper. पतिष्यसि (2nd) will fall, will be ruined. Some read यहा सत्सङ्गहित: in which case the meaning is 'As often as you will be deprived of good company, so often &c.'

गोरीन्नतम्—mark the double entente on the word गोरी which is a name of Gauri, the goddess, and also means a young woman.

निमीलिताक्ष: -- निमीलिते भिक्षणी यस्य (which is a sign of extreme joy.)

इतिकर्तव्यतामूद:—not knowing definitely what to do, completely at his wits' end.

विमुग्धः—flurried, bewildered. The other form is विमुदः.

अर्णवः—A word irregularly formed from अर्णस् water and व the possessor. छिद्रेषु &c.—misfortunes come not singly; difficulties never come alone.

P. 31. अकृत्रिम—not artificial or counterfeit, sincere, real.

स्वर्क्स &c.—(Gen. Tat.) the sports i.e. the fruits of a series of my own actions. कालान्तर &c.—which are good or bad and which happen at the lapse of a particular period of time (i.e. as each becomes ready to give its fruit.) जनमान्तराणि—a series of births and rebirths.

संनिहितापाय:—has injury at hand, i. e. is always subject to dangers and difficulties. संपद् : &c.—Note the construction. उत्पादि—what is produced, all created things. भङ्गुर:—transient, perishable. The roots भञ्ज, भास and मिद् (मेदुर) take the affix दर. Pan. III. 2. 161.

रसायन—a medicine that never fails to produce its effect, a sovereign remedy.

P. 32. आसत्तम्—p. p. p. of सन् with आ to be near, to approach. स्वस्य कभ तस्य वशात्—by virtue of his own action, by his own fault.

अपरमिष &c.—This is what is called the भ्रतवाद्य in dramaturgy. It is usual with Sanskrit writers to end their work with good wishes for the welfare of their readers, their country, &c.

नवींदा—a newly wedded wife (नव + ऊढा). चन्द्रार्थ &c.-चन्द्रार्थ: चूडाम विर्यह्य; he who has the crescent-moon for his crest-jewel; Siva. Here अर्थ means 'a portion of.'

THE SEPARATION OF FRIENDS.

महास्नेह:—महांश्वासौ स्नेह:. महत् is changed to महा in a comp-दक्षिणापश्च—in the southern country. सुवर्णवती—a nameprobably coined by the author for the occasion. सति: thought, wish.

अधोध: पद्यत:—of one looking down, i.e. not having a high opinion of his greatness or wealth. उपचित्रते—increases, grows. Mark the corresponding meaning of चि with अप to decrease. उपर्युपिर &c.—but every one who looks high &c. (see trans. and com.) दरिद्राते—3rd pl. pre. of दरिद्रा.

P. 33. ब्रह्मा—ब्रह्माणं इन्तीति. शशिन:—an allusion probably to the solar racs of kings. परिभूयते—is despised, suffers humiliation. परिभव:—an insult.

अध्यवसाथिनम्—one who puts forth no efforts, one not industrious or active. देवप्र—depending on fate, a fatalist. साहसात्परिहीणं—not of an adventurous or enterprising spirit, shrinking from adventures. वात्सल्यम्—undue fondness.

संताप:—satisfaction with what one has (which prevents one from making further efforts to improve one's condition).

म्रास्थितंमन्यः—(आत्मानं) स्रास्थितं मन्यतेऽसौ he who considers himself well-established or happily situated, in good circumstances. कृतकृत्यः—कृतं कृत्यं येन.

सीमन्तिनी—a woman. Lit. one who has got the सीमन्त (सीमन्+अन्त see Gram. § 21 e) a white line left by the parting of the hair on either side of the head. मा स्म जनयेत्—मा used for न for the sake of emphasis. It is equivalent to नैन.

त्तीर्थेषु &c.—at holy places; or rather, on worthy persons or objects, fit recipients. Manu. VII. 99.

अर्थयोगात्—V. l. means, by means of the capital invested. निधि:—a store of immense wealth. An allusion to the nine nidhis of Kubera. स्वल्पन्ययः—स्वल्पः न्ययः expenditure (opp. आय) यस्य

ध्रतेन—the knowledge of the Vedas and the rites enjoined by them. Mah. Bhâ. Śa. cccxxi. 93.

P. 34. वर्लीक—'Cones of cemented earth of an astonishing magnitude. They are frequently seen in Bengal, eight or ten feet high, and of a proportionate bulk.' C. Wilkins.

कर्मकार:—कर्म करोतीति। कर्मण्यण् Pán III. 2. 2. वाणिज्येन— वणिजः कर्म भावो वा. ज्यवसायिनास्—men of perseverance, indefatigable men. विस्मय:—see supra p. 11.

कथं कथन्ति—this has the sense of 'with great difficulty.'

निमय—p. p. p. of मस्ज् with नि. तक्षक:—one of the principal serpents or Nágas who killed Parîkshit, father of Janamejaya and was saved by the sage A'stika from being burnt down at the serpent-sacrifice performed by the latter. निद्ध:—p. p. p. of न्यम् to wound.

स्वेच्छाहारविहारं—स्वेच्छया आहार &c.

बलवत-(adv.) lit. powerfully; hence, aloud.

संस्कार:—the ceremony of inauguration. विक्रमा -विक्रमेण भर्जितं राज्यं यस्य येन वा.

P. 35. अकाल - न विद्यते काल: यस्य तद् अकालं अश्वावि—Aor. pass. 3rd per. sing. of थ्र.

सचित्रत:-चित्रतेन सह वर्तते स: startled, panic-struck.

निरूपण—examining, scrutinizing.

मेधावी—talented; a wise man. See note on मनस्विन् p. 25.

आत्मा—the body. प्रोपकरणिकृत:—reduced to the state of being an implement of another; made subservient to the will of another.

न सहते-does not bear anything; does not submit to or pocket any insulting words. नाभिजात:-not nobly born, not of high descent. Pt. I. 285.

P. 36. মুদানি—(a) stoops down, bends low; (b) salutes; রুমনি—(a) rising up; (b) exaltation. दु:জীয়ানি—a demon. verb; subjects himself to misery or hardship. This verse is quoted as an illustration of বিভিন্নান্দ্রাহ in Sâh.—Dar. Sec. X. 71. The metre is A'ryá.

यत्नत:-with effort, with care and diligence.

वाजि॰—Here वाहिनी has the लाक्षणिक or secondary sense of 'a successive line of, a number of.'

अडयापारेषु—things with which we are not concerned, things which do not constitute our proper business (ज्यापार). ज्यापार—Meddling or interfering with. जल्पाहिन्—the puller of. Fr. पार with उत् 10 cl.

मगधरेश—modern South Behar. धर्मारण्यं—a forest set apart for the performance of religious ceremonies and duties. विहार:—a convent, a temple. करपन—a saw. स्त्रधार:—a carpenter, a wood-cutter. पंचरनं गतः—See notes on p. 25.

पराधिकारचर्चा—discussion of the duties of another, meddling with another's business.

. 87. वाराणस्याम्—in Benares. अभिनववयस्क्रया—अभिनवं वयः यस्याः who was in ber budding youth; in the prime of youth. जागरयसि—Cau. of जागृ. This root is irregular; the final vowel takes Guṇa and not Vṛiddhi. विधुरवर्शनम्—the sight of danger. वर्गर्—a block-head, a fool. It is similar in sound to the English word barbarian.

कि हस्य:—कुल्सितः भृस्य: किंभृत्य: (a Karm. Comp.) a bad servant; or separating किं from भृत्य and taking the whole as a question; स किंभृत्य:—is he a servant?—ought he to be called a servant? The same may be said of किंग्रहृत् and किंप्रमु:. स्वामिकायोपेकां—स्वामिक: कार्य तस्य उपेक्षा ताम्. सेवयेत्—One should serve his master with full devotion; he should secure the world above by means of right-eousness (lit. absence of deceit). Mark the changes of meaning of the root सेव्. Cau. in the sense of the primi.

अस्मित्रियोग:—our proper cffice. आहारार्थी—desirous of food, i. e. serving the master for no other higher purpose. सहर् &c.—since one is enabled to oblige and assist his friends, as well as to punish his enemies.

P. 38. grof:—an inferior silver coin, in value equal to 16 panas (a pana = 80 cowries). See com.

वाजिवारण &c.—i. e. all are not equal; every one has some characteristic that distinguishes him from the rest of his kind. अस्थितम्—a small bone, a piece of a bone. विण्डदः—one who gives food, hence his master. गन्युंगवः—best of elephants. See note on पुरुषसिंह p. 3. धीरम् patiently. चारुशत—hundreds of coaxing words, words of blandishment, entreaties.

अभड्यमानम्—Lit. unbroken by; continually attended by, ever full of.

P. 39. श्रुतिसमये—The rites enjoined by or the teaching of the Vedas. क्रियता कालेन—in what time i. e. in a very short time. A question of appeal.

गुरुत्वय्—greatness, importance. विपरीतताय—its contrary i. e. insignificance. Cf. 'Man is the architect of his fortune.'

(अनायनः) आत्मा—one's position. भवान्—it should be remembered that this word requires a verb in the third person though it has the sense of the second person.

ভারে:—expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts and mental disposition. হাঁমন—a gesture or motion of the various parts of the body which indicates one's intention or betrays one's internal feelings.

P. 40. प्रसावसङ्गम्—suited to the occasion or the topic in hand. भाव:—inclination or disposition of the mind.

अवितथाम्-not vain or fruitless, i. e. properly executed. Sl. 55, Kâm. Nît. V. 22.

न निकल्पेत-Would not hesitate (to carry out the command of his master).

P. 41. होषेति गुणसंबह:—noting one's merits even when one is at fault; or, giving a good colouring to one's defects.

अपाय—impediments, difficulties, or, danger resulting from a plan miscarried. उपाय—expedients, proper means of success. नीतिविधिष्रयुक्तां—adopted with due attention to the rules of policy. स्कुरन्तीय—flashing before us, i. e. give us a vivid picture of them (success or failure). प्रसाव:—proper occasion (to do a thing.)

कार्यकालात्ययेषु—when the proper opportunity to do a thing passes away, i. e. is allowed to slip away. Vide Kâm. Nît. V. 28.

देवपादानाम् — This is the Sanskrit idiom. 'Your Majesty's feet,' i. e. Your Majesty.

P. 42. নিমল্ল &c.—what to say of men then, who are gifted with body, speech &c. It is, however, better to separate the two words নিমল্ল and বানু &c. নিমল্ল has the same sense as নিমূন here, how much more then &c. See A. G. § 243 (a).

कर्धित—despised, slighted, ill-treated. From कर substituted for कु and अधित p. p. of अर्थम्, Denominative from अर्थ. Śl. 58. Bh. Nît. 106.

त्रपु—tin or lead. साधो:—साधुः (साध्नोति अर्थे) one who unites the jewel with, i. e. sets it on, a foot-ornament.

मतिहीन: &c.—(a) परिजनो मतिहीनो भवति the servants grow dull-headed. (b) मतिहीन: परिजनो भवति the king gets dull-headed servants (since all wise men leave him and go away); see com.

P. 43. गुजवर्ती—The gunas are the happy results to which wise policy leads.

जनपदा:--Countrymen; the word is usually जानपद.

मनीषिभि: मनीषा विद्यतेऽस्य इति मनीषी he who has intellect, a wise man; see note on Ragh. I. 11. रवेरविषये—in a place or at a time where or when the sun cannot shine. रवेरद्युद्ये v. रे. विद्यासभूमि:—an object of confidence, a worthy person to whom the secret may be entrusted. कार्यसंदेहे—at this crisis when it is difficult to know what measures to adopt. Mark the meaning of the root दिह; the real object is संदिग्ध—not clearly visible.

आपित्रकष०-आपदेव निक्रषपाषाणः touch-stone तस्मिन.

आत्यास्यन्ताम्—should be encouraged and won over (by being treated with respect). शक्यप्रतीकारः—शक्यः प्रतीकारो यस्य. Ślokas 81, 82—Manu. VII. 11, 8 respectively.

P. 44. निर्पेक्ष:-निर्गता अवेक्षा expectancy, need यस्य.

पर्वतकन्द्रम्—The root शी, स्था and आस्, with अधि govern the acc. of the place where the actions expressed by them take place.

मन्दादर: -- मन्दः आदरः यस्य having little regard. साटोपम्-in state, proudly; आटोपेन सहितं यथा तथा.

इयं दशा—this state, i. e. of being obedient to the will of man. करिण: -i. e. करिण: विषये.

P. 45, বৃত্তিপ্ৰান্তম্ &c.—because that is the sign of the ratification of a contract. ইনিম্মুস্—Śiśupâla, king of the Chedis. প্ৰাথৱ—chastises, works havoc upon; प्र—forcibly.
साध्यामि—manage, subdue, silence, প্ৰৱন্ধ—a charmed circle, such as is usually drawn by magicians.

P. 46. अवधीरितम—neglected, wasted. अगोचरेण—without the knowledge of. The word गो means 'an organ of sense' and this lit. means 'not perceptible by the senses.'

तहत्थागो बहुमह:—who spends little and takes in much i. e. always effects a saving. काकिनी—a small coin of the value of twenty cowries. See com. कोषवतः—one who has a treasury; a king.

कुलाचारै:—the customs and performances of rites peculiar to a family. मोषणं—मोक्षणं v. l. remittance of taxes or assessment. द्रसंस्थानम्—distant situation i. e. of the king from the places where revenue is collected or from the seat of government. मोक्षणं दूरसंस्थानां—v. l.—does not give a good sense. नैश्रवण:—Kubera, the god of wealth.

विश्ववसः अपत्यं the son of वि॰, विश्ववण being substituted for विश्ववस्

P. 47. संधि &c.—appointed to superintend the affairs relating to peace and war; war-ministers. नियोगप्रस्ताने—on the subject of making appointments to different posts.

प्रशस्यते—is recommended, is considered to be the fittest man. खद्गं दर्शयते—i. e. does not easily pay off the money in his possession.

ज्ञातिभावत:—presuming on his relationship, on the strength of being related. निरवमह:—निर्मतः अवषहः यस्मात्-ध्वनिकृत्य-lit. using it as a flag; hence, putting forward prominently.

सपांगुक्रीडित:—a play-friend, one who has been intimate from the very childhood.

शकुनि:—the maternal uncle of Duryodhana, who, outwardly acting friendly towards the Kauravas, brought about their ruin by his counsels. शक्टार:—The minister of king Nanda who conspired with Chânakya against his master.

सिद्धानाम्—sages, those whose knowledge is considered perfect.

मासार्याम्हणस्—not collecting the revenues paid, with a desire to realize the whole at once. अर्थमहणं v. l. ग्रहणं taking bribes; or, misappropriating the money coming to hand. द्रव्यप्रिवर्तः—may also mean—exchange or barter of. अनुरोधनम्—humouring the king; or, being regardful of (friends &c. to the detriment of the king's interest). नियोग्यर्थ &c.—devising a remedy for confiscating the money obtained by unlawful means by officers. नियोगार्थः—v. l. राज्ञास्—understand. 'उचितं कमें'—the 'proper duty of' after this. प्रतिपत्तिमदानम्—conferring posts of honour.

P. 48. স্বান্যা—the money swallowed down, i. e. embezzled by them. ব্যাহ্যা:—should be punished with fine. ব্যাহ্যা—such as have embezzled large sums of money.

स्तद्ध:—inactive. विषम—ill-natured; dishonest, not of fixed principles.

पितेव—Cf. प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाज्ञरणादि । स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः ॥ Ragh. I. 24.

आदित्य-desirous of taking. Desider. n. from दा with आ. साधु-may also mean a mendicant. वस्य:- pot. p. of हन. P. 49. पोतविषद्भुखात्—from a merchant who carried on trade by vessels. i. e. by sea.

लावण्य &c.—pulled by the string of her charms i. e. being enamoured of her beauty. झाप:—cf. the word 'jump'. विद्यापरी - The Vidyádharas are kinds of demigods, like the Gandharvas, Kimnaras &c. चक्रवर्तिच्—a universal king or sovereign, an emperor. चक्रे वर्तितुं चक्रं वर्तियतुं वा शीलमस्य. गान्द्रविवाह:—a kind of marriage in which the consent of the parties is all that is required. This kind of marriage was legal in ancient times.

मन्त्रयन्ति — A rare use of the Parasm. अर्धरात्र: —अर्धरात्रेर प्रश्नेर प्रश्नेर प्रश्नेर प्रश्नेत्र स्तिहिमन्. See Gr. § 239 (a). सुमूर्षु:—is about to die. Desider. n. fr. मृ. महानुभानः —that magnanimous one. अनुन्तिनुम्—Lit. to act agreeably to you; hence to favour or oblige you (by enabling you to go to him).

P. 50. उनसम्—उद्गता नासिका यस्य with the nose prominent (i.e. restored). For the change of नासिका to नस् see Gr. § 256 (d). सलय—a mountain in southern India famous for its sandal trees. चेटक:—a servant, a slave. समे—on an even ground or surface. चित्रकर्मावर:—skilled in the painter's art. मित्रयस्य न हीयते—whose intellect (presence of mind) does not fail him.

बन्धकी-बध्नाति मनोऽत्र an unchaste woman, an adulteress.

P. 51. Śl. 114. The predicate is ব্যাক্সিয়ন্ন understood. Women are not to be kept in check or subdued, &c. আর্ম্মু—an abstract noun from ক্ষুত্র (ক্ষুত্রামান:). अ is a term. forming abstract nouns before which the initial vowel takes Vriddhi and the penultimate one takes guna substitute. প্রেম্, মার্ম্ম, মার্ম, মার্ম্ম, মার্ম, মার্ম্ম, মার্ম্ম, মার্ম্ম, মার্ম, মার্ম,

कान्तम्-lovely, amiable; p. p. p. of क्रम् to love.

कान्य -to her will or satisfaction.

पुत्रस्योपरि—an unusual construction; the word कुद्ध should properly govern the dat.

बुद्धि:-readiness of wit, presence of mind. ज्यवसाय:-perseverance.

अन्योत्य &c.—निसर्ग similarity of disposition. Unless we take the word निसर्ग in this sense, it is difficult to see

its appropriateness here, as the lion and the bull are natural enemies and not friends.

दंपती-According to Sanskrit grammarians इस् is substituted for जाया and we have जाया च प्रिश्च दंपती &c. See Gr. 196 (b). The word, however, may be regularly derived from इस् which in Vedic literature means a house, and प्रति the lord or master of it; i.e. the husband and wife.

P. 52. বলাব্যক:—one who gives a pert or saucy answer, insolent.

मदोन्मत्तः—drunken with the pride of youth, haughty. हुर्ननास्ते—The root आस् when used with the present participles of roots expresses the continuity of the action denoted by them. प्रवहम्—अइन्बहनीति—An Avya. Comp. उपदोक्त्यामः—send. उपकल्प्तिम्—fixed upon, assigned. जासहेतोः—of him from whom fear comes. सिहान्तरेण—by another lion; अन्यः सिंहः सिहान्तरम्, पञ्चलं गतः—see note on p. 25. तीर्थाशला —तीर्थ is a flight of steps forming a descent into a river, a lake &c.

P. 53. शिवास्ते &c.—lit. may your paths be auspicious; hence may your efforts be crowned with success.

आत्यायकम्—disastrous, ruinous; or it may mean 'that would suffer no delay' i. e. which must be immediately attended to.

ন্ধার &c.—when the opportunity to do a thing passes away. fহন:—he who has another's welfare at heart. Cf. Kám Nît. V. 28.

क्रम:-a settled course of conduct, method of action.

शक्तित्रय—the three legal powers according to Indian writers are (1) प्रभुशक्ति or the power which the king wields by virtue of his treasure and army; (2) उत्साह्यक्ति or the power imparted by his personal valour and energy; and (3) मन्त्रशक्ति or the power he has by means of judicious counsel. See com.

अत्युच्छिते—very highly exalted, getting very powerful. विष्टम्य—having placed; fr. स्तम्भ् with वि. आर्स्यासहा—unable to bear the load (the difficulty of the situation). मदालस्येन—indolence or negligence produced by vanity. निर्भियते—is penetrated, i.e. overcome by. स्वतन्त्रसृहा—stands for स्वातन्त्रयस्पृहा. भाषान्तिकम्—even to the extent of reaching i.e. aiming at the king's life.

विषिदिग्धस्य—mixed up or tainted with poison. दिग्ध p. p. of दिह्. उद्भार्ण—(1) removal; (2) uprooting, extirpation.

P. 54. तद्यसने स्ति—in the event of his being in difficulty, or of the danger coming from him.

स्वेच्छात:—तस् is a termination added to nouns in the sense of the abl. तदत्र &c.—Then in this case Your Highness is the sole authority, i. e. is to decide the future course of events. च्यकीकानि—faults, offences.

अधिका &c.—fixes his eyes more and more, i. e. shows special attention to.

बक्ता श्रोता—i. e. of अतिय and पथ्य. Cf. हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः and सहातुकूलेषु &c. Kir. 1. 4. 5.

मुलभृत्यान्—primitive or hereditary servants.

राज्यभेदकर:—destructive to sovereignty, or राज्य भेदकर: creating dissensions in the state. The line may also be taken to mean—no other fault is graver than this, since it is destructive &c. महा दुहाति—दुइ governs the dat. when not preceded by a preposition.

स्वेत्नम्—that which causes sweat; a sadorific. प्रकृतिं—original state or form, nature. Opp. विकृतिः विपरीतम् &c.—The contrary of this is otherwise, i.e. is the way of action of bad men.

P. 55. अनुविधायिनी—submissive, obedient. अस्तिमं—lit. not artificial, real, sincere. विद्यते &c.—is not troubled by (unrestrained) senses i.e. who has his senses under his control. ईदृशों भृदयस्य—of a servant, such as I am, i.e. who is a well-wisher and has done his duty.

स्वच्छन्द:—following the bents of his own mind. Since यथेष्टं and स्वच्छन्द: both convey the same idea, one of them is redundant; or they might have been so used for the sake of emphasis. शोक्षगहनम्—the dense forest in the shape of sorrow.

अनुगनं कृत्न — having ascertained (the truth) &c. Mah.— Bhâr, Shân, Par. ecexxi, 93.

विधिन-there is no precept which sanctions; it is not a piece of wise policy. मह:—arrest, seizure; or, receiving into favour.

कि प्रत्यादिश्यताम्—See tran.; or shall Sanj. be dismissed from his post. (The former meaning, however, is preferable). Connect अवद्यं with संपादनीयम्.

P. 56. अधीर:—(a) timid, cowardly; (b) impotent, सर्वाङ्गे:—(a the limbs; (b) the various items. 433:-(a) covered with an armour; (b) concealed from the knowledge of others. भेद—(a) being pierced; (b) treachery. Sis. II. 29.

अन्वत्री—a kind of mule. It is supposed that she dies immediately after her delivery, Cf. II. 29.

अञ्चाङिभाव:-अङ्क a limb, a part; अङ्गानि अस्य विद्यन्ते इति अङ्गी having parts or limbs; hence, the principal or chief person: तथा: भाव:—the relation of the subordinate to the principal. हिहिसमात्रेण-by such an insignificant creature as, or by a no bigger bird than, a tittibha (because he had a master in Garuda to espouse his cause). निमृत्यconcealed from view, solitary.

परिच्छेतं &c.—it is very difficult to form a correct estimate of one's power or ability.

P. 57. ग्रुत्मत - ग्रुत: mighy wings सन्त्यत्य; the eagle of Vishnu. नारायण:-Cf. Manu. आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरखनवः। ता यदस्यायनं पर्वे तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥ मौलौ-i. e. with deep reverence. Cf. तथिति शेषामिव भर्तराज्ञामावाय मुर्ध्ना &c. Kum. III. 22. अनिर्वतम्—uneasy, always full of anxiety.

कोऽशान्त्राच्य &c.—These lines contain a number of rhotorical questions, the answers to which can be easily furnished by the reader. Thus, who having obtained wealth is not proud? The answer to this is-Every one is so.' विष्यिन्—one given to the enjoyment of pleasures; a sensualist. को Sर्थी-Cf. the Subhashita तुणाद्पि लयुस्तुलस्तुलाद्पि त याचकः। वायुना कि न नीतोऽसौ मामयं प्रार्थयोद्ति। बागुराः-Snares. परलोकार्थिना—परलोकमर्थयतेऽसौ तेन; what he means is thisyou have come hear at my instance, and therefore I must do all that lies in my power to save your life. If I do not do that, I shall be guilty in the eyes of Heaven and shall not be able to secure the next world.

प्राप्तकालकार्यम् प्रातः कालः यस्य तत्प्राप्त॰, प्राप्तकालं च तत्कार्यं चः

P. 58. अपात्रभूत-supports, lavishes wealth upon, the undeserv ing; patronises those who are quite unworthy of his patronage. गिरिजल्पि &c.-i. e. Where rain is not required. मलीनसम्-dark, black. मलोऽस्यास्तीति ; fr. मल + ईमस Pán. V. 2. 114. aya &c.—a wonderful creation of god. प्रमेय:--something to be understood by inference.

विज्ञ:-जानातीति ज्ञ: विशिष्टो ज्ञ: eminent for knowledge. अन्यै:by others, i. e. those who are neither far nor fears.

नैकमावाश्रवाणाम्—of unsteady or unprincipled men.

युग्वातिन:—may also mean those who mar (the beauty of pleasures). न च &c.—There is no happiness that is unmixed with evil.

P. 59. प्रोत्सारितार्थासन:—who offers half his seat; a mark of the greatest honour and singular love.

नायापदु:—clever in deceit or dissembling. नाटकविधि:—this pantomimic art, theatrical course of action.

दुस्तर:--दु:खेन तरीतुं शक्य: उपायिन्ता-Thinking out a remedy.

चित्तवृत्ति—the inclinations or proclivities of the mind. ক্ষথ্যসূত্ৰ —how strange it is that I &c.

विकारितः—rendered hostile. विचटितम्—disunited, alienated. Sl. 167. गुणौ—advantages. Cf. आहवेषु मिथोऽन्योन्यं जियांसन्तो महीक्षितः। युध्यमानाः परं शक्त्या स्वर्गे यान्त्यपराङ्गुखाः॥ Manu. VII. 89. Also यत्र यत्र इतः ग्रूरः शत्रुभिः परिवेष्टितः। अक्षयांङ्गमते लोकान्यवि क्षीवं न भाषते॥ जितेन लभ्यते लक्ष्मीर्मृतेनापि वराङ्ग्गना। क्षणविश्वंसिनी काया का चिन्ता मरणे रखे॥ जीवितसंशयः—some faint hope of living.

P. 60. gramma—It is supposed that the heroes who fall on the battlefield are metamorphosed into divine beings and are received by the celestial nymphs as they enter heaven. See above, note on \$1.167.

जियांसु:—desirous of killing. Desid. n. fr. हन् to kill.

निस्तेजा:—(a) lacking spirit or pluck; (b) devoid of fire, having no power to burn.

Note:—Words of the new gender ending in स ought to be declined like चन्द्रमस when at the end of a Bah. comp. qualifying mas. or fem. news.

भस्मचय:—a heap of ashes (which though very big is trodden under the foot, because there is no fire in it). नो चेद &c.—i. e. both will be ruined.

र्कि निष्यसम् what is the result? what is the outcome of your endeavours?

आत्मविद्भुद्धे—for self-aggrandizement, self-exaltation. पापाद्यय:—that wicked-intentioned one, the villain.

पूर्वीक्ताकारं &c.-पूर्वोक्त आकारी यस्य. See l. 4 above.

वृद्यास्त्राकार ७००:—पूर्वास्त्र आकारा यस्यः । १०० १: ४ ४००४०: विकृताकारम्—with his countenance altered or changed.

Connect प्रणादो with सून्येकदेशस्य and भृत्यस्य.

Sl. 176. Cf. Manu. VIII. 350-1. गुरुं वा बालवध्वी वा आह्मणं वा बहुधुतम् । आततायिनमायान्तं इन्यादेवाविचारयन् ॥ एकान्तकरुण:—extremely i. s. indiscriminately kind.

P. 61. प्रावश्चित्तम्—that which makes atonement for sins committed. जीनोहसर्ग—the loss of life; capital punishment. प्रतीप:—disobedient, lit. going against the orders of his master.

Sl. 181. Bhar. Nît. 47. राजनीति is here compared to a harlot. The epithets सत्याऽनुता &c. are to be taken with both. सत्या अनृता च true and false (as time requires). प्रमा—(1) rigid; (2) harsh. प्रियगदिनी—(1) using gentle means; (2) speaking sweetly. हिंद्या—(1) severe, killing; (2) cruel. दयाहु:—(1) acting mercifully; (2) kind. The roots स्पृइ, अइ, पत्, दय and श्वी, and the words निद्रा, तन्द्रा and अद्धा take the affix आहु. हदय optionally takes it. अर्थपरा—(1) bent upon economizing, saving money; (2) avaricious, given to hoarding money. प्रमुर &c.—(1) in which jewels and money are acquired in plenty; (2) getting jewels &c.

प्रकृतिनापन:-regained his natural temper.

Śl. 182. See note on p. 42. l. 5. ক্লালাক্লছ:—drawn away by the god of destruction. সলয়ন্ত্ৰপূৰ্ণনূ—meet his doom. সহহে:—Avya. Comp. ন্কল &c.-the abodes (possessors) of happiness and opulence of every kind.

CHAPTER III.

विग्रहः or War.

रानपुत्रा वयम् &.—This marks the change in the princes who seem now to be awakened to a proper sense of duty.

P. 62. सम्बद्धनेता—a good guide. अकर्णधारा—without a helmsman. विश्ववेत—(a) will be involved in trouble; (b) will sink. Pan. Tan. III. 73; Kám. Nît. 1. 10.

प्रजा—Kám. Nît. I. 12. वर्ष्याते—enriches, adds to the greatness of. सद्यस्त what is is not, i.e. none can be sure of his property even for a moment in the absence of a good government.

आख्यातुकामः—desirous of relating it. Before the words काम and मनस् the inf. loses its nasal; so आख्यातुमनाः. जम्बुदीप—one of the seven continents of the world *

e".....; but the truth, according to the authority of Sanskrit dictionaries and a definition found in an original work treating of that country, is that Jamboo is the name of a tree which bears a fruit com-

राजचकवर्तिन्—a universal king (राजन् + चक्रवार्तिन्).

अनवो: &c. —i. e. your country and this our country.

उपरेश: &c.—supply भवति after प्रकोपाय.

कदाचन—never. चन affixed to कदा gives it an indefinite

उपत्यका-land at the foot of a mountain. See Com.

क्रोड—the interior of.

P. 63. धारासारे: &c.—it rained very heavily. सीद्य—suffer pain or misery.

युष्मदीय-fr. युष्मत् + ईयः yours.

अन्यथा—at other times (than when an insult is given).

वैयास्यम्—absence of shame or modesty.

द्वीपिनश्चिणा परिच्छन्न:—covered with a tiger's skin. सुमूर्पुहिन—at the point of death; the desiderative has sometimes this sense.

च्याप्रबुद्धा—with the idea that he was a tiger; mistaking him for a tiger.

P. 64. খুন্য—having protected his body by wrapping it &c. স্থান্য &c.—stood in a corner, bending his body.

अधिक्षिप्—to censure, speak slightingly of. मृदु:—weak, effeminate, without spirit.

কুণ্মতভুক:—lit. a frog in a well; hence, one who has never left his home and has therefore no experience of the world at large; a man of limited views and ideas. This word is often used as a term of reproach.

महदाश्रय:—महतो महतो वाश्रय: a Tat. Comp. and not a Karm. in which case महा must be substituted for महत्.

आधारधियभावेन—by virtue of the relation of the आधार and the आधिय. आधार is the support or recipient. आध्य is the thing super-imposed or received. Just as a mirror, the recipient of reflections, being small, can reflect the elephant as a small object, so a man possessing but few or no merits can very little or not at all appreciate the merits of others.

ज्यपदेश—a fiction, personation, assuming a false character; hence a trick &c.

विवासा-Thirst; desid. n. fr. वा to drink.

monly called zamin or jamin in Hindoostan. The Hindoo poets have imagined that in the centre of this dweepa [island or continent] there was a tree of that species of an amazing size, whence it derived the name of Jamboo-dweepa"—Wilkins.

मानयन्ति—though honouring (outwardly). Pan. T. III. 83-

- P. 65. संवादयामि—make him converse with me. अवध्यमविनsince he is not to be killed under any circumstances.
 वि:सारिता:—usually means 'driven away;' but here it seems to be used in the sense of 'destroyed.' अस्मानस्—the gen. in the sense of the Inst. वारान्तरस्—on any other day, again. अवधीयतास—let it be attended to, i. e. may you kindly attend. अवधार्यतां—v. l. please listen or take note of. उपधायुचिस्—who is of proved honesty. See com.
 व्यवहार—settlement of disputes.
- P. 66. बोत्येन—on an ambassador's mission. दूतस्य भावो बोत्यम् प्रमर्मज्ञ:—knowing the secrets of the enemy or their weak points. प्रतिभान—presence of mind. Kâm. Nît. XII. 2; Manu. VII. 64.

কাতেল্ল-was the deadly poison that appeared at the churning of the milky ocean, which was drunk up by Siva to prevent universal destruction. It did no thange its colour though it came in contact with Siva. This means that one can never forego one's nature and so a Brâhmana cannot, and therefore he should be &c.

शुक्त एव त्रजतु—why S'uka was selected is difficult to see. Probably because there is a similarity of sound between शुक्त a parrot and शुक्त the celebrated son of Vyâsa (a Bràhmana).

रशानन:—Rávaṇa, king of Lanká, so called because he had ten heads. बन्धनम्—this alludes to the bridge constructed by the monkey engineer Nala, connecting the mainland with Ceylon.

भान्तरे—मान्तरं a distant and lonely way; here used in the sense of a forest: भान्तरं कीटरेडरच्छे.

निर्भर &c.—who was enjoying a sound sleep. मुखन्यादानं—opening of. इतम्—i. e. yawned. असाहित्याः—not bearing.

P. 67. खेदित:—affrighted, scared away.

अकालकुमुनानि—are supposed to forebode evil.

रथकार:—a coach-builder, a carpenter.

निभत्तम-secretly, without the knowledge of his wife.

निर्भरम—heartily, excessively. अनुभूत—felt. विस्मितेव—like one dismayed, not composed in mind. आकौमारम्—from maiden-hood (कुमार्या भावः कौमारं तस्मादा). बर्बर—see notes to p. 48.

P. 68. महोदया:-of great, eternal bliss. मनोलोल्यात-may mean, when my mind tells me to do so (I enjoy your company). What she means is that he being a paramour, is no better than a garland of flowers &c. and therefore may or may not be attended to; while her husband is her master and she must submit to his wishes, of whatever nature they may be. Or this may be taken as a question. Thou art a paramour, and on account of the fickleness of thy mind art like a garland of flowers or támbúla i. e. thy love is as short-lived as the freshness of a garland of flowers or the colour imparted by the tambula: so can it be ever possible that thou shalt be attented to?

बोभना-beautiful, being 'decked with ornaments. '

देवेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यो वा-i. e. to their maid-servant and not

to be sacrificed, as Wilkins supposed.

तिसः &c.-i. e. for an immense period of time. महीयते-is esteemed or honoured. चित्र properly means what is collected together; a pile, here used for a funeral pile. यथान्यवहारम्—according to the usual practice, formalities. आगच्छनास्त-is on his way, is coming. See notes to p. 68. राजकार्यम्—political or state affairs. Has forwarded the affairs of the state to the best of his ability.

प्रस्तत-the business immediately before us.

Sl. 21. वर्ज-colour, i. e. by marking the changes in the colour of the face. Cf. sl. 50, p. 51, and the notes thereon.

P. 69. श्रेयान-most welcome to. ज्यसनी &c.-because officers can make capital out of him. farque-clever:people, those who know how to use fools as their tools when they have to accomplish some object.

प्राणिधि:—a spy, an emissary. त्रन्षानम—the doings or proceedings of the enemy. चार or चर-- a spy.

त्त्रत्य-lit. of the place. स्य added to adverbs of place has the sense of 'belonging to or of that place'; as अत्रत्य, तज्ञत्य, &c. ज्यञ्जनम्—disguise. Cf. Kâm. Nît. XIII. 14. तद्गृह &c.—that is as a pledge for the faithful discharge of their duty. आत्मना द्वितीयन—with himself forming the second of the party, i. e. he and some one else. Cf. Śāk. I. ततः प्रविश्वत्यास्मनातृतीयो वैखानसः।

दोषा:-evils, disasters or losses. समाधात्म-to remedy or avert

P. 70. विमहो न विधि:—war is not the measure which wise policy or real statesmanship dictates.

Śl. 39. Cf. Manu. VII. 198-199.

सानत्—conciliation. दानस्—gift. भेह—treachery. For more information see com. साधितम्—to conquer, to subdue.

अनासादितविश्रह:—who has not seen what war is, who has had no occasion to fight.

फलवती:-i. e. चिरात in due time and not all at once.

दूरभीरत्वम्—timidity as long as danger is at a distance; i. e. a great man, for instance, for fear of the dread consequences of a war, may try to avoid it as long as possible; but when it is inevitable he will fight like a true hero.

उत्ताप:—agitation, flurry, perplexity. अतिशीतलञ्ज &c.—The meaning is that one ought to act with a cool head in an emergency, and then one is sure to gain success. See com. निव्हानस—an ordinance or precept. Cf. Kâm. Nît. IX. 50.

P. 71. वर्तने--turns upon, engages in combat.

कीटपक्षोद्धमः—an insect getting wings, which brings about its destruction, as in the case of a moth. With the reading उद्यम:—'like the exertions of the wings of an insect, which are of very little effect.'

कोर्नम कर्नस्थायम; just as a tortoise contracts its body when touched, so a wise man should bear a blow and not resent it until the proper time comes.

डपायज्ञ:—one who knows how to adopt proper measures. Śl. 50, Manu. VII. 74. शैल &c.—that the enemy may not have easy access. समन्त्रभ—with machines for raising water, harassing the enemy &c.

दुर्गसंभाने—to mark out and fit or put in order a castle. कर्मस्वदृष्टकारी—who has not put his knowledge into practice.

P. 72. व्यञ्जनम्—a condiment, a seasoned article. गोनयायते—tastes like cowdung, i. e. quite insipid. What is meant is that next to corn, salt should be stored up.

নিযুক্ম:—set down as belonging to. সাইন—an indeclinable used at the commencement of a narrative or tale, sometimes as a mere expletive, as in the present case.

स्वकीयमात्मानं--his body. स्वकीयमुस्कर्षम्--self-exaltation or elevation. आधिक्यम्---pre-eminence, supreme power.

अनिभन्नेन-foolish one, not knowing self-interest. मर्भन्ना:-knowing his weak points. परिचित्तो भवति--will be found out, his real nature will be known.

जातिस्वभावात्—by virtue of the disposition of his species.

P. 73. Kam. Nit. VII. 62. मर्न-where one is vulnerable.

नन्दस—The last of the Nanda dynasty of kings killed by the machinations of Chanakya, who placed Chandragupta, the Sandraketus of the Greeks, on his throne. त्रिक्ण—clever, sharp; or cruel.

दूरान्तिरतम् v. l.—(adv.) from a distance. धीरसमन्वितः that the king should not commit political blunders.

गलहस्तयति—can strangle him to death, seize him by the neck and turn him out.

छलम-युरोति—approaches, has fraud concealed. Śl. 61, cf. Máh.-Bhá. Udyogap. XXV. 58.

प्रबोध्य—he was set right as regards his opinion of the king &c. by everything being explained to him.

বিছাৰ—the chief officers of the court or the wise men in his capital.

P. 74. ज्यसनितया—when one is in difficulty or is not in good circumstances, has not all things in his favour.

দিবাণি—personal friends; মুহুহুদা:—allies, friendly kings. হুৱনম্য:—firmly devoted to; thoroughly loyal. Cf. Kam. Nit. X 27, 28. ন্য—in that case. নাই্নিক্—an astrologer. মুদ্দেশ—auspicious time. মাস্থেশ—to march out, begin the expedition. দা কুম্য:—When the Aorist is used with the prohibitive particle মা, it has the sense of the Imperative, and the augment ম is dropped. বিভিগান্ত:—one wishing to conquer; Desid. noun fr. ভি with বি.

आस्त्रवत्—given according to the authority of the Śàstras; or शास्त्रवत्वनुष्टाव when it is not put in practice according to the dictates of the Śastras; or thirdly शास्त्रवत् like the theoretical knowledge of Śastra which is of no avail unless put in practice.

sयुहोक्कते:—drawn in battle-array. Cf. Kám. Nît. XIX. 44. बलाध्यक्ष:—an officer second in command to the Senânî or the commander-in-chief. कलत्रम्—the seraglio, the women-कल्यु—i. e. not useful in active service. (बाजारबुणमें in Marathi). Cf. Kám. XIX. 44.

आश्वासयम्—cheering up, encouraging. प्रतिगृह्य-taking up, giving support to. Cf. this and the preceding Sl. with Kam. Nit. XIX. 46—47.

P. 75. शेलेषु &c — where the enemy's men are likely to lurk in wait. शयनं योगनिद्रया विधेयम्—a king should sleep a wakeful sleep; i. e. he should not enjoy a sound sleep absolutely trusting in the fidelity of his body-guards.

भाराविकान-forest-dwellers, such as bhils &c. Kàm. Nît. XIX. 22-23, Śl. 77, formed from the second lines of Kam. Nit. XX. 16-17, with the difference of विना कोषाञ्च for कोषाधीना हि and स्वभृत्येभ्यः for योधेभ्यस्तु. अभेदेन-standing in a compact line, without breaking.

Śl. 79. Cf. Kam, Nit. XIX. 33-34.

हपहरूच-having besieged. अनुष-m. n. a watery place, a marsh.

द्विप:-an elephant, so called because he drinks water by means of his trunk and month. Third-a shield.

अष्टायुप:-the eight weapons are the head, the trunk, the two tusks and the four legs.

बलमन्यस्य v. l.—since the cavalry is the moving rampart. युद्धकारित्वम-Giving battle first.

P. 76. जित्रअन्य—not easily feeling fatigued; that has overcome

सार--consisting of chosen troops or men of real worth. अनुधिष्ठानम्—not conferring high posts (अधिकं स्थानं) upon. It may also mean 'the king's not leading the forces himself (so as to secure their goodwill); or, loss of position: dismissal from a post of authority. Apte's Dic. देशांत्रहर्णस-appropriation of what is to be given; e.g. a share in the general booty &c. काल्यापनम-putting off (payment of salary, conferring of honour &c.). अप्रतीकार:non-retaliation of the insult given, not attending to the complaints of soldiers and removing them. i. e. by long and forced marches. He should rather force the enemy to be on the offensive. V. l. अपिड्यन बल शत्रोजिगीपुरतिशोषयेत-should put to great hardships.

भेदक्रर:--calculated to overthow or break down the power of (the enemy). उत्थापयेत्—one should raise or set up. अन्त:प्रकोपनम्—internal dissensions, causing revolts. अभियोक्त:-the Gen. for the Inst. स्थिराहमन:-Patient, resolute.

A knotty śloka. An attempt is made in the com. to give it a meaning. See com. The idea seems to be taken from Kám. Nît. XIX. 61-62. ऋरम-of fierce prowess, working great havoc. मित्रम्—an ally of the ememy. भड़ं वत्या-by beating him down. गोवहाज्ञद्या-by turning him away. by seizing his cattle &c. For प्रमाद्यन्तं नं in the com. read प्रमाखनत्.

P. 77. वास्येत—Pot. of the cau. of वस् ; to populate. परदेशापवाह-नात्—by bearing away men from other countries. धनदं yielding revenue, prosperous.

उदितेन-डिदेत p. p. p. of वद् to speak.

आत्मोहरा:—one's own exaltation. ज्यानि:—lit. decay; hence, downfall, decline of power, loss. नीतिरियती—all the dictates of policy amount to this, policy is nothing more than this. तद्रीज्ञत्य—taking that as a basis, groundwork. कृतिन्—clever, versed in policy. प्रतायते—great eloquence is displayed. This is from Sis. II. 30.

अन्यत् अन्यत् this is one thing, that is another, one is quite different from the other, the one would lead to ruin, the other to sure success. उच्छुङ्खलं सन्वम्—power not restrained or guided by the rules of the Sástras; शास्त्रनियन्तितं i.e. by the rules of the political science. सामानाधिकरण्यम्—the state of remaining or being found in one and the same place; being in the same predicament. मोह्तिकावेदितलये—at the auspicious hour, as declared or appointed by the astrologers.

प्राणिधप्राहित:—i. e. sent by the chief emissary. समागतप्राय:— समागतारीषञ्चून:. अधित्यका—a table-land or plateau. दुर्गशोधनम्—lit. the searching of the fortress.

इङ्गितम्—secret intention or purpose.

P. 78. अभिभवाय—for the chastisement or punishment of. विभ-होत्साह:—desire or eagerness for fighting. आगन्तुक:— आगन्तुरेवागन्तुक:—the term. क is added here स्वाधे, i. c. to express the same meaning as the original word. Sometimes it is used as a diminutive affix. c. g. वृक्ष a tree, वृक्षक—a small tree.

हित्तवान्—may also mean one who has another's welfare at heart, well-meaning. आर्ण्यम्—produced in a forest. स्वल्पकालेन—in a very short time after he took service. दही—gave, offered up (sacrificed).

क्रीडासरस्—a pleasure-tank. Kings are described as having pleasure-gardens, pleasure-mountains, pleasure-houses &c.

कुति विहेशात्—from some country (not known). प्रतीहार—a porter or door-keeper, it also means 'a door.' वर्तनार्थी— वर्तनं (wages, salary;) अर्थाः प्रयोजनं (purpose, object) अस्य. It may also mean—'in search of means livelihood or employment.'

यदि &c.—If you have any occasion for my services.

সনুষ্য—a collection of four. See Gr. § 170 (b). ব্যয়ক:—being useful, i. e. deservedly. বাদ্রল—a fold of betelleaves containing pieces of betelnut, spices &c. In olden times a támbůla was given as a sign of the ratification of an oral contract to do a thing. The giving and accepting of it made the contract binding on both the parties.

अहिनेशम्—अहिन च निशायां च ; an Avy. Comp. खड्शपाणि:—sword in hand; a Vya. Bah. Com. सक्त्यम्—plaintive. स्चिमेशे तमासि—in this pitchy darkness. Lit. in the darkness which is so dense that it must be pierced with a needle to enable one to see through. ब्रेशित:—sent away, ordered to go. सहन्—after him.

लक्ष्मी—the goddess presiding over the royal fortune of Sûdraka, the tutelary goddess of royalty.

भवलम्बनम्—stay, stability. द्वार्त्रिशस्त्रभणितम् द्वार्त्रिशत् लक्ष-णानि तैरुपेतम्. सर्वमङ्गला—Lit. the goddess who presides over the welfare of all, or over welfare of every kind; who has the welfare of all in her keeping; a name of the goddess Bhavánî, the consort of Siva. In her destructive quality she is called Kâlî, to whose image human sacrifices were offered to avert a threatening evil.

P. 79. निद्राण—asleep, sleeping, pre. part. of द्वा with नि 2nd conj. प्रवोधिता—roused from sleep, awakened. एवंविधः—एवं विधा यस्य of this sort, such. विनियोगः—use, employment. सिनिनस्—see Mitr. Śl. 44. मुख्य—high, exorbitant. महावर्तन—wages paid in gold. निष्क्रयः—compensation, return. उपहारः—(बल्लिः) an offering, a victim. निस्तारः—payment of a debt, return, requital. जीवनं विजयनम्—life is but a mockery, quite a misery. तत्—that, i. e. she also cut off her head. एतस्परित्यक्तन—left by him, i. e. Vîravara.

प्रत्यक्ष स्तया—प्रत्यक्षं भूता a comp. सुद्धुपा. राज्यभङ्कः—Loss of or danger to sovereignty. This may mean (1) you will be a king even after death, i. e. in your next life; or (2) sovereignty will remain with your family after your death. साद्यञ्जालं भूषम्य—bowing in such a manner as to touch the ground with the eight parts of the body. An Avy. Comp. अनुक्रम्पनीय:—pot. p. p. lit. to be favoured or taken compassion upon. सद्रार्भः—a Bah. Comp.

यथापात्रां—lit. to which I ्am led by circumstances. सन्वोहक्षपंण—excess or intensity of magnanimity, preeminent generosity. वाहसल्य:—वहस्तरुद्ध भाव: tenderness, kindness or regard.

স্কুৰ্ব:—one who is not a miser, i. e. one who is liberal. A generous man ought always to speak kindly, for with all his liberality, if he were to use harsh language, he would be hated by others. স্বিক্ষেণ্য:—not vaunting or boasting. স্বাস্বর্গী—not shedding his bounty upon unworthy persons or improper objects of charity. Mâh. Bhâ. Sán. XC. 4.

महापुरुषलक्षणस्—the distinguishing marks or characterristics of a great man. प्रस्तुत्य—fully mentioning or laying before (by way of introduction), giving a full account (as a preliminary step to what he was going to do); or it may mean 'having proclaimed or extolled.' कर्णोट—the Karnatak.

Construe योऽकार्ये तृपेच्छया कार्यवत् शास्ति स किंमन्त्री। अकार्यम् what ought not to be done. तृपेच्छया—according to the pleasure of the king, having regard to the will of the king. कार्यवत्—as if it were proper to be done. शास्ति—counsels, recommends. वरं &c.—It is better to give pain to the heart of the king than to ruin him by advising &c. वियंवदा:—saying sweet things, flatterers. शरीर &c.—he quickly loses his health (to attend to which is the duty of the royal physician) &c.

अत:—under this delusion. निध्यर्थी—covetous of a treasure. यक्षेश्वर:—Kubera, the god of wealth.

तत:—then, by which act. सुवर्ण—gold coins. तेन—by means of which. यावड नीवम्—यावत् जीवः तावत् प्रतीक्षते—used to wait for. निष्कारणबन्धः—lit. a friend without any cause, a disinterested friend. प्रस्तुतम्—the present, the business which immediately concerns us. मृदः—a fool, one who does not know his own interest.

लुह्य: &c.—See Kam. Nît. VIII. 15. लुह्य:—avaricious, greedy of money, and hence displeasing his officers and the people. योधावमन्द—one who disrespects or insults warriors or soldiers.

नियुडयन्तास्—be appointed, ordered. संक्रक्रम्—pressed or hemmed in. आहितक्कमम्—आहितः क्वनः यस्य distressed by. P. 81. प्रमत्तम्—intoxicated or drunk; or it may mean, careless &c. न्यमम्—busily engaged in, समाकुलम्—embarrassed or н N. 4

distressed by. सुद्ध्यस्तम्—all scattered. With these lines Cf. Kâm. Nît. XIX. 50-52 quoted in the Com. अवस्कन्द—an attack. भयात्—for fear of a surprise. प्रज्ञागर &c.—fatigued by watching, or keeping up; अत एव दिवा &c.—a Bâh. Comp. निद्रया व्याकुलाः सैनिका यस्मिन् तत्. निद्रा॰—Construe—अतोस्मरसेनापतयो गत्वा प्रमादिनस्तस्य बलं यथावकाशम् &c. यथावकाशम्—whenever they will get an opportunity; as they may find it expedient. अविनय—offence or fault.

স্বাস্বস্থ—in an impudent or unbecoming manner, insolently. হ্য়—clever, one who is ready to avail himself of every favourable opportunity. বৃহয়ায়—বৃহষ্ণ সঞ্জাবাবি-স্থিগভাবি—this word should be supplied with every clause. বযুক্ক:—studying with close application. বিনীব:—well-trained, guided by policy.

विद्यावृद्ध—i. e. old in wisdom. শিশ্—in the case of जला-सन्तर would mean beauty and growth. स्त्री—i. e. lewdness, debauchery. अर्थदूष्णम्—wasting or squandering away money; prodigality. इयसनानि—blemishes or defects; sources of difficulties.

साइसेन्नान्त &c.—one solely bent on enterprise; one acting rashly. उपाय &c.—i. s. who wavers and is unable to decide which way to act or what measures to adopt विश्रति—prosperity, riches. जिन्न-great, of high character. नय—sound policy, political wisdom, states. manship.

उपन्यस्त—proposed, set forth. अनवधानं क्षतम्—(you) paid no heed or turned a deaf ear to, despised. दुनीति: violation of the laws of policy, misbehaviour.

P. 82. दुर्भन्त्रिय—a Bah. Comp, see com. Some take दुर्भन्त्रियं—to mean a bad minister, but the context does dot justify this meaning.

नीतिदेश्या:—disadvantages or calamities due to errors of policy. Construe विषाही मुदं इन्ति &c. विवस्वान्—the sun; from विवस् rays and वत् having.

प्रजाहीन:—destitute of the power of discrimination or wisdom. Construe भिन्नसंधाने मन्त्रिणां प्रज्ञा व्यवस्थ & भिन्नसंधाने—see trans. It may also mean—in uniting for reconciling parties at variance. व्यवस्थि—is proved, or put to test, appears forth. सांनिपातिक कर्मणि—in treating a case which is rendered dangerous, according to native medicine, by the simultaneous derangement of the three hum-

ours, the bile, the phlegm, and the wind, and which baffles the skill of physicians. At at &c.—a question of appeal, the answer being, 'every one is so.'

अल्प्स—little, what is of no consequence. कामं-much, ex-च्यमा:-over-hasty; or, perplexed, agitated; when a difficutly arises. कत्रिय:-men whose mental faculties are well developed; prudent, resolute, learned महारम्भा:-a Bah. Comp.; who undertake great things. निरा-कला:-composed, working steadily, without being confused. Mark the antithesis between अल्प्स् and महत् (in महारम्आ:)— अज्ञाः and कृत्धियः, व्यमाः and निराक्ताः. See Sis. II. 79. भवत्प्रतापात-by virtue of your might or regal power. is a complimentary expression. विजिमीष:—lit. one desirous of conquering. अहीर्यस्त्रता—अ not दीर्घस्त्रता dilatoriness; promptitude, promptness in action. "เจาสมพาส:taking place as a necessary consequence; hence, guarantee. मन्त्रोपसम्भात-relying upon, or on the strength of, the advice or connect.

साराविचार—See trans.; let the good be distinguished from the bad; i. s. let the army be divided into strong and weak men, so that all should be well pleased. यशाईय—according to their deserts.

P. 83. अप्यमपनास—Lit. gone to i. s. used in a wrong way. ज्यसने—when calamities befall (and must be warded off). अतिज्यो नास्ति—no expenditure can be considered to be to much; no amount of money spent in such cases is sufficiently great, i. s. any amount spent is justifiable.

स्वल्पन्यवसायात्—for fear of small, trifling expense. आण्डम्merchandise, goods, wares. शुल्क—a tax or toll; customs
particularly levied at passes, ferries etc.
Śl. 126.—This is from Manu. VII. 213.

पुरस्क्रियन्ताम्—be advanced or respected.

प्रस्परज्ञा:—i. e. who are well acquainted, friendly with one another. पूजिता:—treated with marks of distinction.

संहता:—fighting in a compact line. मृद्धन्ति—completely destroy, or rout. रिपुदाहिनीम्—Said in contrast with पञ्चश्वतम्. कृतनाशक:—one who never notices the good services done, one who is ungrateful. अन्यै:—other than the good, ordinary men. आर्मेभिरि:—lit. one who feeds his own self; hence greedy, selfish.

रवाग:—liberality, giving gifts. वाच्यताम—the state of being censured or talked of with contempt.

भतिबद्ध:—bound up with, attached to. सह तेनोव्यी व्ययी—whose rise or fall (lit. expenditure, sinking etc.) depends upon &c. भाषेषु &c.—to superintend matters concerning the person and the exchequer of the king. श्रिमः—tossed about.

यती—judiciously regulated, within proper bounds-अन्वदेशा—regard, consideration. अनुषेशा (v. l.)—absence of disregard or neglect of (the servant's interest). उच्चपापचयो—rise and fall, prosperity and adversity. अमात्वा इति—with the consideration that they are mere ministers (i. e. subordinate to the king). अनुमन्धेत् the Parasm. is irregular.

P. 84. स्वलत:—stumbling, sinking.

विषमः—Cfः नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमापि कर्षति । स एव प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते ॥ योधयेत्– $\operatorname{should\ make\ his\ soldiers\ fight.}$

सिहायते—i. e. fights as bravely as the lion. Denom verb. इपजाप:—Lii. whispering into the ear, hence secret overtures or negotiations (with the friends of the &c.), treachery etc. चिरारोध:—long blockading on all sides. लङ्घनोपाया:—the ways of taking or capturing (a fort). समस्त्रत—what is well planned, a good scheme. स्विक्रन्त—a good display of valour. विचार्यत्—should hesitate, pause to think. Mah. Bhár. Vana. XXX. 7. Or समः, स्विञ्जलक be taken as adjectives qualifying स्युद्धं and स्वल्ला, चित्रम्—fighting or retreating should be well determined upon beforehand, and should de done in a brave manner. मन्द्गति:—मन्दा गतियस्य a Bah. Comp. सारसिंद्रतीयः—सारसी दितीयो यस्य who had the Sârasa for a second, i. e. companion; accompained by. दु:सहम्—दु:खेन सोढुं शक्यम heart-rending.

मन्नांसास्र •—i. e. let the enemy first kill me and then enter etc. The meaning is—'The enemy shall not enter until I am killed etc.'

P. 85. ag—clever, competent, able.

\$1. 142.—is taken fr. the Venî. III. 4, where it is addressed by Asvatthaman to the army of Duryodhana, which was commanded by his father, as it returned from the field of battle after his father's death. मृत्यो:-abl. case. अथ-but if.

भव—worldly existence, life. राज्याङ्गानि—These are usually mentioned as seven. See Kám. Nît. IV. 1; Ragh. I. 60. पोराणां अवय:—These are separately mentioned as taking a prominent part in the government

মকুলি:—properly the original of a thing, that out of which any thing is made; e. g. মুখনি etc. are the মুকুলি of the animal body. হ্ৰাণী—is the governing principle, which is of primary importance. Here মুকুলি means the subjects who form the body of a kingdom, as it were, while the king is the Svámin or the soul. মুদ্ধা—prosperous, cpulent, powerful. মুদ্ধানি:—the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the Milky Ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand. See Bhág. P. VII. 8. 31–35; hence, the best of physicians.

नरेशे निमीलिति—Loc. abs. उद्देति—(a) prospers; (b) blooms. जर्मीकृतः—harassed, worried, disabled by wounds, etc. कुक्कुटसंनापाति—a Karm. Comp. संग्र्य—in a body. स्कन्धान्यार—an army, camp. गवाकृतीच्—i.e. with nothing special to recommend them. क्याचित्—some one, i.e. rarely etc. ब्रिश्चित—Scratched, rubbed against. स्वाम्ययं—in their master's cause, for their lord.

यज तत्र-v. l. anywhere, wherever. अक्षयान्-those that know no decay, everlasting. क्षेट्रयम्-क्शिन्य भावः weakness, cowardice. Par. Smriti, Adh. III.

नो भनतां—may not take place; or भनतां be taken as gen. plu.—may you never have occasion to wage war with princes etc. द्विप:—i. e. your enemies. गिरिगहरस्—sing. for the pl.

CHAPTER IV.

संधि or Peace.

संचि:-alliance, treaty or peace; one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics.

For the various kinds of Samdhis see infra, slokas 111.132. निइत्तसेनयो:—निइता सेना ययो: ; a Bâh. Comp. स्थेय-an intercessor, a mediator. गुभ्रचक्राभ्याम्—these were the ministers of the two kings. निष्कारणबन्धु:—(said ironically) your relative without any cause.

नान्द्रापान—may also be taken to mean (though less appropriately) 'the evil consequences of (his own) acts done in a previous life.'

P. 87. मगध—The country now called Behar. फुल्ल—p. p. p. of फुल् to bloom. फुल्लान्युरपलानि यस्मिन् तरफुल्लारण तर्मिधानं यस्यः उपिरवा—Ind. p. p. of वस्र to dwell. दृष्टव्यतिकर:—one who has seen the occurrence of things, i. e. got experience: see also translation. अनागतविधाता lit. means one who provides for the future'; prudent &c. प्रस्थयन्त्रमति:—ready-witted; one who has the presence of mind to escape from difficulties when they actually come. एधेते—The root एम् properly means to increase, to grow. Here it seems to be used in the sense of 'to enjoy.' यज्ञविद्य:—a fatalist, one who says 'come what may'.

एवंविधेषु—such, of the same description; एवं विधा येषाम् आलोचितम्—the matter was considered; it was reflected. समाधत्ते—surmounts, gets over. निह्नुतः—The fact of his being a paramour was concealed &c.

বিক্ষম্যুক্—the city of Vikrama. This seems to be used as a mere name without any reference to Avantî, the city of Vikramàditya the Great.

प्रार्थयान्त-solicit, long for the company of.

बन्दकी—an unchaste woman. See Notes on p. 50. निर्देशिः—enjoyment, happiness.

Sl. 7th has occurred already. See Suhrid. sl. 117.

ध्यवसाय—action, energy, perseverance. बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा—is the clause that has a direct bearing on the story.

प्रवोध्य—having explained to him the matter, having remonstrated with him.

P. 88. यदभावि &c.—this sl. has occurred before, See Intro. sl. 27. अपाय—accidental occurrences, obstacles.

पद्यत:—Gen. abs.; while he was looking on, in his very presence. बालापरयानि—here बाल means very young, helpless वक्तव्यमेन—here एव has the sense of necessarily, certainly. People will necessarily say something. स्वन्मर्णम्—understand after this अर्द 'is certain, inevitable.'

पक्श-having dressed or roasted; fr. पच्.

विस्मृतपूर्वसंस्कार:—forgetting the instructions given to him before, unmindful of his promise.

प्राणिशः—a spy, an emissary. तदनवधानस्य—of your neglect to attend to it, not minding the warning &c. प्रयक्तन—

instigated, employed by. প্ৰধান—i. e. affection shown by the enemy. প্ৰিন:—(a) ruined, fallen; (b) fallen down. প্ৰিয়ুম্বন—(a) knows the reality; (b) awakes.

P. 89. मनसा &c.—i. e. by having a good opinion about him, by praising him and looking upon him with affectionate eyes. युक्तिकथनस्—pointing out the remedy, giving advice - तुषकण्डनस्—beating husks with a pestle in a mortar, i. e. doing something utterly useless.

भास्परम्—place, station, post. श्राध्यपरम्—श्राध्यं च तस्परं च नोतम—name of the sage Bháradvája; also of the author of the Nyáyasûtras. महत्पा:-महात्तपो यस्य. स्वभावदयात्मना—by him who was kind by his very nature. मूप्यानिविशेषस—iu no way superior to a mouse. सज्यथ:—uneasy or distressed at heart. असीतिकरम्—causing or reflecting disgrace.

P. 90. पदा०—पद्मानि गर्ने यस्य तरपद्मगर्भे तहिमिथानं (name) यस्य.
जीवनहेत्तवः—the source of my livelihood. इह समये तावत—
this time at least (if on no other occasion).
एतयोः—i. e. of a friend or of an enemy. See Sis. II. 37.
अपूर्व—not tasted before. Construe—तदा प्राज्ञी रिपुणा सह
युद्ध्यमानो मिथेत. Sl. 19.—See notes on sl. 168. Ch. II.
अत्रावस्थितेन etc.—This has the force of 'If Meghavarna stays here as king he will send us all the choice things' etc.

अनागवर्ती etc.—thinks over what has not yet happened, delights in anticipation. भग्नभाण्ड:—भग्नानि भाण्डानि येन-

P. 91. देवीकोट—This was probably the same as शाणितपुर, the city of Bana.

विषुवरसंक्रान्त्याम् -संक्रान्ति is the apparent passage of the sun from one zodiacal sign to another. विषुवरसंक्रान्ति is the entrance of the sun into the zodiacal sign Aries or Libra at the vernal or autumnal equinox. Since no presents are given to the Brâhmaṇas on the occasion of these samkrántis, the reference here seems to be probably to the Makara—Samkárnti, on which some religious rites are observed and presents given to the Brâhmaṇas. सक्तुपूर्ण etc.—सक्तु the flour of a kind of corn first fried and then ground.

utiq-a kind of oral earthen pot, open-mouthed.

নত্ত্বিদ্ধা—a shed or bower serving as a shop. स्वतुत्क्षार्थम्—i. e. against mice. সাত্ত্তানি—i. e. those belonging to the potter. নিন্দ্রন:—was reproached or taken to task.

मदोद्धतस्य—qualifies both नृपते: and दिन्तनः; (a) puffed up with pride or vanity; (b) under the influence of ichor or rut, furious. संक्षीणं—intoxicated, in rut; hence, ungovernable. उन्नार्गयातस्य—(a) going by the wrong path; (b) straying from the proper path. नेतार:—(a) guides, counsellors; (b) drivers. See Kâm. Nît. IV. 47.

बलदर्गत्—through the pride of strength, i. e. through the strength of our force. अधिष्ठत—lit. presided over by. मम संमत्र—This is my counsel, I approve of this.

भर्मे पुरस्कृत्य—lit. placing in the front, i. e. attaching the highest importance to, भृषे 'one's proper duty;' regarding the doing of one's duty as the first thing.

संशायितं क्वर्यात्—one should not throw everything into jeopardy, should not take a step without giving proper thought to it.

अवालिश:-one who is not a fool, a wise man.

P. 92. ম্নাব্—even with an equal, i.e. why talk of one who is superior in power; স্থিক্ষ্পন্ন নু হুত্টাৰ. মুন্ব্যুদ্ৰা—
These were the sons of a demon, Nikumbha by name.
They got a boon from Brahmâ that they could be killed by none except that they might kill themselves. On the strength of this boon they grew very insolent and oppressive, so that Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph from heaven named Tilottamâ, and while fighting for her they killed each other. The story, however, is differently told here. স্বান্ব্যুদ্বয়ন seems to be used here adverbially.

सनिविधितया—who had entered their body, i. e. in order to defeat them in their object. अन्यत्—one thing. अन्यत्—quite a different thing. विचारमृद्ध्योः—lit. who could not think properly, fools; because they did not know that they were inviting their own death by doing so. लुड्य—enamoured of. मनसा उत्यानभ्यां—The Inst. by the Sûtra प्रसितोत्स्याभ्यां द्वीया च Páṇ. II. 3. 34. पापतिमिराभ्यास्—may mean, whose mind's eye was bedimmed by sin (the sinful idea); or, who were sin and ignorance incarnate as it were; see com.

प्रमाणगुरुष:—lit. a man whose decision is an authority or is binding, an arbitrator. इति मती कृतायां—this being thought of, resolved upon.

बलवान्—when possessed of the necessary martial vigour. अपि—is here used समुच्छे; 'and.' धनधान्याधिकः-धनधान्ये-नाधिकः rich in wealth and corn. द्विजसेवया—दिज those who are twice born, (their investiture with the sacred thread being regarded as their second birth), viz. the Brâhmaṇas, the Kshatriyas, and the Vaisyas.

नियम:—rule, i. e. what you are bound to follow in deciding the question. समक्रालय्—समः क्रालः यस्मिन्कर्मण तद्यथा तथा. अवसानपर्यन्तम्—to the end, in its entirety. तथापि—even then, i. e. you not only did not hear me fully but etc. संघेयगुणयुक्तं—endowed with the qualities of one with whom a peaceful policy ought to be pursued; possessed of those qualities which make him a proper person to treat with, i. e. who deserves to be treated as a friend and not as an enemy. विमाह्य:—fit to be warred on, i. e. to be treated as an enemy.

आर्य:—cf. Kâm. कुलं शीलं दया दानं धर्मः सत्यं कृतज्ञता। अद्रोह इति येडवेत्तानार्योन्संप्रचक्षते ॥ XVIII. 50. See also the next sl. अनार्य—a vile fellow; for this (27) and the following ślokas cf. Kâm. Nît. IX. 43-47, 50, 52, 53.

संधित:-entered into an alliance with; p. p. of चि with सम. संस्तान्—(a) on account of its growing in a cluster; by reason of its thick growth; (b) being in union with one's relatives.

निर्क्शनम्--precept, rule (of policy). प्रतिवातम्--against (the direction of) the wind.

P. 93. जनवन्नी: सुतस्य—i, e. of Parasurama. सर्व: मुड्यते—everyone is enjoyed; i. e people come to seek the protection of and live upon the bounty of one who is in friendly alliance with a conqueror—in-many-battles. Cf. यथानियं जले मस्यैर्भक्ष्यते शापदेर्भवि।आकाशे पक्षिमिश्चेव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवार्॥ भड्यते—would have given a better sense. We find भिद्यते in Kam. IX. 52.

तत्प्रतापेन—i. e. of the अनेकयुद्धविजयी. सस्य—i, e. of the person in alliance with the अनेकयुद्धविजयी.

দণিও:—The spy here referred to is the crane in service of the royal goose. पुनज्ञांत्वा—on having again picked up further intelligence. ব্যক্তা—i. e. Hiranyagarbha.

बीचेरोगी—always ailing. भीरुक:—भीरुरेय श्रीरुक: मीरुकजनः whose servants, i. e. soldiers &c., are cowardly.

विरक्त—disaffected. Ślokas 35, 53—cf. Kám. IX. 24-43. विषयेष्वतिसक्तिमान्—voluptuous or lewd. अनेकचित्तमन्त्रः—see trans., or whose secret counsels are known to many; or अनेकानि चित्तानि मन्त्राश्च यस्य; who is fickle-minded and does not follow the counsel of one man. See \$1.46.

देवोपहतक:—unfortunate, condemned or smitten by fate. देवचिन्तक:—always consulting fate, a fatalist.

सरयधर्म--may also mean 'true duty.' अल्प्नमावस्वात्--प्रभाव is the same as प्रभशक्ति:; see notes to p. 53.

थोद्ध्य-i.e. on his behalf. युद्धायुद्ध्यत्त्रम्—the advantages of fighting or not fighting; or the युद्धायुद्ध may be on the part of his followers. Because of the inability of the child to reward those who fight or to punish those who refuse to fight for him.

उत्साहरिकि—the power of personal energy which goads others to action. See com. and p. 53 notes.

P. 94. लुड्यातुर्जाविकै:—लुड्याश्च तेऽनुर्जीविकाः तैः by his greedy followers.

दानभिन्ने:--lit. separated by gifts.

सुखाभियोड्य:—सुखं सुखेन वाभि०; capable of being easily attacked धर्मबङीयस्त्वात्—since religion is always powerful. Or, since they (the gods and the Brahmanas) are strong by reason of their religious merit. See com. विशिषेत—is destroyed; Pass. Pre. of श्रू 9th conj.

स्वरूपकेन-small, insignificant, not formidable.

कालबो॰—काले गुध्यते असी. He who fights seizing the proper or most advantageous opportunity. इतद्योति:——It is said that owls can only see by night while crows lose their power of seeing during the night.

यान—march or expedition. आसन—(or स्थान) halting, besieging. देशीभान—(or देश) treachery, duplicity. पाड्या-ज्या—जण्णां गुणानां समूह:. The six expedients to be employ ed by a king in foreign politics. Cf. Siś. II. 26 and Malli. on it. See also Amara. II. 8.

कर्मणाम्—political measures or intrigues. देशकालिवभाग—the advantageous division of place and time. विनिपात-प्रतिकार—Premeditation of means or remedies to avert unforeseen misfortunes. प्रशाहा सन्तः—See Sis. II. 18,

साम &c.—साम conciliation, pacific measures. भेद-breach, sowing seeds of dissension &c. त्ण्ड-having recourse to violent measures. See Śiś. II. 54. The following Śl. which is a familiar quotation affords a good illustration of these four:—अधींब्द पुत्रकाधींब्द सुन्यं दास्यामि मोदकाद् । यहान्यस्मै पदास्यामि कर्णसुरपाटयामि ते॥

उत्साह etc.—See note on शक्तित्रय p. 53. A king must always try to possess these three powers; else he will suffer.

आलोड्य-taking into due consideration; acting in accordance with this. विजिशीषव:--Desider. of जि with वि. Conquerors turn out great men by acting up to all these precepts.

P. 95. प्राण etc.—प्राणपरिस्थाग एव मूल्यम्. चञ्चलापि—the force of अपि is this—Lakshmi, though she is चञ्चला, is not so with those who know how to make her steady. Cf. 'येन भियः संभवशेषकृदं स्वभावलोलेस्वयशः प्रमुष्टम् ' Ragh. VI. 41.

उपन्यस्त्य—urged or set forth as the proper course to be adopted. जम्बुद्धीप—one of the seven continents (= India) into which the Earth was divided by the ancients, all situated round the mountain Meru. कीपं जनवतु—See trans.; or, let (him) raise an insurrection, cause a rising of the people.

सुग्तिम्—may also mean good protection, proper care. ससंहतेन—compact, mustering strong or well organized. अरातिम्—Acc., governed by संतापयेत in the next line. सत्ताः—well annoyed or harassed; or the cons. may be सत्ताः (pressed hard) बीरः अरातिं संतापयेत् येन तसः संतप्तेन &c. तमेन etc.—The simile is drawn from the practice of a smith who, when he wants to join together two pieces of metal (iron, for instance) heats them to a red heat and then hammers them together on the anvil. Cf. तमेन तमनयमा परनाय योग्यम् Vik. II. 16. See Kâm. IX. 78.

सुगुपलेख:--"The original expression seems to favour the idea of their (the Hindus) being acquainted with the art of writing in cypher."-Wilkins.

तत्रत्य—belonging to that place. The affix रय is added to adverbs of place in the sense of 'belonging to'; e. g. अत्रत्य etc. विश्वास॰—विश्वासं प्रतिपना विश्वासप॰.

किनाम--what on earth; I should like to know what? ज्ञात:--was detected, my real character was known. तेन-- by reason of that, i. e. his magnanimity. विप्रलब्ध:—
deceived. आरम्योपम्येन—by comparing others with himself,
considering others like himself. वेत्ति—construe दुर्जनं
सन्यवादिनं वेत्ति. गौतमस्यारण्ये—sacred to the sage Gautama.
प्रामान्तर—अन्यो गामो ग्रामान्तरम् a Nitya—Samâsa.

नितंत्रकर्षः—excellence of ingenuity. The highest degree of cleverness. भवति—will have been displayed. यज्ञट्डागः- यज्ञार्यः छागः a goat to be offered up in a sacrifice. अनन्तर- स्थितेन—who was stationed next after him. होलायमान- मितः—uncertain in his mind.

P. 96. असी—a good man. হাণ্ট্ৰিকল্যান্—through the weakness of his body or indisposition. ভ্ৰমা:—full of anxiety (about provisions), or distressed (with hunger). কত্তকমুলা—said in contempt here. It is, however, a well known fact that the camel delights to live upon thorns and brambles. Cf. Vikr. I. 29.—নিনীম্বার কালিবল্য গ্রিহ্ম কাললে: কত্তকলালেন্দ্র—intoxicated under the influence of liquor or some narcotic. হবংযুক্ত:—one who has to make haste. ব খুন্বিক্—care not for the injunctions of religious law; see also trans. হবাহান &c.—by our neglecting to eat the food quite within our reach. মুন্ &c.—this expresses his extreme disapproval of the proposal. মূন:—allowed to remain.

क्टम्—a fraudulent scheme.

P. 97. स्वाभिमूला:—who depend on their lord (for their welfare). प्रयत्त:—effort (such as watering them &c. in order to make them put forth fruit &c.)

জানবিশ্বাধ:—in whom confidence was produced; who felt sure that the lion would refuse to kill and eat him up, as he had done in the case of others.

स्नास्ना—Because he had touched what he thought to be a dog which is deemed an unclean animal. अनुसया:pursuasion, conciliation. स्वानिकार्याधिना-bent upon accomplishing his master's object

वृक्षाङ्ग्रिस—the foot or root of a tree. निकृन्तात-destroys, wears out by slow degrees.

प्रश्नेन कि—why should you trouble yourself with &c. संज्ञातकीतुक: संज्ञानं कौतुकं यस्य in whom curiosity was produced. श्रोत्रिय—a Brahmana well versed in sacred lore. विंशतिवर्षरेशीय:—ईषर्सनाप्तविंशतिवर्षः; by the rule ईषर्सनाप्ती कल्पब्देशयरेशीयरः Pan. V. 3. 67.

Śl. 67. This has occurred already. See. I. 74.

स्तातक:—a Brahmana just entered upon the second stage of life; viz. that of a house-holder, after having performed the ceremony of ablution to be performed on his finishing his course of education at the Guru's house.

P. 98. ক্লাৰীক্লানি—embraces: see trans.; or this may be taken with (খাসীৰ). Like a foster mother as it were, it takes the babe on her lap first, while its real mother does so afterwards. ক্লা—ground, room. Någ. IV. 57. Śl. 70 has occurred already. See I. 200.

क्षीयमाण:—wasting away; goes with काय and आमकुम्स (a raw or unbaked pot). विशीर्ण:—(a) dead; (b) dissolved. विभाव्यते—(the decay) is perceived, noticed.

आवात—a slaughter house; a place where people sentenced to capital punishment are dispatched.

Śl. 63. See Mah. Bhâr. Van. II. 40; Śân. 330. 14.

समेयाताम्—come together. व्यवेयाताम्—separate. Pot. of of इ with वि and अप. Śl. 74. See Mah. Bhá. Śan. 28, 36. पथिक:—पन्थानं निन्यं गच्छतीति. योनि—original source.

निखन्यन्ते—are implanted or ingrafted. शोकशङ्कन:-thorns or darts of sorrow. The sl. is taken from the Yogavá-Sishtha. अस्यन्तसंत्रास:—An everlasting connexion, or association. Cf. the sl. from the Ragh. quoted in the com. See Mah. Bhàr. Śânti. XXVIII. 52.

भापात०--आपाते रमणीयानाम्

राज्यहनी—a Dvandva Comp. The verbs जजन्ति and निवर्तन्ते should be changed into the dual to agree with this सुखास्वार्यर:—see trans.; or, which is the best on account of the taste of pleasures or bliss. दु:खानां धुरि—Because the sorrow caused by it must be equally great.

P. 99. यदियोगासि॰—Here यत refers to सत.

ed because he was born with not or poison, administered to his mother by the other wife of his father. He successfully performed 99 Aśvamedha sacrifices and when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was carried away by Indra and placed by the side of the sage Kapila. While in search of the horse his 60,000 sons were burnt to ashes by the enraged sage, but their ashes were after thousands of years purified and their

souls conveyed to heaven, by Bhagîratha. See our note on भगीरथ, Ragh. IV. 32, and on Sagara, ibid. III. 50. The word सागर ' the sea' is derived from Sagara.

संचिन्त्य संचिन्त्य—thinking upon again and again or every now and then. उमरण्डम्—who deals out very severe punishment. चर्मबन्धाः—leather straps or ligaments of hide. शिथिलीभवन्ति—grow loose or lax, prove unenergetic. अस्खलितप्रयाणः—whose onward march is never impeded. विचारयताम्—reflecting on, taking into consideration the real nature of.

वर्धताम्—The longer the separation the more painful ought to be the sorrow. अपवाति किम्—why should it abate, how is it that its severity is lessened? See com. आत्मानमनुसंधिहि—may also mean set your heart upon; contemplate आहम्म, or take into consideration the real nature of A'tman.

प्रबुद्ध:-enlightened, who got an insight into the real truth. गृहनरकः-गृहमेव नरकः a Karm. Comp.

रागिणां—those that have राग or love for worldly pleasures &c.; passionate. गृहेषि—even when one remains at home. पञ्चेन्द्रियानग्रहः—i. e. curbing the passions.

अङ्गत्सित—irreproachable, not censurable; i. e. praiseworthy, laudable. For constr. see com.

यत्र कुत्राश्रमे—The A'sramas are four, viz. ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ and संन्यास.

संतानार्थम्—and not for lust, i. e. well regulated. दुर्गाणि difficulties, calamities. Mah. Bhár. Śân. OX. 23.

P. 100. आत्मा नदी—This is what is called a Rûpaka or metaphor आत्मा or the knowledge of the soul is here compared to a river. संयम &c.—Having 'restraint over the senses' for 'the flight of steps' (तीर्थ—Mar. बाट).

য়ান — good disposition or equable conduct. Cf. Mah. Bhar. Udyog XI. 21. য়ানাৰিছম—overwhelmed with sorrow. सङ्ग:—has a double meaning here; (1) attachment to worldly pleasures; (2) association, company. স্বলম্—i. e. of संसारसङ्ग.

सर्वात्मना—by every effort of the mind. सा—i. e. मुमुक्षा. तस्य i. e. कामस्य.

दण्डग्रहणस्—दण्ड is the staff which is the badge of asceticism or mendicancy. Hence दण्डग्रहण (the assumption

of the staff') means 'taking to the life of an ascetic. turning out a mendicant.'

गृहीतोयं महाप्रसाद:-- I accept this great favour, i. e. I thank you for this.

कीयं भवतो विचार:-how absurd is this opinion of yours! सेवया-by doing homage to us; by being our vassal.

P. 101. एकदा—at one and the same time. Construe:—राजा बहुद अभिघातिनः एकहा न विगृह्णीयात्-

किमिति-what for, i. e. how can it be advisable &c.

ब्राह्मणी-wife, being a woman of the Brahmana caste; so termed because a Bráhmana was allowed in ancient times to marry a woman of the lower classes, that of the Brâhmana class alone assisting him in all the religious rites. पार्वपश्राद्धम्-श्राद्ध is what is performed with श्रद्धा 'faith or devotion.' A ceremony or religious rite in honour of the dead ancestors performed on a quant (the day of conjunction or opposition), i. e. on the new-moon-day or the full-moon-day, when presents are given to the Brahmanas. आहानम्—an invitation.

आद्रस—the gifts to be given on the occasion of a आद. सम्ध:-perfectly at ease. षड्वरीय--the six enemies of mankind enumerated above. Kâm Nît. I. 57.

जाननिश्रय:--See com.; determination, resolution of what is to be done by proper knowledge; i. e. after taking into account the real nature of things &c. Cf. Kam. Nît. IV. 30.

सहसा--All at once, rashly, thoughtlessly. विमृद्यकारिनone who takes a particular step after a careful consideration of circumstances. Kir. II. 33.

P. 102. उपायाश्रद्यार:—see p. 94. l. 25. and notes thereon.

स्वन-Adv. आराध्य:-can be propitiated or conciliated. বিষ্টাৰ্ম:-one who knows more or distinctions; a learned द्वित्रधः-foolishly puffed up, vainly proud

त्कत-i. e. by सर्वज्ञ the minister, or by both.

परोक्ष &c.--परोक्षस्य (of an absent person) गुणाः वृत्तयश्च फल:-Cf. Ragh I. 20; फलानुमेयाः पारम्भाः &c. अनुभाव्यते—is known or inferred.

अलम्त्रीत्र्ण—i. e. further idle talk or useless discussion on the subject. यथाभिषेतस्—अभिषेतमनतिक्रम्य, अभिषेतस्यानति-क्रमः 'what you like.' मन्त्रियत्वा—having counselled or said. संबन्धिन—one having some object in view, a partisan of the enemy (like Meghavarna, the crow). See com. स्थिति:—the practised course, conduct, manner of acting. इयम्—refers to कराचित &c.

कराचित्—कराचित्—on one occasion, on another occasion, at one time at another time.

Construe:—कुमुत्विटपान्वेषी [किंतु] निशासु अविचक्षणः दिवापि पुनः ताराश्रङ्की &c. If the line be separated as ताराच्छाये क्षणात् &c. then the meaning will be ताराच्छाये सरित having the stars reflected into it. अणात्—the very moment (it approached the reflection of a star mistaking it for a white lotus).

স্বিৰ্ণ — not clever, not able to distinguish between the reflection of a star and a real lotus. This must be taken as we have done. Some translate it as 'the foolish swan &c.'; but the swan is not regarded as a foolish bird. Some read বিৰয়ণ:, in which case आण must be supposed to be understood.

मनस:—qualifies पुंस: understood. प्रथस:—hot milk or rice boiled in milk mixed with sugar. फूत्कृत्य—blowing with the mouth to make it cool. फूत् is the sound made in this operation.

रत्नोपहार—a present consisting of jewels.

P. 103. দ্রহথ—one who is steady, or unyielding; hence, rigid, haughty. আথারহন—fr. অথা রখা. See Chàn. Nît. 33.

सञ्जावन—honest or fair intentions, sincerity. होत्—should attract, win. संभ्रन—hospitable reception, a warm, cordial welcome. Cf गृहसुपगते संभ्रनविधिः Bhar. हाक्षिण्य—politeness, civility. Kám. Nît. III. 33.

श्रा—the manner in which, the conditions on which. Ślokas 111-132 are from Kâm. Nît. IX. 1-22.

नास्यप्रतिक्रिय:—नास्ति अन्या प्रतिक्रिया यस्य having no other course open to him. आपन्न:—when hard pressed, distressed. काल्यापनं कुर्वाण:—passing time, i. e. avoiding an actual fight. Wilkins, who says with all possible expedition,' seems to have read कुर्वाणोऽकाल्यापनम्. Ll. 10-15 give the names of the sixteen different kinds of Samdhi or peace. These are described further on.

क्रपालसंधि:—Kapâlas are the two halves of a ghața or jar, before they are united into one. Hence the name (क्रपालयो: संधिरिव संधि:). समसंधित:—being made on terms of equality, concluded on an equal footing i.e. when neither of the party is a gainer or loser. उपहार—a present; hense the particular alliance of that name.

दपन्यास—overtures of peace; here, proposing terms very advantageous to one's self; hence the name.

रामसुनीवयो:—while Ráma was passing his days of exile in the forest of Dandaka, Rávana, kidnapped his beauteous wife when Ráma was absent. He then by the advice of Kabandha entered into an alliance with Sugrîva promising to assist him in recovering his wife from Válî, the latter in his turn promising Ráma to assist him in recovering Sîtà. What followed this alliance is too well known to the Indian student to need further mention here.

गच्छत:—conclude (a treaty). सुसंहितन्माण:—this seems to mean 'formed after all the principles are properly taken into consideration.'

P. 104. प्रा—a wager, a condition. स्वसन्यन—i. e. the army in revolt; or, when the army is made to participate in the gains. शिष्ट-what remains, i. e. the more valuable part of the property.

सारवतीनाम्—substantial, most valuable. उच्छन्न—so called because it leaves almost nothing to the party ceding the province.

मित्तिस्त्रन्थेन—being borne on the shoulders (by men belonging to the party suing for peace). स्त्रन्थोपानेयम्—qualifies फलम्. संबन्धकः—संबन्ध एव संबन्धकः।

उपहारविभेदा:—those differing from उपहार.

अन्यो न विद्यते—i. e. all others are useless or of little avail. Śloka 133. See I. 71.

आधि—mental pain, anxiety. च्याचि—physical or bodily pain. चन्तिम्—against the principles of religion, immorally, unrighteously.

P. 105. मुत्र ट्या-an illusive appearance of water in large plains &c. caused by the undulations of the air when heated by the noon-day sun, which deludes the deer and hence the name. Hence it means anything unreal.

संगतम—the same as संगति 'association. '

अन्यनेष-It was generally performed by a king who was a universal conqueror. A horse was set free to wander at will all over the world for a year accompanied by a guardian. When the horse entered a country its ruler

was bound either to submit or to fight. Thus the horse returned after a year, when the sacrifice was performed. The performer was, thereafter, considered a universal monarch. For fuller information, see our note on Ragh. VI. 61. तुल्या स्तम्-वाट weighed each in a scale-pan of a balance; compared. अतिरिध्यते—preponderates. काञ्चनाभिधान-See p. 103, ślokas 117-118. द्विय—an ordeal, such as जलदिब्य, अमिनिक्य &c.

मनोभिलाधितम्—longed for by the mind. व्यवहार—conduct or management. अङ्ग-क branch or department; sing. used for pl.

संधि: &c.—may also be taken separately—May there be peace among all kings. नार्विलासिनी—नारस्य of a multitude विलासिनी; a harlot, a courtesan. All words for a woman with नार prefixed to them have this sense, as नारस्री, नारयोषित् &c. वशःस्थले—used in the double sense of 'on the bosom of 'and 'in the mind of.' वक्तं सुम्बतु—i.e. they should be successful politicians.

मालेगाद्व—the snow-clad mountain; Himálaya. ६वणीवल:—mountain Meru. इवर्हनसम:—blazing like a forest—conflagration. नारायण—the name of the author. धवलचन्द्र—name of a king, Narâyaṇa's patron. प्रचारित:—circulated; published.

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N. B.—By oversight the references to the pages of the text in the first 12 pages of the notes have remained the same as in the old edition; please strike these off and mark the same according to the paging of this edition before reading the notes.

